Dr. Alford Carleton, Executive Vice President
United Church Board for World Ministries

With my regards & best wishes

Norman Burns

June 14, 1963
Beirut, Lebanon

BOOKR'S BINDERY
SALEH EL-DUKR
Azzam'I Street - Tel. 22977
BEIRUT

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Annual Report	Page
1866-67	1
1867-68	2
1868-69	5
1869-70	11
1870-71	17
1871-72	23
1872-73	29
1873-76	*
1876-77	34
1877-78	43
1878-79	48
1879-80	52
1880-81	56
1881-82	61
1882-83	67
1883-84	81
1884-85	89
1885-86	94
1886-87	101
1887-88	107
1888-89	112
1889-90	119
1890-91	126
1891-92	131
1892-96	*
1896-97	138
1897-98	*
1898-99	154
1899-00	173
1900-01	196
1901-02	223

Appendix: Commencement Address by Dr. Edwin R. Lewis on "Knowledge, Science and Wisdom", July 19, 1882. 247

* Reports for these years are missing from the records.

ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE SYRIAN PROTESTANT COLLEGE

The Board of Managers of the Syrian Protestant College, established at Beirut when the College was founded, continued until May 9, 1903. It reported to the Board of Trustees (then six members) in New York. The original Board of Trustees included the following members in 1865-66:

William A. Booth, President	(N.Y.)
William E. Dodge, Treasurer	(N.Y.)
David Hoadley	(N.Y.)
S. B. Chittenden	(N.Y.)
Abner Kingman	(Boston)
Joseph S. Ropes	(Boston)

The original Local Board of Managers of the Syrian Protestant College had the following membership in 1865-66:

Rev. Daniel Bliss, President of the College and ex-officio President of the Board of Managers	
George J. Eldridge, H.B.M. Consul-General	(Beirut)
W. H. Wrench, H.B.M. Vice-Consul	(Beirut)
Rev. W. M. Thomson, D.D.	(Beirut)
Rev. C. V. A. Van Dyck, M.D.	(Beirut)
J. Aug. Johnson, U. S. Consul	(Beirut)
W. H. Whitehead	(Beirut)
James Black	(Beirut)
Henry Heald	(Beirut)
Rev. H. H. Jessup	(Beirut)
E. T. Rogers, H.B.M. Consul	(Damascus)
Rev. S. Robson	(Damascus)
Rev. J. Crawford	(Damascus)
Rev. J. E. Ford	(Sidon)
Rev. William W. Eddy	(Sidon)
Noel Temple Moore, H.B.M. Consul	(Jerusalem)
Rev. R. J. Dodds	(Ladakiyeh)
Rev. G. Brown	(Aleppo)
Rev. S. H. Calhoun	(Lebanon)
J. G. Scott	(Lebanon)
Rev. William Bird	(Lebanon)
Rev. G. Lansing	(Egypt, Cairo)
Rev. John Hogg	(Egypt, Alexandria)

This present collection of Annual Reports was typed by Miss Nita Baker, March, 1963, from a longhand MSS 1867-92, a typewritten copy for 1896-97, and a printed volume Annual Reports of S.P.C. 1898-1914, now located in the Jafet Library of the American University of Beirut.

The Appendix to this collection includes a translation of the Commencement Address of Dr. Edwin R. Lewis, Professor of Chemistry and Geology, July 19, 1882, entitled "Knowledge, Science and Wisdom", which precipitated a controversy within the College over "evolution", and the subsequent resignations of Professors Lewis, Cornelius Van Dyke, William Van Dyke, and others, as described in the Annual Report to the Board of Managers for 1882-83. The Commencement Address, delivered in Arabic and published in Arabic in the Al-Muktataf, August, 1882, was translated into English by N. Bawarshi in 1962.

These Annual Reports provide invaluable information on the early history of the Syrian Protestant College which is not available from any other source. The vision, resourcefulness and determination of the founders of the College shine through the pages of these documents. The Reports contain, also, background data on local social and educational conditions under which the S.P.C. developed during the first thirty-six years of its existence to become the great regional institution of higher learning in the Middle East that it is today. As the founder of the College, Rev. Daniel Bliss, aptly expressed the goal of these early efforts: "We were not anxious to appear great, but we were anxious to lay foundations upon which greatness could be built."

Norman Burns

Norman Burns
President
American University of Beirut

April 2, 1963

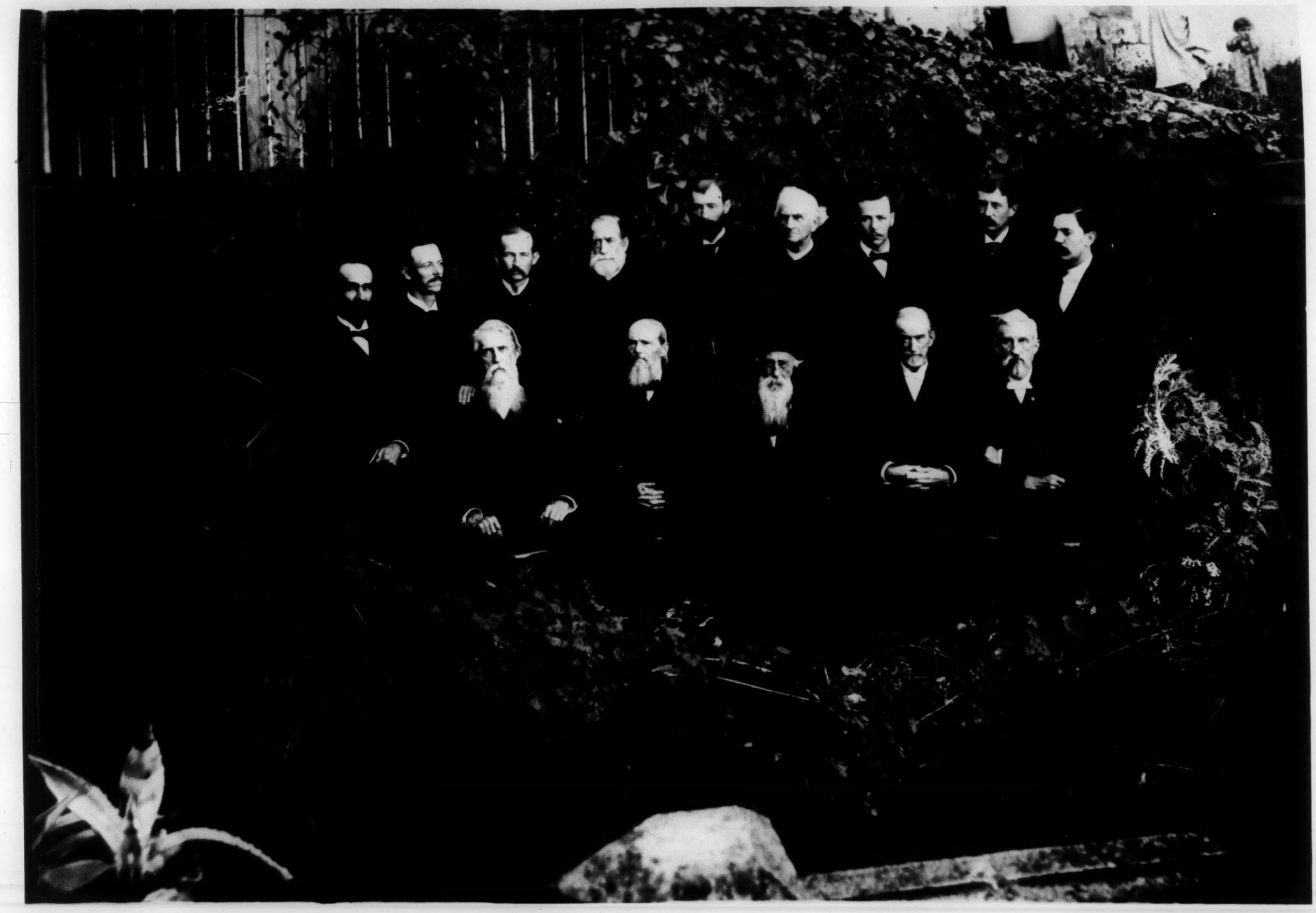
COLLEGE HALL AND LOWER CAMPUS

(after Assembly Hall completed 1891 and probably before 1900)

College Hall, cornerstone laid Dec. 7, 1871 and completed 1873, was first building on present campus. Bliss' Reminiscences says: "On March 13, 1874, we accomplished the risky task of hoisting the bell to the College tower."

ORIGINAL FACULTY OF SYRIAN PROTESTANT COLLEGE, BETWEEN 1870-1874

Front l. to r.: Dr. Cornelius Van Dyke, Rev. Daniel Bliss, Dr. John Wortabet.
Rear l. to r.: David Stuart Dodge, Dr. George E. Post, Dr. Edwin R. Lewis, Dr. Harvey Porter.



SYRIAN PROTESTANT MISSION, 1893

Seated l. to r.: Henry H. Jessup, William Bird, Cornelius Van Dyke, William W. Eddy (grandfather of Col. William Eddy), Samuel Jessup.

Standing l. to r.: Frederick W. March, Franklin E. Hoskins (father of Harold B. Hoskins), William K. Eddy, Dr. George E. Post, Oscar J. Hardin, Pres. Daniel Bliss, William S. Nelson, William Jessup, George C. Doolittle.

FACULTY OF SYRIAN PROTESTANT COLLEGE, 1898 (reading left to right)

First row seated: Dr. Harris Graham, Dr. George E. Post, Pres. Daniel Bliss, Dr. Harvey Porter, Dr. Robert H. West.

Second row: A. Chamorel, James R. Swain, Alfred E. Day, John W. Nicely, Dr. Walter B. Adams, Dr. Franklin T. Moore, Jabre Dumit, Daoud Aftimus.

Third row: Khalil Tabit, Frederic N. Jessup, Dann L. Wood, Charles W. Wisner, Nasib Badre, Dr. Charles A. Webster, Faris Bey Khouri.

Back row: William H. Hall, Mr. Shdudi, Shukri Maluf, Bulus Khauli.

MEDICAL GATE AND RUE BLISS (probably 1893)
Original Medical Building, ground broken Jan. 23, 1872 and building completed 1873. Pharmacy Building completed about 1892.

VIEW EAST FROM COLLEGE TOWER

(after Assembly Hall completed 1891 and before Post Hall begun in 1900) Original Medical School Building completed 1873; Pharmacy Building completed about 1892. To right of Pharmacy is home of Dr. Harry G. Dorman. Eastward beyond Dorman House is Adham House which became first home of Nurses Training School in 1905.

June 1867

Copy.

Statement.

The College has been in session seven months during which time there has been no case of sickness requiring medical aid, no failure in good behaviour demanding more than a slight verbal reproof and the progress in study has been satisfactory. There have been connected with the College eighteen different pupils, fifteen of whom still continue their connection. Ali Nuser-ed-Deen remained only three months and was then advised to leave the College because he was not inclined to study the mathematics required of all the pupils. Gurgis Saseen found it impossible, with his habits of study and dicipline of mind, to sustain himself in the recitations, especially in Arabic Grammar and Algebra and therefore he withdrew from the Institution.

Gregory el Khoury a lad of much promise, made good progress in all his studies, appeared happy and contented - but retired from the College without giving any reasons. He soon entered the school at Gazeer. Of the remaining fifteen all are present except Yussef Mosharker, who is excused for the remaining part of the year on condition that he be prepared on his return at the commencement of the Sophomore year, on all the Studies which the class has studied. His father made a request that he be excused on the ground of health.

The class will be able to enter upon the second year well prepared for the severer studies of Natural Philosophy and Geometry. Less attention will be paid to the English language as the classes advance. It is expected that the two classes of next year will not demand from the English or French masters more time than has been dovoted to this one class.

There has been expended for aiding charity pupils ninety gold Liras. On the other hand sixty six Liras were contributed by friends, on solicitation for their support, leaving only twenty four Liras expended from the 150 Sterling pounds which the Ex.com. were authorized to expend for that purpose. It is hoped that the Board will authorize the com. to continue the support of certain lads & also appropriate funds for others who may be worthy and prepared to enter the college but who were unable to do so, with the understanding that a special application will be made by the President for the support of such pupils.

Respectly submitted.

signed D. Bliss

June 24th 1868

To the Board of Managers of the Syrian Protestant College.

Gentlemen,

In making a yearly report of the progress and condition of the College many subjects will pass in review which are more or less familiar to you. The class which entered the college at its commencement in October 1866, it will be remembered, numbered eighteen. These all continued, with two exceptions, in connection with the class till the end of the College year. That class now numbers only eight. Of the ten, who have left, four are now in the medical department, three were transferred to the present Freshman class, one, on the death of his father, took a dismission from the College and is now a careful teacher in Beirut, one was advised to leave the Institution, and the remaining one of the ten his father took from the College and returned to Mr. Bustany's school after having attempted to induce us to diminish our price for board and tuition. During the present year the Sophomore class has read critically and examined grammatically all the first and more than one half of the second volume of Irving's Life of Mohammed and his successors. It has also studied English grammar, composition and declamations. Six of this class study French and have made corresponding progress in that language.

The whole class has completed Algebra, studied seven books of Euclid's Geometry, and has progressed in Natural Philosophy to the subject of Hydrostatics, besides having two recitations per week in profane & sacred history. Five of the class have recently commenced the study of Latin. The conduct of this class has been irreproachable, no member having given occasion, for even a private reprimand. The probability is that these young men will complete the four years course. They are men of promise and the majority begin to exhibit scholarly qualities.

The whole number that entered the present freshman class was twenty one. It now numbers nineteen. Of the two who have left the Institution, one withdrew from inability to keep up with his class in certain studies. The other I regret to say was expelled for conduct unbecoming a student and for want of truthfulness. This class has preserved the regular course of study assigned for the first year, and has made commendable progress in Algebra, French, English and Arabic. The young men with two or three exceptions are very promissing. The standard of scholarship in this class is higher, in proportion, than that of the Sophomore class. In fact a few of its members have advanced as far in English and French now as some in the previous class.

The Medical Department was organized late in the Autumn under more favorable circumstances than was anticipated. There are fourteen young men in regular attendance, while three others, on paying the full fees were allowed to attend such lectures only as they desired. Dr. Wortabet prepared upon systematic Anatomy and Physiology and delivered to the students eight lectures a week during the winter session. Dr. Van Dyck has not failed to give three lectures per week on Chemistry and Botany accompanied with suitable experiments and illustrations.

Practical Anatomy has been recently introduced and gives promise of success. The Dispensary was opened on the 22d of October 1867 under the charge of Drs. Van Dyck and Wortabet each being in attendance on alternate days. Nearly one

thousand different persons have been treated gratuitously at the dispensary and many of them have come a score or more of times. It is safe to say that at least fifty persons have been rescued from becoming blind by this department of our work.

The number of students now in the entire Institution is forty one. You will find in the Tabular view, which I lay before you, an account of the age, religion and place of residence of each member of the College. Notwithstanding the number of religious sects represented there has been no objection made, so far as I am aware, either by pupil, parent or guardian against the regulation, which requires all boarders to attend prayers morning and evening and to be present at the Protestant Church twice each Sabbath. Neither has there been any complaint because all are required to attend morning prayers and to assist at the regular Bible lesson on every Wednesday.

Mr. Charlier, after having given entire satisfaction as Instructor in the French language for one year and a half, resigned his connection with the College in April last and Mr. De Fajal was employed as his successor. Mr. De Fajal has thus far succeeded well.

Mr. John Fraser, who has been connected with the College from its commencement, has proved himself a superior Instructive and drill master. He not only imparts knowledge but he draws out the mind of the student.

Mr. Assaad Shadoody is faithful in his labours and has evinced more than ordinary talent for the mathematics. He has assisted very materially in compiling a Natural Philosophy in the Arabic Language, this , which has now reached the Subject of Hydrostatics. Sheik Nasif, notwithstanding his great learning, does not seem to have the faculty of imparting knowledge or of awaking enthusiasm in the minds of his pupils.

It will be seen by the Tabular view that the number of paying students is very small. There has been an improvement in this respect, however, since last year, and it is hoped that while the number of charity pupils may be even increased through the liberality of friends, that the proportion of such pupils to the whole number of students in the Institution will be comparatively small. Every effort should be made to induce parents to pay in full for the education of their children. The success of the College and the good of the country demand it. At the same time it must be remembered that in all countries some of the brightest intellects are found among the poorer classes; and when educated prove to be most useful in all the departments of life. Young men of promise then should be assisted to that extent, only, which will enable them to avail themselves of the advantages of the Institution.

It was found in the early part of the Collegiate year that the preparatory Department was not meeting the expectations of the Board of Managers, and after investigations, arrangements were made whereby the expenses of this department to the Board were reduced one half. Thus saving to the College not far from two hundred and fifty pounds. During the year Regulations for the management of the Medical Department, defining the qualifications for admission, the course of Study &c., have been submitted to the Board of Managers & approved by them.

New buildings have been rented for the use of the Institution with ample accommodations for all its departments for the next three years at a cost of six hundred Napoleons. Many persons, both native and foreign have congratulated the

Board on the favorable terms secured with the owners of these premises.

A portion of the land at Ras-Beirut described in a special report to the Board at its semi annual meeting in January has been purchased, and through the liberality of Mr. J. J. Phelps, Mr. Perry, the Hon. W^{m} E. Dodge and the Rev. D. Stuart Dodge, money is now on hand sufficient to complete the purchase of the entire plot.

Rev. G. E. Post M. D. has been elected Professor of Surgery in the Institution & purposes to sail from New York during the early part of the Autumn.

He is now engaged in raising funds for the endowment of his chair. A public meeting was held in New York, in the interests of the College, at which many influential physicians were present. Favorable reports of this meeting, and articles setting forth the claims of the Institution appeared in several weekly and daily journals, which were copied into other papers.

The reputation of the Institution is increasing both in Syria and among our patrons at home; and we have reason to hope, with the favour of God, for future success.

Respectfully submitted

Daniel Bliss

June 24th 1868

January 15th 1869.

Statement of the condition of the College

Since the last regular meeting of the Board of Managers several important changes have taken place in the Institution. It has been removed from premises which had become inconveniently small to others abundantly large, well situated, and as convenient as could be expected. In addition to dormitories, which were maintained from the first, a refectory was established at the commencement of the present Collegiate year. There are thirty five boarders and two half boarders making, together with servants and teachers, a family of over forty persons. The expense of moving to the new buildings, and of repairs and changes in the house, the cost of additional desks, seats, tables, bed steads, servant's beds, furniture for the Medical Dept. and for the Refectory amount to 13,753.30 piasters.

It was expected that 12 Turkish Liras per year from each boarder, would meet all the expenses of the boarding establishment including servants wages. A sufficient time has not yet expired to determine whether this expectation will be realised or not. There are now connected with the College seventy students. These are divided into five classes, three in the literary, and two in the medical Department. In the Junior class there are seven, in the Sophomore class there are fifteen, and in the Freshman class there are twenty four. In the medical Dept. fourteen entered the College last year and ten entered this year. All those who were connected with the Institution at the close of last year, have re-entered except four, and in the mean time thirty four new students have entered making a net gain in the College of thirty.

Last year about one half of the Students paid in full for their board and tuition. This year nearly 2/3 pay in full. Last year about 2/3 paid in full or in part - this year nearly 3/4 - of those who entered this year three fourths pay in full.

Dr. Post has been added to the Faculty of the College during the present year and has entered upon the duties of his office with zeal.

Sheik Yusuf el Assier has taken the place of Sheik Nasif as teacher in the Arabic language.

A teacher of the Turkish language has been employed for one hour per day.

In accordance with the note of the Board at its meeting the faculty secured the services of Mr. Yousuf Arbini as Arabic teacher, who also discharged the duties of house tutor in connection with Moallim Assaad until winter recess, when he resigned. His place has not yet been filled.

A very valuable set of text books and books of plates has been added, by purchase, to the library in the departments of Medicine and natural History. Also sets of the publications of the various scientific departments of the U.S. Government and the State of Mass., by gift. A sett of Auzoux' models of flowers and fruits to illustrate a course of lectures on Botany has been presented to the Cabinet of Natural History by Alfred A. Post Esqr of New York.

The foundation of a cabinet of minerals has been laid; and large additions

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The foundation of a cabinet of minerals has been laid; and large additions

have been made to the Herborium. The Board of managers will bear in mind that in less than nine months all the classes will be advanced to a higher grade and two new ones will enter the Institution. The corps of teachers in the literary department is now barely able to carry out the programme of studies prescribed for the three first years. When these classes are advanced to more difficult studies, of which there are no text of books in the Arabic language, and another class enters, the present force of teachers will be inadequate. More than a year since communication was had with Mr. Edward Van-Dyck now in America with respect to his occupying a position in the College. His birth in, and his connection with the country, his acquirements in the Arabic, his abilities and studies in other directions point him out as peculiarly fitted to aid in the instruction of the literary course. The Trustees have already had this subject in consideration and it is desirable that action should be taken at this meeting.

The Faculty, feeling the necessity for more help, passed at its last session the following:

Voted that the Board of managers be recommended to nominate Mr. Edward Van-Dyck to a Professorship in the Literary Dept. the particular post to which he shall be assigned, to be determined in accordance with the exigencies of the case. They would also recommend that his salary, for the present be fixed at $800 in Gold. I submit a statement of Mr. John Frazer in regard to the fine collection of coins which he has collected, with great pains & ability & presented to the College.

January 19th 1869

D. Bliss

Beirut, June 1869

To the Board of Managers of the Syrian Protestant College.

Gentlemen,

Since the last annual meeting of the Board of Managers progress has been made in establishing the College on a firm basis by insisting upon and carrying into effect the principles upon which it is founded. Experience teaches that dormitories and a refectory are as easily conducted in this country as at home.

It was thought that twelve Turkish Liras from each boarder will meet all the expenses of the Refectory. It appears however that there will be a deficit amounting nearly to the wages of the servants. On the other hand, lights for the entire establishment, the board of servants and of three house tutors and monitors are included in the expenses. With an increase of students we still hope that twelve liras per year will be sufficient to meet all expenses of the Refectory. For the number of students in the various departments and for a list of teachers we refer to the semi-Annual Report of January last. Many valuable additions have been made to the Library during the year both by gift and by purchase. Wm A. Booth Esquire of New York made a donation of £ 40 for the purchase of Arabic books. A rare and complete set of models of flowers and of fruits for illustrating the principles of Botany were presented by Alfred A. Post Esquire of New York. Prof. G. E. Post M.D. has increased the Herborium to some extent both by exchange and by collection. The same gentleman has placed in the cabinet many specimens of mineral ores, also a number of stuffed birds and animals, collected mostly from Egypt. Mr. John Frazer presented to the College a collection of ancient coins, amounting in all to 566, embracing Greek, Phœnician, Roman, Jewish, Cufic, Alexandrian coins and some others.

General Cesnola U.S. Consul at Cyprus sent to the Institution a variety of ancient pottery, taken from the Phœnician, Grecian, and Roman tombs found on that island.

The Army Medical Department of the U.S.A. presented a valuable set of photographs of cases and morbid specimens, comprised in four folio volumes. Rev. H. H. Jessup D.D. gave to the College his valuable cabinet of the Geology of Syria, in which are specimens of nearly all the known fosils found in this country. This will be entitled in the museum the "Jessup Collection". Dr. Van-Dyck has made large and expensive additions to the philosophical and chemical apparatus without charge to the college. Professor D. L. Dodge has furnished the cabinet with commodious cases and tables and arranged the various departments at no small expense of money and of time. For so young an Institution we are singularly favoured in possessing already so much apparatus for instruction in the different branches of our course. We trust that further additions may gradually be obtained and thus every facility be afforded to meet the wants of the country. Dr. Van-Dyck has commenced to publish, at his own expense, a text book on Chemistry. Dr. Post has secured funds and is now carrying through the Press an elementary work on natural History, Dr. Wortabet has nearly ready for the press a work on Anatomy and another on Physiology. Dr. Post hopes to publish, during the summer, a book on Botany. The Natural Philosophy is nearly written and will be ready for publication at the Commencement of the coming collegiate year. The publishing of text books in the Arabic language, for the use of the College, is a matter of the greatest importance. The Faculty were at a loss to

know how this want was to be met. The question was solved, however by the honored President of the Board of Trustees as will appear by the following letter dated Beirut April 24th 1869

" Beirut April 24th 1869

" Rev. Daniel Bliss D.D.

" President of the Syrian Protestant College.

" Dear Sir,

" I am informed that a fund for publishing Books is greatly needed to enable " the Faculty of the College to provide suitable Books for the use of the Profes- " sors and Students, and that at least one thousand dollars will be required during " the present year, and probably five thousand dollars will ultimately be needed. " For the purpose of establishing such a Fund, and for meeting the present necessi- " ties, I will donate to the College the sum of one thousand dollars, or Two hund- " red pounds Sterling. With this you will receive one hundred pounds, the other " one hundred I will send to you whenever you will inform me it is needed for the " purpose. It is the design in establishing this Fund that it shall be under the " direction and control of the Trustees as a part of the property of the Institu- " tion. That it shall be used under the direction of the Faculty for publishing " Books and other papers for the use and benefit of the Professors, Tutors and " Students.

" The Books and papers thus published are to be sold on such terms as the " Faculty may determine, and the proceeds are to be used in the publication of " other editions of the previous works and it is expected the Fund will thus be " kept in permanent use for the object for which it is created.

" The right to compensate authors, or translators will rest with the Faculty.

" If at a future time there should be no use for this Fund for the purposes for " which it is created. The Board of Trustees, by a two thirds vote, upon the recom- " mendation of the Faculty, or of the Board of Managers, may direct its transfer to " the Library Fund, or in case it is not needed for that Fund, to any other uses " for the benefit of the College.

" Upon these conditions I give the amount stated, which I trust will meet the " present requirements, and will be agreable to the Faculty and managers.

" I would suggest that it be called "The Theodore Publishing Fund" and that any " additions to the Fund may be upon the above conditions.

" I am, Dear Sir,

" Yours very truly "

" Signed " W.^{m} A. Booth."

Should the Theodore fund be increased to the amount of $ 5,000. it would enable the Faculty to publish all the books necessary for carrying on the Institution until the demand for such works creates the supply in the ordinary course of trade and then

the fund would revert to the general uses of the Institution. The Instructions in the College have been given, by Professor Van-Dayck M.D.D.D. in chemistry, by Professor Wartabet M.D. in Anatomy and Philosophy, by Professor Post M.D. materia medica and Botany by Professor D. L. Dodge in Latin, by the President and Moalim Assaad in mathematics and Natural Philosophy, by Mr. Frazer and de Fajal in English and French by Mr. Sheik Yousul el-Assir and Mr. Yssuf Arobeny in Arabic by Moalim Siman and Moalim Fiad in Turkish and book keeping.

The Medical Department is in a prosperous condition and attracts much attention. In addition to the dispensary connected with the college, the faculty have in charge a small hospital the origin of which will appear from the following letter from Professor Van-Dyck:

" Beirut, February 6th 1869.

" To the President and Faculty of the Syrian Protestant College.

" Respected associates.

" During the fall of 1867 Beirut was visited by a severe epidemic Ophthalmia. " When the dispensary connected with the Medical Department of our College was " opened in November 1867 the majority of cases which sought relief were those " suffering from the consequences of the epidemic alluded to. It was found that " a considerable proportion of the cases could be but little benefited by medical " treatment, in the dispensary, because they could not be cared for during the " interval which elapsed between dispensary days. Cases which came from a dist- " ance had to be dismissed for the want of a proper place in which to lodge or " the want of means to procure food. In a private letter to the Rev. Dr. Adams of " the Madison Sq Pres. church New York. I stated these facts and somewhat enlarged " upon the desirableness of having an eye infirmary in Beirut connected with the " College by means of which the boon of sight be secured to many, who would other- " wise de deprived of it.

" Dr. Adams very promptly acted upon the suggestion and secured from Mr. J. " Brown of Philadelphia the sum of $500 currency to open such an institution and " $700 from other sources to aid in carrying it on, with the encouragement that " funds would be forthcoming from time to time as they were needed. Having pro- " ceeded thus far in this work of faith and the Institution being now about to be " opened under the name of the Brown Ophthalmic Hospital I beg to place it under " the care of the Faculty of the Syrian Protestant College, to control and act " for it and through it, promising to continue my efforts for its support and to " aid in its management as far as God shall give me health and strength to do so.

" I remain fraternally and truly yours."

" signed C.V. A. Van-Dayck"

This hospital although not as yet organically connected with the College, furnishes to the medical students increased facilities in the study of disease. The Syrian Improvement Committee of London having reviewed through the personal influence of Rev. Geo. Washbur the request made by Messrs Eldridge and Johnson for a donation to the medical department, sent in trust to the English and American Consuls General the sum of £250 to be used exclusively for the medical

College. It is recommended that the Board secure the good offices of these gentlemen in obtaining further aid from the Syrian Improvement Committee. The Institution is not only becoming more widely know throughout Syria, as we learn from the inquiries continually made, and especially from the numbers coming to the Hospital from different and often remote villages, but owing to our location on one of the Chief routes of Eastern travel a large number of intelligent people both from Great Britain and the United States of America have, during this year visited the College and became duly personally interested in its objects.

In addition to morning and evening progress, two Bible lessons have been given weekly, a voluntary prayer meeting was sustained by a few of the students and several have gone forth each Sunday to teach in Sabbath Schools.

We would, in closing, express our thanks to God for the mercies of the past year to teachers to students and to the Institution, from which under His care we expect so much.

Respectfully submitted

Daniel Bliss.

Beirut June 24th 1870

To the Board of Managers of the Syrian Protestant College.

Gentlemen,

In presenting the Fourth annual Report of the College we would express our gratitude to God that the year has been one of prosperity and general health, no one connected with the Insitution having been removed by death or laid aside by sickness.

There are enrolled on the catalogue eighty names - twenty nine in the medical and fifty one in the literary department, ten of these, however, have left the Institution, for various causes, during the year - leaving only seventy in actual attendance.

The number of Boarders is forty six. By referring to the last annual report you will see that twelve Turkish Liras per year from each boarder was only sufficient to meet the expenses of food and lights for the household, including the board of Tutors and servants. Wages of servants and incidentals were otherwise provided for. This year, owing to a larger number of residents and to a greater experience, twelve Liras from each boarder will defray the entire expenses of the Refectory including wages of servants, incidentals, small repairs and the replacing of worn out and broken furniture.

The amount of cash received from tuition fees is about balanced by the amount of assistance rendered to charity and semicharity students. Thus all salaries are paid from the income of the Fund and donations.

It is known to all the members of this Board, that the committee, appointed three years since to secure the property at Ras Beirut as a permanent location for the College, has completed the purchase with funds furnished for that purpose by benevolent individuals from the U. States. The tract contains from fifteen to twenty acres of land. Acting for the interests of the College the following preamble and vote were recorded in the minutes of the Faculty under date of March 16th
" Whereas, in view of the future position and wants of the College it is exceedingly desirable that the property of the Institution at Ras Beirut, lying between the Greek Church and the sea, should be made " wakif", and that the right to erect buildings should be secured".

" Therefore voted that Mr. J. Aug. Johnson U. S. Consul General be respectfully requested to present the subject to the Government authorities and that the necessary information be communicated to Mr. Johnson for this end."

" At a subsequent faculty meeting Dr. Van-Dyck presented the form of a petition to the Governer General of Syria praying that the Medical Diplomas of the College might receive Government recognition and stating that Mr. Johnson had promised to urge its claims .

The results of these efforts, first the property was made legally "Wakif", which frees it from taxation. The documents were executed by the proper authorities and the President of the College and his successors were made legal agents. The Governor General further ordered that the usual charges for the transaction of the

business be remitted. Secondly, His Excellency gave permission to erect all necessary buildings for the accommodations of the various departments of the College by addressing a letter duly signed to the Pacha of Beirut requesting him to give all possible assistance for the promotion of the specified object. It is expected that this communication will be respected by any future Pasha of Beirut to whom it may be presented. Thirdly. In regard to Governmental authorization of our medical Diplomas the Governor General promised to present the petition to the Imperial Government and to exert his personal influence to obtain a favourable answer. The requests and the petition of the Faculty were so far successful that a vote of thanks to J. Aug. Johnson U.S. Consul General was passed for his energetic efforts in securing the above named privilege.

It is recommended that the Board of Managers take into immediate consideration the necessity of providing permanent Buildings for the accomodation of the various departments of the College. The necessity of finding a home for the Institution is increasingly apparent, further delay may entail more serious embarrassment and larger expenditure hereafter. Our Library, cabinets and apparatus are almost daily increasing, and long before proper edifices can be erected, the premises now occupied which are more ample than we may hope to find in Beirut, will prove far too small for comfort and efficient working. The Friends of the College, both in England and America, are anticipating that an appeal will soon be made for a building Fund, and it is believed that such an appeal will find ready response from many quarters. It will be borne in mind that, with all possible dispatch, three years at least will be required to raise the funds and to erect the buildings.

Preliminary Plans will be laid upon the table, which, will indicate how many and what kind of appartments are, in the opinion of the Faculty, required for the accommodation of the Institution. While the matter of building should be pushed forward with energy, it will be advisable to commence negociations immediately, for obtaining a home for the College till the end of July 1873. Should this question be postponed another year that is to the expiration of our present engagements. A great temptation would be placed before householders to take advantage of our necessities by demanding higher rents.

The faculty, considering the difficulties and perplexities of finding other suitable houses, and also the cost, labor, and injury to library and apparatus in moving, passed the following vote: " That the Board of Managers be requested to " consider the expediency of taking measures to secure the re-rental of the pre- " mises now occupied by the College for the two years succeeding the expiration " of the present contract."

Information has been received that a legacy of £200 has been left to the College by Miss Frances Copeland of England, and that this sum will soon be sent to the Treasurer.

It is suggested that the Board apply this amount towards the rent and that a request be made to the Trustees for the balance. The interest of the Syrian Improvement Committee in the College still continues. Since the last annual meeting that Committee has sent one hundred pounds to the Hospital, fifty pounds for a course of lectures on obstetrics and has also voted one hundred and fifty pounds for the publication of two books, one on Pathology and the other Rhazi on small-pox and measles. The last mentioned sum has not yet been forwarded. The Secretary of the Turkish Mission aid society writes that he printed and distributed four thousand Reports of the College each one of which contained a lithograph

letter from the Earl of Shaftesbury commending the Institution.

The Rev^{d} T. France of Devenham sent a check of sixty pounds, fifty of which he requested to be applied towards permanent buildings.

The Legacy of Miss Copeland, the action of the Syrian improvement Committee, the sending out of our reports, and the donations from time to time indicate that an interest in the College still exists, in England which fact will naturally be borne in mind when the Board take into consideration the subject of raising funds.

That distinguished missionary Dr. Duff and Principal Lumsden of Aberdeen, visited the College and expressed themselves as much pleased with its operations. Dr. Duff suggested that arrangements might be made whereby friends in great Britain would endow a professorship of the English Language, it being understood, that the donors or their representatives would present names for nomination to that chair. This suggestion implies that some kind of an organization will be formed in England; and this might become, if created, a medium, through which information could be imparted to our English friends and through which, funds might be sent to the College for any purpose connected with its various departments.

Many valuable gifts have been received and acknowledged during the past year. We make mention of an extensive collection of sea-shells from the Revd Samuel Jessup of Tripoli. Scientific and other extensive books from the Smiths-onion Institute Washington, Chemical apparatus from Dr. Van-Dyck, cases, coins and valuable books from Professor Dodge, specimens of Natural History and cases from Dr. Post, sea-shells from Mr. Khaleel Sedawy Beirut, Red sea coral and shells from Dr. Jessup, and general Cesnola has added a large number of choice curiosities from the ancient tombs of Cyprus, to his former contributions from that island. The mission's Library of London has presented various books and pamphlets to the medical Department. Dr. Cammani's Medical Library has also been added through the generosity of his family.

The Faculty lay before the Board the letter of Wm A. Booth Esq relating to the Theodore Fund and also the rules, as now modified, defining how that fund shall be used.

Arrangements have already been made with Dr. Wortabet to publish his work on Anatomy according to the art. IV of the proposed regulations. The plates have been purchased and the work of printing will soon be commenced. It is hoped that this contract will be sanctioned and such authority given to the Faculty that the work of preparing and printing books may be performed without hinderance during the intervals of the meetings of this Board.

The £ 40 given by Mr. W^{m} A. Booth for the purchase of Arabic books have been expended in part and other works have been ordered.

It is of the utmost importance that the number of Professors be increased in the Institution. Professor Dodge expects to return to the United States and it is wholly uncertain how long he may be detained in that country. This will leave only one Frank in permanent connection with the literary department. The medical professors are fully occupied with their own special duties, so that in case the President should, from any cause, be laid aside from his work serious consequences would immediately follow. It is neither wise nor economical to emperil the success of the Institution by adopting a short sighted policy in not providing for the future wants of the

College. Furthermore, the present staff of Instructors (after Mr. Dodge leaves us) is inadequate. The youth of Syria unaccustomed to severe mental discipline require much instruction, direction and assistance.

The course of study has been maintained during the last year by extra efforts on the part of the Faculty - Professor Dodge having, in addition to teaching English and Latin, given to the senior class the outlines of Geology, History, political economy, Rhetoric and Physical Geology.

Mental Philosophy has been taught, but not as thoroughly as its importance demands.

The best interest of the College require the immediate presence of an experienced man, who knows the Arabic Language and who would be able and willing to whatever chair he be appointed to assist in any department of study or management which the exigencies of the case may require.

The faculty therefore direct the attention of the Board to the Revd Wm Wright B.A. of Damascus whose abilities and acquirements are well known. It is further recommended that, as soon as possible, a competant young man, of undoubted attainments in the Natural sciences, be obtained to take charge of that department and to present in the most improved manner practical illustrations of the branches taught.

We are most happy to inform the Board that Dr. Van-Dyck is now ready to assume in full, the duties of his professorship and, without doubt, the Trustees will readily make provisions accordingly. Dr. Brigstocke has commenced, with success, a course of lectures on Obstetrics, which adds materially to the reputation of the College. With Drs. Van-Dyck, Wortabet, Post and Brigstocke in the Medical Department, and a Professor of Mental and another of Natural sciences, and one, as proposed by Dr. Duff of English literature together with the President we may hope to found an Institution in Syria, which will be a blessing to this land and an honor to our own countries.

In order to bring before the Board a department of our work, which has no organic connection with the College, although it is thoroughly identified with it in the public mind, and in its practical workings, I lay before you a copy of a letter from Dr. Van-Dyck addressed to the Faculty under date of Feb 6th 1869, which gives a history of the Department referred to - that is the Hospital - The letter is as follows.

" Respected Associates"

" During the fall of 1867 Beirut was visited by a severe epidemic
" Ophthalmia. When the dispensary connected with the medical Department of our
" College was opened in November 1867 the majority of the cases which sought relief
" were those suffering from the consequencies of the epidemic alluded to. It was
" found that a considerable proportion of the cases could be but little benefited
" by medical treatment in the Dispensary because they could not be cared for during
" the intervals which elapsed between Dispensary days. Cases which came from a
" distance had to be dismissed for want of a proper place in which to lodge, or of
" means to procure food. In a private letter to Adams of Madison square Church New-
" York. I stated these facts and somewhat enlarged upon the desirableness of having
" an eye infirmary in Beirut, connected with the College by means of which the boon
" of sight might be secured to many who would be otherwise deprived of it. Dr. Adams

" promptly acted upon this suggestion and secured from John Brown Esqr. of Phil.
" the sum of $500 to open such an Institution, and seven hundred dollars from
" other sources to aid in carrying it on, with the encouragement that funds would
" be forth coming from time to time as they were needed. Having proceeded thus far
" in this work of faith, and the Institution being now about to be opened under the
" care of the Faculty of the Syrian Protestant College, promising to continue my
" efforts for its support and to aid in its management as far as God shall give me
" health and strength to do so." Signed C. V. A. Van-Dyck.

This charge was accepted by the Faculty and a vote passes thanking Dr. Van-Dyck for his energetic efforts in bringing into existence this Hospital. Nearly a year and a half has passed since the commencement of this enterprise and no doubt exists of its success and importance as it regards both the relief of suffering and the saving of life. On the one hand and the means which it affords for thorough instructions on the other. In fact without this Hospital the Medical Department would not only appear to disadvantage but its power for imparting practical knowledge, would be greatly diminished. Funds for the support of the work have always been abundant although up to the first of June we expended 61,000 Piasters. At which time there were on hand in cash 10,000 piasters. Of the amount spent 24000 Piastres were for house expenses and the wages of servants, 12000 for rents 10,000 for medicines the greater part of which has been or will be refunded, and 15000 for beds bedding and furniture. The amount received from patients has been about 5000 piastres or a little more than one fifth of the daily expenses.

The details may be known by referring to the accounts and the records left at the Hospital and the Dispensary. The Faculty now lay before the Board of Managers the rules and regulations by which it has managed this work and suggest that, hereafter the Hospital become a portion of the medical department and thus pass under the care of the Board.

A Pharmacy was opened last winter in connection with the Dispensary, the design of which is three fold. First to give students a knowledge of practical pharmacy. 2nd to furnish medicines to the poor at a reduced price and thirdly to cover losses occasioned by gratuitous distribution..

The College has been visited by a large number of distinguished travellers during the year - and also by the Pashas of Beirut and of the Lebanons and by the Governor General of Syria, all of whom expressed themselves well pleased. The Governor General especially remarked upon the rapid progress made in so short a period and promised to encourage the college according to his abilities.

The expulsion of a medical student at the close of the term last summer and the quietly sending away two others from the literary department this year have exerted a salutary influence upon the whole College. And the impression is gaining ground that this is a severer but a more manly method of dicipline than by inflicting corporal punishment or keeping young men within closed walls except when permitted to go forth under the eye of a teacher.

The faculty were instructed by this Board at its last meeting, to secure three physicians outside of the medical Faculty of the College to act as associate examiners for the Annual examination of the Medical Department.

The gentlemen whose names were then mentioned have been seen and a final report

will be presented at a future meeting.

The Faculty being impressed with the necessity of having an appropriate official seal for the Diplomas and other important documents issued by the College, have ordered one with a simple device, around which the name of the College is inscribed. It represents the cedar, the scripture emblem of strength, prosperity and durability and which is associated in the minds of christendom, with the land where our Institution is planted.

In closing this report we congratulate the Board of managers, the Board of Trustees and the friends of the college on the success attained in four years, trusting that each succeeding Report will be a new proof of the wisdom of those who laid the foundation of this Institution and of the goodness of the favoring hand which alone can grant prosperity.

D. Bliss

Fifth Annual Report

Syrian Protestant College June 27th 1871.

To the Board of Managers.

Gentlemen,

In presenting the fifth annual report we thankfully record, that the same kind Providence has watched over us as in former years. The last one has been a year of health and general prosperity.

In order that you may be enabled to give the Board of Trustees a full account of the College since the last annual meeting it will be necessary to call your attention to many things already known to this Board . On the 26th of July last the College graduated its first class numbering five. The young men's orations, three in Arabic, one in English and one in French were commendable productions, and were well received by the audience.

The contrast between these exercises of the graduating class and the exhibitions, comedies, and songs given at the close of the various boys schools in Beirut impressed the better class of the people most favourably and we trust that an influence has already gone forth that will work a change in this particularly throughout the community. These graduates found immediate employment and are now all teaching except one, who is studying medicine in the College. At the commencement of the year in October last twenty one students entered the Institution, of them nineteen were received into the literary and two into the medical department and four others were transferred to the latter department making the number of the new medical class six. The whole number of students at the beginning of the year was eighty - two (82) of these thirty were medical students. The faculty has been obliged to administer dicipline more or less severe, in several cases and the effect has been most salutary upon the College community. During the latter part of the year a medical student, in whom we all reposed entire confidence was found guilty of gross immoralities. He was immediately expelled from the Institution. It was a matter to be thankful for that his conduct and conversation in and about the College were most exemplary, and it is almost certain that he had no companions from among the students. Two others in the literary department, whose conduct and progress in their studies were unsatisfactory were sent away. One other retired of his own accord, leaving now, connected with the College seventy eight. Three of the new students are copts from Assiut in Upper Egypt. Dr. Lansing expresses a hope that many others will follow the example of these young men as soon as the College is better known. Of those who entered the College this year a larger proportion pay for their board and tuition fees than of those who entered in former years. In fact only one was received strictly on the charity list. He is from Egypt and was highly and justly recommended by Dr. Hogg. Thirteen out of the twenty one pay all charges, others pay from time to time when they receive their wages for labour obtained through the faculty -, or give their bonds to be paid after graduation. Experience teaches us that, as a general thing, those students who are compelled to struggle and labour hard to meet their expenses, make the greatest progress in their studies. There always will be young men anxious to obtain an education, whose parents are unable to help them to means except in a limited degree; and others, who must depend wholly upon their own efforts. Such young men should not be neglected, if, on presenting themselves, they are found willing to pay for their education by

Their labour. Such a willingness would be good proof that they had, at least; a desire to learn. It is far better for the student himself that he be required to pay his way, by some daily employment, than by giving his bond to be paid after graduation. If the bonds were guaranteed by responsible persons, perhaps they would furnish a greater revenue to the College than the other course suggested, for the daily employment would frequently be of little apparent benefit to the funds of the Institution since much of it would be expended in copying , arranging cabinets, teaching and assisting in various other ways. Yet the labor system would be much better for the student during his course of study by adding other stimulents in his mental discipline and by furnishing him practice in the use of his knowledge, and then it would free him from the burden of a debt just at the time of life when it would be most annoying. There is another objection against receiving students on giving their bonds to pay all charges after four years, for were it so understood, it is feared that most parents would affirm it to be utterly impossible to pay cost in advance and endeavour to avail themselves of the credit system. There will be more or less difficulty in finding work for a large number of students, yet the demand will increase as the College is better known and the abilities of the young men better appreciated. The pay system is so important in cultivating the self respect and dignity of the student, it is recommended that, when funds are solicited for the support of charity pupils, it be understood that such funds shall be used for indigent students, not as a gratuity to them but in payment for some service rendered to the College. It is to be hoped that scholarships or Bursaries will be established so that young men, of all classes, may honorably secure help, by obtaining through superior attainments, prices that will both increase their self respect and at the same time replenish their purses.

There have been several additions to and changes in the corps of Instructors. The French Teacher Mr. Vernes, an accomplished scholar felt compelled to return to France. His place was supplied for a time by a son of Mr. Charlier Bazies, and afterwards by Mr. d'Ambleon. The latter gentleman is evidently a man of learning but not altogether satisfactory in some other respects.

M. Ibrahim Hourani Hourani is employed in the department of Arabic and has also taught Algebra during the year. He is a laborious student and spends his spare time in the pursuit of knowledge. Mr. Edward Van-Dyck has taught English and Latin during the greater part of the year. The Trustees learning through Professor Dodge the necessities of the Literary Department, the difficulties in obtaining efficient and permanent aid and the importance of providing for the future exigencies of the Institution, have sent Harvey Porter A.B. and Rev. Edwin Lewis M.D. as tutors, suggesting at the same time that the Trustees will be ready to appoint these gentlemen to professorships when nominated by the Board of managers. Mr. Porter and Dr. Lewis, since their arrival have assisted in giving instruction in English and Latin but the greater portion of their time has been devoted to the study of the Arabic Language. The present senior class, numbering eight, will be graduated on the 20th of July. This class during the past year have evinced much zeal in the study of mental philosophy. Much labour has been expended in preparing a text book on the science which, when completed will add much to our means of instruction. Mental and moral science is so intimately connected with man's spiritual nature that opportunities are continually occurring in the class room to enforce the great fact upon the mind of the student that a pure morality and a rational religious faith are in accordance with the constitution of the human mind, and a necessity to its highest well being.

It will be remembered that the Board at its last meeting requested the Faculty

to report on the subject of establishing a law department in connection with the college. The materials within the reach of the Faculty for making such a report are meagre indeed. The legal profession has scarcely risen to the dignity of a profession in this part of the Empire. Yet it is believed that a body of intelligent and honest lawyers would in a short time mitigate and, in a measure, do away with many of the irregularities and abuses in the administration of the laws, and control to some extent, the corrupt tendencies of the judges. The following is a brief statement of the various courts. They are of four classes.

First Turkish Tribunals, 5 in number, for cases between subjects of the Sultan, or for cases, other than commercial, between them and foreigners (1) courts for the settlement of claims against the Government questions of taxes &c. (2) Courts of Civil and criminal jurisdiction, (3) Real estate, marriage, Divorce and all Moslem Ecclesiastical cases, (4) municipality for all cases relating to the city and (5) Commercial courts for cases between Ottoman subjects.

Second Tribunal of Commerce - a mixed court of foreigners and Ottoman subjects, for all commercial cases between subjects of the Sultan and foreigners.

Third Consular Court (of defendant) for cases between foreigners.

Fourth Each religious sect has or may have an ecclesiastical court, the judgements of which are respected by the government; but the parties may, except in divorce cases refuse to answer and thus transfer the suit to one of the other courts. Appeal may be made, with some exceptions, to the Court of the Vilayet, or to a high commercial Court and, in case of foreigners to their respective legations.

Parties may not theoritically employ counsel in Turkish courts. It is estimated that under the present system there is a paying practice for ten advocates in Beirut and for the same number in Damascus, Tripoli and the District of Acre and Jerusalem making a total for the Province of forty. The business would greatly increase, to the benefit of the public, with reformed courts and a revised code, where law, precedent and evidence should be given their legitimate weight.

The laws are now undergoing a revision and the first volume is already in the hands of the people. The Napoleonic code has been accommodated in some respects to present usages. The department of law should be well organized and vigorously maintained, Candidates for admission should not be less than seventeen years of age and should understand well their own language and eventually, if not at the first, should be examined in Algebra, and in the English, German, or the French languages. All should be under the dicipline of the College, and instructed in moral philosophy which reveals the fundamental principles upon which all obligation rests, and no pains should be shared to make them not only understand but to respect law.

The course of instruction should be thorough including both Mohammedan law and the Napoleonic code, accompanied by debates, discussions, most courts, a more complete system of bookkeeping should be taught and full instruction be given in drafting legal documents and practice required in actually executing the various forms of business papers. The course thus indicated would require three years study. Native lawyers can be obtained at a reasonable price to drill the students in the recitation rooms and give direction in the debates. To make the department of the highest order a learned Professor of law, trained in the best schools of the West should be at its head - but we cannot expect such an addition to our

corps of professors, and such a professor would be of little service, comparatively, unless he was acquainted with the Arabic language. Perhaps we shall be never able to commence this department unless we train up our own professors. With the aid of the native lawyers it is believed to be possible for the Faculty to so direct the studies that commendable progress would be attained, and a body of advocates raised up that would be an honor to the College and a benefit to the country.

The expenses of the department for the first year would not be far from 100 Turkish Liras. It is impossible to estimate how large a proportion of this sum would be refunded by the students of law. Tuition fees cannot be placed higher than 10 Turkish Liras per year and it is not probable that more than five or six persons would present themselves for a course of study, requiring so much time and money, to prepare themselves as advocates while so few opportunities are afforded in Turkish Tribunals for the excercise of such knowledge. Owing to the transitions that are now taking place by codifying and modifying Turkish law and introducing in a measure, the napoleonic code and owing to the present state of the funds of the College and the amount of labor now demanded of the professors. The faculty would express the opinion that it is not wise to commence the Department of law for the present, at the same time they would recommend that the senior class be instructed in the general principles of Mohammedan law.

It will be remembered that a committee was appointed, by this Board, more than a year since, to confer with the order of the Knights of St. John in regard to their Institution at Ras Beirut, known here as the Prussian Hospital, with the view of making it available for clinical and surgical instruction in the medical department. It will not be necessary to recount the various stages of the negociations, which have been carried on in a fraternal spirit, but to indicate simply the results obtained. The following is a copy of the minutes of a special meeting of the Curatorium of said Hospital, which, constitute the articles of agreement between the "order" and the Faculty of the College, subject to the ratification of the order.

" Minutes of meeting of Curatorium June 13th 1871, called to confer with the
" medical Faculty of the Syrian Protestant College; Present Mr. Madem, Dr. Thomson,
" Mr. Robertson and the sister superior Sophia Grarff; with Dr. Van-Dyck represent-
" ing the medical Faculty of the College. " Mr. Madem read a letter dated 16th March
" 1871 addressed to him by the order and stating the conditions under which they are
" prepared to enter into an arrangement with the Faculty for the medical superintendence of the Hospital." Dr. Van-Dyck, on the part of the Faculty stated that they
" are prepared to conform to these conditions under certain stipulations. In view
" of which the Curatorium of the Hospital, and the medical Faculty of the Syrian
" Protestant College (as represented by Dr. Van-Dyck) submit the following articles
" of agreement for the sanction of the Order.

" 1st The Hospital shall be conducted as heretofore by the Curatorium appointed by
" order.
" 2d The Deaconesses of Kaisers worth shall retain their position as heretofore
" as nurses of the Hospital.
" 3d The medical Faculty of the Syrian Protestant College shall assume the medical
" and surgical service of the Hospital gratuitously in accordance with the establish-
" ed rules of the Institution.
" 4th The Faculty shall appoint one of its members to be the responsible Medical
" officer of the Hospital, who shall have sufficient knowledge of German to meet

" the requirement of the order.
" 5th This medical officer shall stand in the same relation to the Curatorium and
" to Deaconesses as his predecessor.
" 6th The Faculty shall have the privilege of using the Hospital for clinical
" instruction, under the following restrictions (1) students shall only visit the
" Hospital in company with a Professor (2) Private patients shall not be subject
" to such visits.
" 7th Should either party wish to terminate this contract that party shall give
" to the other six months previous notice."

Another important question has been for a longer period under consideration and has given rise to a voluminous correspondence. We allude to the recognition of our medical Diplomas by the Turkish Government. The Governor General of Syria, the English and American Consuls General of Beirut, the British Ambassador at Constantinople and Messrs. Morris and Mac Vazeh American Ministers at the Porte have all interested themselves in this matter, and yet the question is unsettled.

The Medical Bureau at Constantinople have reported to His Highness Ali Pacha against the recognition of our petition. Not on the ground of any deficiency in the course of study or a lack of ability on the part of the professors or the want of sufficient apparatus but on the ground of its interferring with some " ancient regulation". It is still hoped that the Ottoman Government will yet abandon the absurd theory which requires medical students from all parts of this vast Empire, with its various languages, to go to Constantinople to be examined before a medical Bureau the majority of whose members are not acquainted with any of the languages spoken by the subject of the Sultan. I lay before you the correspondence upon this subject for your consideration.

Dr. Van-Dyck's chemistry, Dr. Wortabet's Anatomy and Dr. Post's Botany have been carried through the press and are now ready for use. The Anatomy was published by the Theodore Publication fund", the Chemistry and Botany were published by their authors. The Theodore fund has received money to publish two other medical works which will be put to press as soon as practicable.

A literary society was formed in the early part of the year, by the medical students. It has held weekly meetings, and the exercises were both oral and written upon literary scientific and moral subjects. The society celebrated its first anniversary meeting by an oration and a public debate. The audience, composed of christians, Mahommedans and Druzes gave excellent attention and were evidently impressed with the manly bearing and intellectual power of the students.

Three scientific lectures given to select audiences during the winter and spring by Drs. Van-Dyck, Post and Wortabet, which contributed much to the reputation of the Institution.

The Faculty were authorized by the Board to re-rent the buildings now occupied by the College. This was found to be impossible without paying a much larger rent than they were authorized or willing to give. The faculty however have carried out the spirit of the authorization by securing the new house for the term of two years, owned by Messrs Derwish at a rent of twenty thousand piastres per year in advance.

The Faculty recommend that the Board of Managers consider the question of commencing to erect suitable buildings on the College land this coming Autumn . It is understood that Professor Dodge has secured the sum of about ($60,000) sixty thousand dollars for this purpose.

is understood that Professor Dodge has secured for this purpose ($60,000) sixty thousand dollars for this purpose.

Not far from twenty pounds sterling first given by Professor Dodge were expended last spring in planting trees upon the property at Ras Beirut and building temporary walls for the purpose of defining boundaries and to prevent trespassers from infringing upon our rights.

In closing this report the faculty to the pleasure in assuring the Managers that, in their opinion, steady progress is being made in educating the minds of the students by leading them to investigate for themselves and to rely upon arguments founded upon facts instead of blindly following the opinions of others.

D. Bliss

Annual Report to the Board of Managers.

June 27th 1872

Gentlemen

Since the last annual meeting of this Board, the College has passed another era in its history - it has graduated its first Medical class and given its first medical diplomas.

The method and thoroughness of the examination produced a salutary effect both upon the students of the College and upon the community at large. In accordance with the regulations of the Institution, all members of the class were examined by the Med. Faculty upon the studies of the entire course of four years. The answers at this time, both oral and written, in connection with the standard of scholarship attained at previous examinations, determined, in the case of each student, whether he should be allowed to appear before the final examining board.

The examination by the Faculty resulted in requiring two members of the class to spend another year in studying the branches in which they were especially deficient, and they accordingly entered the present graduating class and will present themselves again for examination in due course. The Board of examiners for diplomas was composed of the Medical Faculty and Dr. Brigstocke as Lecturer, together with the Medical gentlemen appointed by the Board of Managers, Viz, Drs.Metheny, Murad Bey and Pestalozza - Dr. Metheny, however, was unalbe to attend. The nine candidates were examined one by one, and at the close of each examination a secret ballot was taken. Six young men were successful and three were rejected. The latter could not understand how they should have passed the previous examination before the Faculty and fail now - The reason is apparent, this Examining Board cannot take into account the former College standing of any student, but must decide upon his merits from his ability to answer their questions. Those, who did not obtain a "Diploma", were for a time sorely disappointed and indignant, but the College has risen in popular estimation - it is now felt that we are rigid and impartial in our requirements and will confer the honors of the Institution only upon those who deserve them.

At the close of last year also two of the under-graduate students of the Medical Department were required to return to a lower class and repeat their course of study for the year; several others were compelled to review certain branches, which they had studied but had not mastered - This also impressed upon the students the fact that diligent study and actual acquirements are necessary if they hope to remain in the College. The 6 young Physicians, who were graduated, readily found professional employment and one or two of them are already engaged in extended and remunerative practice.

The Class, which was graduated last July in regular course, from the Literary Department, consisted of eight members--,

One is now in the Medical School; one is studying Law in Beirut, another in Cairo; one is teaching in Damascus; one in Sidon; one in the mountains and another is a Teacher in connection with the German Colony at Haifa - It is gratifying to know that all of our first literary Class are honorably and profitably employed either in Missionary or Literary work; two in Beirut, one in Abeih, one in Sidon and another in Asioot, Egypt.

Our experience thus far therefore though short confirms us in the opinion that young men, educated in the country and through the vernacular tongue, will use their education for the good of the country.

The number of Students this year is less than former by fifteen having been graduated and several others being advised not to return, while only sixteen were admitted. More than thirty applications for admission were refused from want of sufficient preparation. There are now in the Institution twenty four Medical and forty-two Literary students. Discipline in the College has been well maintained; a reverence for the Law and a wholesome fear of its penalty generally prevails. At first,neither students patrons or even Tutors could not understand our method of control - native schools follow the principles instituted by monks in the dark ages,keeping their pupils in subjection by penances, petty flagellation or imprisonment deprivation of food, standing in disgrace in conspicuous places etc- all devised to degrade the student in his own estimation and that of others. On the other hand, the discipline enforced here aims to develope sentiments of honor and manliness, where this fails, a prompt warning follows, for a graver offence, temporary suspension and finally, expulsion. A student of the Sophomore Class was expelled a few weeks since, and another, from the Freshman Class, suspended for a month.

The course of instruction has been regularly carried forward during the year, Professors Lewis and Porter having been added to the Faculty at the semi-annual meeting of the Board. Mr. Habaleen, Dr.Baltger and Mustafa Effendi were respectively employed as Instructors in French, Latin and Turkish. Dr.Brigstocke kindly consented to repeat his course of Lectures on "Obstetrics" before the Graduating Class of the Medical Department.

Three public lectures were given in the early spring one by Dr.Van-Dyck on "Astronomy", illustrated by diagrams with the use of the Oxg-hydrogen light another by Dr. Wortabet on "Anatomy", with the manakin and diagrams, and the third by Dr. Post on "The seige of Tyre". The two literary societies, connected with the two Departments, celebrated their anniversaries by public discussions, at all of these gatherings, the audiences were so large that many were unable to enter, and it was remarked by more than one that such assembles for similar purposes could not have been called together ten year ago.

When we consider the condition of women in the East and the general ignorance of all classes, it is also a significant fact that young men should be found to select for discussion and in the presence of christians,Mohammedans, Jews and Druzes maintain the affirmative of the questions " Should woman be eligible equally with man, to any and all the employments and offices of life ? and "Ought Governments to make primary education compulsory"? It is worthy to note that those who sustained the negative of these questions,none the less insisted upon the value of universal education, and were ready to concede to woman the free use of all the abilities bestowed upon her by nature, while they argued the duty of the state to supply the means of education but not the right to force it upon the subject, and that the physical and mental nature of woman limited not her rights but her sphere of action.

Encouraging progress has been made during the year in preparing further scientific and other works for the press. "Razis treatise on small-pox and measles" has been edited and published by Dr. Van-Dyck from funds provided by " The Syrian Improvements Committee".

Two hundred pages of notes on the "Natural Philosophy are now printed and the remaining sheets will be carried through the press as soon as possible. "The Theodore Publication Fund" bears one third of the expense of printing and binding this work and will retain control of the edition until the Fund shall be reimbursed, principal & Interest.

Dr. Post secured, through the aid of several medical gentlemen in New York, electrotype cuts to the value of about £70. for his new work on "Surgery". He has presented these plates to the "Theodore Fund" and has already printed 90 pages of the volume application has been made to the "Syrian Improvement Committee" asking a donation of £100 to the "Theodore Publication Fund" to aid Dr. Post in bringing out this much needed work. If this appropriation is granted, the same rule will apply in regard to the loan from the "Publication Fund" for this book or in the case of the"Natural Philosophy". The Faculty, as administrators of the Fund, will hold the Edition until the amount loaned shall be returned with Interest. Incomes from sales being divided between the parties furnishing the means in proportion to amounts invested by each.

The Faculty are grateful to be able to report the prevalence among the students of a spirit of inquiry on the subject of religion,especially in the Medical department and the advanced classes of the Literary department. One of our number has recently united with the native evangelical Church in Beirut and others are asking to be admitted. Three medical students, who on entering the College were extremely bigoted and ignorant of the truths of the Bible, are now zealous in maintaining the right and duty of all to read the work of God for themselves and they have even expressed a wish to spend a year in the study of Theology. Dr. Post has maintained his Sabbath afternoon Bible class for medical students; and in the Literary department the President instead of giving weekly Biblical instruction to the classes together as formerly, has this year adopted the method of meeting each class separately. This affords opportunity for more direct and familiar exposition and enforcement of the truth. It is gratifying to notice an increased interest in these exercises on the part of the students. The Freshman class is now studying the Old Testament, the Sophomore class the Gospels, the Juniors the Acts of the Apostles other Epistles and the Seniors are engaged with the Revelation.

The Faculty are impressed with the conviction that it is unwise in this country to aid in the support of young men, however,indigent and deserving,without some return from the students themselves. The prevalent idea that it is, in a measure, disgraceful to work,must be stoutly & persistently opposed, it is one of the most serious obstacles to the development of Christian manliness and true self respect among this people. We would earnestly solicit funds to aid students, this is indispensable as the income from endowments, tuition etc, is barely sufficient to cover salaries and general expenses, but we would recommend that funds thus contributed should be given to needy young men on condition of some return of service to the

College, but not menial nor such as to absorb time and strength imperatively demanded for success in study. This course has already been adopted to some extent and with favorable results . In the earlier days of the College, notes with responsible endorsements, were required from students unable to pay the whole or part of the cost of tuition and board.

This system is still maintained in part but efforts are rather directed to encourage deserving students to pay for their education as they go on, and special exertion is made to find for them employment which shall be suitable to their position and not interfere with the regular College duties.

In all cases where such aid has been extended, the means have been secured by the personal solicitation,members of the Faculty - no regular College funds have been trenched upon for this purpose- and in most instances, the donations were made on the understanding that students, enjoying the benefit of such funds, should render some service in return. It is gratifying to report that Dr Yusef Hajjar, in less than six months after his graduation, paid in full all indebtedness to the College, and that recently Ibrahum Gurgius, a graduate of the first Literary Class and now a Teacher in Asioot,Egypt remitted 15 Liras to cancel the amount due from him.

To foster a higher standard of scholarship, it may also be desirable to recruit tuition-fees, or a portion of them in a limited number of cases.

In the "Literary Department ", the Faculty would recommend that, at the preliminary examination to enter the Freshman class the two highest candidates should be entitled to a remission of their Tuition-fees, the first to the entire amount, and the second to one-half; and that these sums should be remitted to them annually through the Literary course, on condition that their average of scholarship for any one year does not fall below three-quarters of the maximum standard of the College.

It is, perhaps, even more essential to insist upon sound scholarship in the "Medical Department". In justice to the country and to ourselves we must aim to send forth Physicians with well-stored and well-balanced minds. We must resist the desposition among both students and their friends, to shorten the time of study and hasten the day of commencing practice. The desire is therefore, desirable to encourage as many as possible to take the full Literary course or at least the latter portion of it, before entering the Medical School, and we accordingly recommend that graduates of the "Literary Department" be admitted to the Med. Department, on payment of one-half of the usual tuition-fees.

It will be remembered that efforts have been made to secure from the Turkish authorities an official recognition of our Medical Diplomas - This has not yet been secured - The following despatch from the American Legation at Constantinople will show the present condition of the question - It is from the late Mr Brown, then acting "Minister Resident".

In reference to the subject of "Bursaries", discussed at the last meeting and left again in the hands of the original committee and of the Faculty, embarrassment has been experienced in reading a satisfactory conclusion,owing in part, perhaps, to the fact that somewhat different systems prevail in the

Institutions of Great Britain and America, and also because it may be a question whether it is wise to introduce into a country like this,methods which have only proved valuable under conditions not to be found here.

After careful consideration and an interchange of views with the Gentlemen of the Committee and with others, the Faculty desire to lay before the Board those suggestions.

The Government has recently issued further regulations in regard to the practice of Medicine in the Empire, but how far they will effect our Graduates cannot be known until we receive additional information from Constantinople.

It is a matter of regret that the various schools in Syria do not sufficiently prepare students to enter the Literary- much less the Medical Department - of the College. It is especially difficult to find any means to provide for applicants who come from a distance and must be received into a preliminary boarding school. We have been encouraged at the efforts, made by the Scottish schools in Beirut, under the care of our Vice-President, to supply students from the city, but there is necessarily no provision there for boarding - scholars. Last year a number of pupils from distant places, anxious to enter the College but unprepared, were turned away with the means in hand and asking to remain to complete the necessary preparation - There are now several applying from other cities, whom we shall also be compelled to reject unless we can make some provision for their accommodation.

To meet, therefore, the wants of the country and to aid in realizing the objects for which this Institution, at so large a cost, has been established, the Faculty recommend that such paying pupils of this class as can be accommodated in our present premises, shall be received at the preliminary examinations next Fall, and that arrangements be made for the organization of this department that as delay may occur in its regular opening and administration when the new College buildings shall be ready.

The agreement entered into between the Curatorium of the Hospital of the Knights of St.John and the Faculty of the College, presented in the last Annual Report, has since been ratified by that ancient and honorable Order. The Hospital has now been under the charge of the Faculty for more than a year and affords not only a larger sphere for the refief of the suffering poor than we formerly enjoyed but also better opportunities to the students to witness operations and observe the treatment of disease. It does not furnish,however, facilities to acquire experience in dressing wounds, nursing the sick and learning practical pharmacy.

It seems desirable that in the progress of our work, we should endeavour from time to time, to select from our graduates such young men as give promise of future usefulness in more direct connection with the College by enabling them to carry forward their studies in specific branches in something approaching a "Post-Graduate course" we may develope talent needful for ourselves and the country. Such young men can also be profitably employed in assisting one or more of the Professors in preparing and preserving our scientific cabinets.

With this general object in view, the Faculty would recommend that Milham Fleihan, a member of the present Senior Class in the Literary department ,be employed, from the time of his graduation, as an assistant to the Professors of Chemistry and the Natural Sciences at a salary of three Turkish Liras per month and board.

We are happy to report some valuable additions, during the year, to the Library, scientific apparatus and cabinets.

The Building Committee appointed by this Board commenced preliminary work in July 1871. Two ancient cisterns found on the College property were cleaned out and repaired.

The important question of securing a capable efficient and reliable overseer gave much anxiety. At the suggestion of Mr Black, Abd-el-Meseah of Mardin, who had erected the Protestant Church at Damascus under the direction of the Rev.Dr. Robson, was finally obtained - He has more than equaled all our expectations - To his intelligence, energy and integrity we are already largely indebted.

On the 23rd of Nov. 1871, Prof. D.L. Dodge arrived from the U.S. with plans for the main building - Ground was broken on the 28th of the same month and on the 7th of Dec. the corner stone was laid by the Hon.Wm.E.Dodge, of New York, with appropriate ceromonies. On the 23rd of Jan. ground was also broken for the Medical Building. The walls, of the first story of the principal edifice are nearly completed and a portion of those of the Medical Building. The amount disbursed here is about $15,000., this includes the cost of a large amount of material still on hand - stone - lime - wood etc, with the expenditure for tools- sheds-cisterns-wells-roads and other facilities. The erection of these substantial buildings upon a site at once so commanding and beautiful and at the same time so well adapted for health and convenience, has attracted increasing attention to our work - the objects of the College and the advantages it offers are being better understood and when we shall be fairly located in our new home, we may reasonably hope not only for a large accession of students, but for wider and more fruitful opportunities to make this Institution a blessing to this people.

Respectfully submitted.

signed B. Bliss.

July 18th 1873

To the Board of Managers of the Syrian Protestant College.

Gentlemen,

We are happy to record that the past year has been one of general prosperity in all the Departments of this Institution.

The prescribed course of studies has been maintained, with a few modifications in the grouping which have been introduced to avoid having any student attend more than three recitations per day.

At the commencement, in July last, right young men were graduated from the Medical Department and the degree of M.D. was conferred upon them by authority of the Board of Trustees. Of these right young men, three had failed at the examination of the previous year and having appeared before the Examining Board again, showed by their ready answers that the year had been well employed in study. Two members of the graduating class were rejected by the Examining Board.

Several members of lower classes have been required by the Faculty to review (certain studies) (during the past year) in which they had not acquired the necessary standard. Two, having fallen below the required standard in two or more studies have been compelled this year to go over again the entire studies of the preceding year.

Five young men, from a class of seven, were graduated from the Lity. Dept.,last Commencement. The two others having failed to attain the standard required by the College were sadly disappointed in not receiving Diplomas.

These five Graduates entered the Medical Department, together with three others who had taken an eclectic course and one who had prepared elsewhere, constituting a class of nine. As none have left the Med.Dept.,since the last report except the five graduates, there has been an increase, over last year, of four, in the number of students connected with this Dept.

The number of students who entered the Freshman class of the Lity Dept. last Fall was thirteen. As has been said , five members of the last Senior Class and three Eclectic students from this Dept., entered the Medical Dept., two members of the Senior Class left without diplomas, and one member of the Freshman class did not return, being unable to go on with his class. Thus it will be seen, that there has been an increase, over last year of two in the number of students in the College proper.

A large number of students applied last fall for entrance to both Departments of College, who, on examination were found unprepared for entrance to either. Twenty one of these were received into an experimental Preparatory Dept, since they were desirous to remain and were prepared to pay in full all College fees.

The total number of students, therefore, who have been connected with the College this past year has been ninety, a gain of twenty six over the number of the students of the preceding year. The increased number of applicants for admission to the College who are unprepared to enter, compels us to meet a question of vital importance and to which we would call the attention of the Board.

It will be remembered that in the last Annual Report it was said "It is a matter of regret that the various schools in Syria do not sufficiently prepare students to enter the Literary much less the Med Department of the College. It is especially difficult to find any means to provide for applicants who come from a distance and must be received into a preliminary boarding school. We have been encouraged by the efforts made by the Scottish Schools in Beirut under the care of our Vice - President, to supply students from the city, but there is necessarily no provision there for boarding scholars. Last year a number of pupils from distant places, anxious to enter the College but unprepared, were turned away with the means in hand and asking to complete the necessary preparation. There are now several applying from other cities, whom we shall be compelled to reject unless we can make some provision for their accommodation. To meet, therefore, the wants of the country and to aid in ralying the objects for which this Institution, at so large a cost, has been established the Faculty recommend that such paying pupils of this class as can be accommodated in our present premises shall be received at the preliminary examination, next fall, and arrangements be made for the organization of this Dept., that no delay may occur in its regular opening and administration when the new College buildings shall be ready". In view of this part of the Report Rev. Dr. Thompson offered the following resolution which was passed by the Board at its last Annual Meeting - "Voted - that, waiving the consideration of the desirability of establishing a permanent Preparatory Dept., the Board acquisces in the plan proposed by the Faculty as an experiment for the coming year".

This experiment has been tried and although carried on under adverse circumstances owing to a want of sufficient accommodations, thorough organization and proper tutors, has proved advantageous to the College. Four or five students have thus been prepared for the Medical Dept., and will enter next fall.

On viewing the whole subject of the present state of education in Syria , the Faculty of the College is of the opinion that the establishment of a Preparatory Department, is a necessity. Experience proves the correctness of the statement, made by this Board more than ten years ago, that instruction in the native schools is partial deception . However useful these schools may be in teaching lads to read and write their own language and French & English, they, as a matter of fact furnish but few pupils for the regular College course. Of the thirteen students who entered the Freshman class last autumn all but three were prepared either at Abeih Sem., or at the Scottish School under the charge of Rev. Mr. Robertson or at Bishop Gobat's School at Jerusalem or at the Scottish School at Luk -el-Ghurb. The vast majority of applicants from other schools were found dificient in the rudiments of sound learning, and in knowledge of the grammatical structure of their own language .

It is believed that a well organized Prep.Dept., will neither injure other schools nor decrease their number, but that it will stimulate them to seek a high standard by placing before them a model not too far beyond emulation. It will also train teachers for primary schools and will gain employment to students in the College proper and in the Medical Dept., who may desire thus to meet their expenses while pursuing their professional studies. It would thus prepare undergraduates for taking charge of schools. Perhaps the strongest argument lies in the fact that the College would thus have young men under its care for a greater period of time and so be better able to train them to habits of regular and systematic study and to direct their minds while young to the principles of sound morality and pure faith without which our College will prove a failure. It is not in the province of the Faculty to originate a Prep. Dept., but we would earnestly recommend the Board of Managers to well consider the question in all its cravings upon the well being of our enterprise. If established there should be a marked distinction between it and the College in regard to recitation rooms, dormitories, dining table and discipline in general and all its students should be required to study Arabic grammar, arithmetic and geography.

In addition to the written examination which have been and are held at the close of every year, the Faculty has instituted oral examination at the close of each term, of which some member of the Faculty beside the teacher of the class examined, is required to be present. The plan has proved benificial in stimulating the students in their studies.

At the Meeting of the Board of Managers, held Jan. 1872 D. Van Dyck having offered to aid Dr. Lewis in preparation for the duties of his charge and to instruct the classes gratuitously during that year the Department of Chemistry was not fully transferred to Dr. Lewis until the fall of 1872,at which time he began to give instruction and conduct experiment and continued the same during the two terms devoted to the duty of Chemistry.

Prof. Porter commenced this year to lecture on History and it was evident at the examination of the class that the young men had entered upon the study to them entirely new, with commendable zeal. Prof Porter has prepared his lectures with great care in view of publishing at some future time a work in Arabic on History.

Prof. Dodge, instead of teaching English to the Senior Class by ordinary reading books has given them instruction from text books on Rhetoric, Political Economy and International Law, thus teaching English and at the same time, communicating ideas almost entirely new to the people of this land.

It is recommended that the Board of Managers consider the subject of house tutor in the new College. The arrangement which was made with Muallim Shadoody when the College was in different circumstances, may require change now in order to meet the need requirements.

It is also recommended that the law forbidding a candidate for the degree of M.D. from appearing for examination more than twice, be considered (in reference to its justice and wisdom).

The plan, previously adopted, of receiving no charity student but of furnishing employment to deserving and indigent students, continues to work satisfactory both as regards the manly bearing and the scholarship of those so employed. The labor, thus obtained from the young men, has added several hundred dollars in cash to the income of the College, during the last year, besides contributing to the enlargement of the Cabinets and preparation of the Concordance under the supervision of Dr.Post.

Dr. Lewis, at the beginning of the year commenced a weekly prayer meeting with such students as desired to attend voluntarily. These meetings have been conducted by the students themselves under the general direction of Dr. Lewis. The attendance has been good and the interest continued to the last.

No changes have been made in the religious instruction of the College. The time of evening prayers has been changed from 9 to 4 o'clock. This was done for the benefit of students who lodged outside of the Institution and, also, to enable the different members of the Faculty to officiate in turn at these exercises.

Dr. Lewis has published a book containing the instruction necessary for learning to read music and containing also a number of hymns and tunes. He has instructed a select number of students from the various classes in the art of music. Great improvement in the singing, both at College prayers and at the Church, has taken place. The experiment has already proved that the ear and voice of the Syrian are capable of culture.

The prize, offered last year by Rev. W. Wright for the best composition on a given subject was taken by Ameen Mughabghab. The Meshaka prize for the best solution of a mathematical problem, was not taken last year by any one, but was competed for and taken this year by Ibrahim Kefroony of the Senior Class. The prize for best botanical collection was taken by Murad Baroody of the Junior class.

Prof. Dodge, a few days before he left, purchased the property on the point beyond the new College upon which it is proposed to erect an Observatory. Mr. Henry Lee of Manchester England offered a hundred pounds for putting up the stone works and intimated that he would bear the entire expense of the same, the dome and other fixtures being already on hand. A portion of our apparatus and Cabinets has been transferred to our permanent home. It is fully expected that the new buildings will be ready for occupation next term. Their present state, however, is such as to cause us to recover a full report upon them for a future time.

The work on natural Philosophy and Dr.Post's Surgery have been completed. Also Dr. Wortabet's Anatomical Atlas accompanied by a description manual Dr. Van Dyck's Mathematical works and Dr. Bliss Mental Philosophy are in press and other works are being prepared.

Through Dr. Post an addition has been made to the Zoological Museum of an Apparatus for illustrating the Respiration,Circulation, Digestion and Aeroation of Man and Animal and to the Herbarium of an addition of more than 1000 new species of plants.

Dr. Lewis has deposited in the Geological Museum two hundred selected specimens of Syrian fossils including nearly one hundred superior specimens of fossil fish and has obtained by exchange over one hundred specimens of foreign minerals and fossils.

His Excellency Subhy Pacha former Governor General of Syria has presented a choice collection of silver coins to the College.

Prof. Dodge has added fifty volumes of valuable books to the Library.

The hospital of the Knights of St.John has continued as before under the Medical & Surgical care of the Faculty of the Medical Department. It is gratifying to know that the Hospital has been full throughout the year and that the number of out patients applying for treatment at the polyclinique has been steadily increasing. The order,during the past six months has erected a convenient polyclinieum for the treatment of out patients and the accommodation of the Pharamacy of the Hospital. This will doubtless result in a large increase of the dispensary work of the Institution and will so greatly augment its reputation to usefulness. The number of inpatients treated during the past year is 300 and the number of out patients.

Dr. Yusef Hajjar, a graduate of the Medical College is now employed as clinical assistant to the Prof of Surgery. It will be gratifying to the Board to hear that the Order has given reiterated expression of satisfaction with the existing arrangement with the College.

The account books are before you, in which you will find a Summary of all College Expenditures.

It should be added that, during the present week, nine young men appeared before the Medical Examing Board for examination for the degree of M.D. six of whom were passed and three rejected. The six were graduated on Wednesday in the presence of an intelligent audience. Yesterday six young men were graduated from the Lity.Dept., three of whom were Druzes,this does not include one member of the class who is absent by permission with the Palestine Exploration Party.

Our member of the Medical Department and two of the Lity. Department have been required to fall back a class and review ,the coming year,the studies of the last year.

In conclusion we would express gratitude to God for the mercies of the year that is now passed and invoke His Blessing for the years to come.

Respectfully submitted.

signed D. Bliss.

Annual Report. 1874-5 and 6. The President was absent at the time of the Annual Meetings from 1874 to 1876 and during the whole of 1875 and no reports were left on record here at the College.

To the Board of Managers of the Syrian Protestant College. 1877.

Gentlemen,

It will be eleven years this autumn since the College was opened for the acception of students. We commenced with our first class in a hired dwelling house of six or seven rooms badly situated and poorly ventilated where we continued for two years suffering many inconveniences and subject to the derisions of our enemies. After two years the College was removed to another dwelling house which afforded with an adjoining house all the room needed at the time: there we remained three years and graduated our first class. Again another ruling place was found in another dwelling house better situated but less commodious: there we remained two years . During all these seven years we felt in an unsettled state and the College was looked upon by the natives as an experiment which might succeed or not.

In the meantime while the College was moving from place to place its friends were not unmindful of its wants. Through the personal efforts of Prof D.S.Dodge means were obtained for purchasing a plot of ground in the Cape of Beirut for the purpose of erecting thereon these substantial and convenient buildings. Here since the autumn of 1873, the College has had " a habitation and a name" . The main building comprising chapel and forty four (44) rooms, a Medical Hall, the Observatory and Dining Hall with their twenty eight (28) rooms, situated as they are on this breezy promontory overlooking the sea and surrounded with twenty five acres of College property form a pleasing contrast with the dingy rooms we first occupied surrounded as they were by a wall not twenty feet from the door and filled at times with pestilential air from the neighborhoods. We are thankful for this change,when the College was first opened eleven years ago, the Staff of Teachers consisted of the President and one native tutor assisted by a French and Arab teacher one hour per day. In this aspect also the contrast between the present and past is pleasing.

We have now the President as before, Dr.Van Dyck M.D.D.D. Prof.of Theology and Practice of Medicine and Astronomy. Rev. John Wortabet M.D. Prof. of Anatomy and Physiology, Rev. Geo. E. Post M.D.,D.D.S. Prof.of Surgery Matina Medica., Rev. Edwin R. Lewis M.D., Prof. of Chemistry,Physics and Geology., Harry Porter B.A. Prof of Mental Science and History., Isaacett Hall B.L.L. Prof of English Language., Joshua E. Crane A.B. Principal of Preparatory Department., R.W. Brigstocke. M.D.Lecturer on Diseases of Women and children. Four native instructors and two tutors for a portion of each day, one giving lessons in French and one in the Turkish language. Besides giving instruction and lectures customary in such institutions the Professors have prepared in the Arabic language edited and published Philosophy Pathology, Physical Diagnosis, Chemistry Natural , History, Physiology, Botany, Surgery Materia Medica , Mental Philosophy, Astronomy. Higher Mathematics, Latin Grammar and Reader with vocabulary., Meteorologyand Arabic hymn and tune book and Arabic Concordance of the Bible similar to Crudins.

The growth of the cabinets and apparatus of the College has been gradual and substantial. They are useful in themselves and valuable nuclei around which to farther future acquisitions. The Chemical Department is in some particulars well supplied. It has the apparatus and chemicals for illustrating a pretty full course of lectures in Organic Chemistry. It has also the means for enabling a class to pursue a practical course of Chemical Analysis in the division of Inorganic Chemistry. It is deficient in having no real Laboratory and in the means of studying organic Chemistry.

The Philosophical Department is rather poorly furnished in all its branches it has the means of illustrating principle of Electricity and Heat but needs a good Electrical Machine. It has a few good instruments for illustrating the simple principles of Pneumatics but no air pump. What it most needs is the means of making simple apparatus for illustrating lectures.

Geological Department. In this department skelton collections have been made in mineralogy, conchology,and Paleontology . There have been arranged with a view to their practical use and though not large are very serviceable and instructive and are so arranged as to allow growth.

The conchological collection contains typical specimens of all the genera and of the leading species. It contains especially a large number of Mediterranean species which are of much practical use. The specimens are all named and classified and munber over 1,500 species illustrated by over 3,000 specimens.

The Mineralogical collection contains about 1,500 specimens all named and arranged according to Dana. The collection though very small is a useful one and the specimens adapted for use before a class.

The Geological collection proper contains a suite of about 200 selected specimens of Agneous Rocks, about 175 specimens of Agneous Rocks all named and classified. It also contains typical specimens all named and classified of the Pliocene, Miocene, Eocene, Cretaceous, Jurassic Triassic, Permian, Carboniferous Devonian and Silurian formations. These specimens though not many in mumber are carefully selected for teaching purposes. The species of fossils in all number nearly 2,000.

The Geology of the Lebanon is well illustrated by named specimens of fossils including a collection of fossil fish.

The Cabinet of Antiquities contains upwards of 300 articles gathered from Cyprus and Syria some 250 being the generous gift of Gen.Cessnola, mostly of ancient pottery. Some articles of value have been obtained from Beirut also including several sarcophagus. The cabinet of coins has been rearranged and classified. Thereare now contained in the classified collection about 300 coins, many of them of considerable intrinsic value and still more valuable for historical illustration. There are some still to be classified and entered into the collection. It is hoped that this department may be greatly enriched hereafter especially with a full collection of the coinage of Syria and Palestine.

The Zoological Cabinet consists at present of a suite of paper maché models representing in gigantesque the organs of digestion, respiration circulation and innervation of the animal Kingdom ; of a collection, to which additions are being made from time to time, of the animals and birds of Syria and Palestine; of a few skeltons, mounted and unmounted, the commencement of a collection in Comparative Osteology cases have been added to this cabinet. Arrangements have been made for exchange and other means of supply.

The Herbarium which is perhaps the most complete existing for Syria and Palestine includes also several thousand foreign species. Principally from America , Europe,India and South Africa. It is the intention to make it the basis of a treatise in the Botany of Syria and Palestine, a work now in course of preparation. These cabinets cannot fail to shed much light on the Botany and Zoology of the Scriptures.

By gift of Prof. Dodge and others a number of valuable works in Botany have been added to the Library.

The Anatomical Cabinet consists at present of a skelton and a large collection of disarticulated bones at different stages of development, 2 Manikins and a number of different parts of the human body in paper mache, some dry preparations of ligaments and muscles and a collection of microscopic objects illustrating the science of Histology. The natural preparations illustrating Morbid Pathology are newly increasing but are far too few to answer the purposes of such a collection and demand a yearly contribution of 20 Sterling Pound.

The Lee Observatory is supplied with a Reflector with object minor 1G'/4 inches in diameter, constructed in London and furnished with the latest adjustment ; a Transit instrument and a full suite of Meteorological Apparatus. It is hoped this Observatory will not only prove useful in the direct education of students and in attracting the attention of natives to the superiority of Western knowledge thus helping to dispel ancient deep-rooted superstitions but that it may also be of service to the general cause of science, both from its location in a country favorable for frequent and unobstructed astronomical observations and at the same time because it is the only Observatory in this entire section of the Orient. Most of the above Instruments have been purchased by the Prof. of Astronomy and are his own private property; They should belong to the College.

The Library has been somewhat increased during the past year by donations for which the College is indebted to Rev. Dr. Thompson, late of Beirut, Hon. J.T. Edgar, U.S.Consul at Beirut, Rev. Mr. Reichardt of Damascus, Mr. William A. Booth and Rev. D.L. Dodge of New York, Dr. Richard Steel of Auburn, New York and others whose gifts have not as yet reached the Library. It has on the other hand suffered an apparent diminution by the transfer of certain works to the Library of the Medical College where they rightly belong and will be more useful. The books of the Library are now being inventoried preparatory to a new classification and cataloguing and until this work is completed am exact numerical statement cannot be readily furnished.

The number of volumes however is not far from 2,000, of these a large number are Cyclopedias and Governmental reports of a Legal Political, Historical, Educational and Scientific nature, which have been of great service to the Tutors J.Yarruf A.B. and Fares Nisur A.B. Editors of the "Muktalif" a monthly paper of science and Art, and have thus proved of great value for a College Library in this land. Another most valuable portion are complete series of periodicals of known worth such as the Lectschrift der Deutschen Morgenlåndischen Geselschaft,the Missionary Herald and both series of the Monthly Magazine of the last century, an invaluable contemporary record of science and literature. The Library has a rich but limited selection of standard Biblical Commentaries and Theological works ; also of recent works upon the countries of the Bible and missions. The same may be said of its standard historical and literary works in the English language. A very large number of the books are the publications of religious societies and deserve a wider circulation than the limited knowledge of English in this land permits; yet they are much read by the students when their time will allow. The Arabic books of the Library numbered several hundred when first catalogues some years ago; and they have since considerably increased. This portion of the Library is much used by the instructors in the Arabic language in whose recitation rooms a large number of these books are always to be found. The Library contains quite a number of duplicates which may be available for sundry purposes. The chief treasure however, is an ancient Syriac Manuscript of the New Testament, originally obtained for the Library by Dr. Bliss, but it has only recently been examined and found by the librarian to be a most valuable Codex of the 9th century; in which opinion he is confirmed by the judgement of one of the most emmient experts in Europe the Custodian of the most ancient known Syriac Biblical Manuscripts; The Gospels are of the Philistine or Hebrew version; the remainder of the Peshito. The Librarian has collected the Gospels and a portion of the Epistles and finds the results generally of great value; the Codex presenting some unique peculiarities , and generally agreeing with the oldest and best manuscripts. In the Gospels portion, it corrects several inaccountable readings in the printed Editions and supplies some missing portions. It must be considered a valuable acquisition to Bibical science and textual criticism. A fuller account will be given elsewhere in due time; but the testimony of this Biblical monument should be all means be saved and perpuated by a painted edition.

Progress has thus been made in buildings - Professorships Books, Apparatus and Cabinets. To attain the position the College occupies in these respects has demanded liberal contribution and hard labor. A more difficult task has been to introduce into this country methods of instruction which should give a sound education to the mind of the students instead of a superficial and a fake one. At the opening of the College in 1866 fourteen students entered the institution and during the following years there entered as follows; 33. 23. 29. 27. 19. 35. 29. 30.39 and in 1876, 50 entered.. This makes the number connected with the College from the first in all its departments three hundred and twenty eight different students. They come from all parts of Syria, from Jerusalem, Damascus, Jaffa,Sidon , Acre, Tyre, Tripoli and from various parts of Mt.Lebanon, from Homs,Mosul, Alexandria, Cairo and Assuit in Egypt.

Nearly all the Oriental sects are represented Protestant, Greek,Armenian, Greek Catholic, Coptic, Syriac, Maranite and Roman Catholic, Christians, Moslems and Druzes. Deducting 94 the number still connected with the College and the number of graduates from the whole number entering the Institution, there remain one hundred and fifty seven who have not completed the entire course of study. These remained with us for the most part from one to three years; the majority of them took an eclectic course and the remaining portion failed to keep up with there classes or were otherwise unable to continue in the Institution. After the College was opened four years passed before any class was graduated and five years before a Medical Diploma was given. Since then seven classes have gone forth from the Literary Department and six classes from the Medical Department . The number of"Literary"Graduates is 45 of "Medical"Graduates 39 and from the Department of Pharmacy 3 making in all 87. Ten of these received Diplomas from both Departments so that 77 different persons have graduated from the Institution.

While we do not claim a superiority for our graduates or even equality with those of more favored lands in respect to the various branches of general culture as a whole, yet we do maintain that in respect to improvement in character, progress knowledge and discipline of mind they will not suffer in comparison with students of our own countries.

The influence of these young men even at the early period is an acknowledged fact. They are found in various parts of the East from Hamath to Assuit in Egypt as Doctors, Teachers and Preachers. One is a respected Lawyer in Cairo and another is a Judge in The Lebanon, twenty five are members of the Presbyterian Church and three of the English Episcopal Church.

The past year has been one of material and literary progress, a portion of the North and East borders of the College property has been definitely defined and a wall of stone and mortar, 84 rods long and about five and one half feet high has been built at a cost of about $4,per rod.

On the 6th January we had the pleasure of welcoming Rev.Prof.D.S.Dodge who remained with us over three months. He not only cheered us by his presence, aided us by his advice and made liberal donations but also assisted in applying these donations in finishing and furnishing the buildings, making roads, building walls and in grading and beautifying the grounds. He purchased two pieces of land between the main building and the Observatory at a cost of 36,000 piasters and freed our small but beautiful Geological and Mineralogical Cabinets from all circumstances by paying the sum of £120 Sterling pounds. The new arches, balconies, terraces. (section lost).

The Observatory in this Department is in connection with Constantinople, Vienna, London and Washington to all of which places semi-monthly schedules of the above mentioned observations are sent, besides the daily telegrams to the Imperial Observatory at Constantinople one at 9. A.M., the other at 3H -5H P.M. which is sent from Constantinople to Washington and published in the daily Bulletin issued by Genl.Myer. The monthly schedules are also published in the monthly Bulletin issued by the Meteorological Observatory at Vienna. By far the greater part of the work in this Department is

done by M. Fures Mimr B.A. a graduate of the College and now one of its tutors and assistant in the Observatory who has also instructed the senior class in Meteorology and Physical Astronomy. The accompanying schedules are a digest of the observations for thermometry and rain fall.1874-75-76 and 77. The Observatory year commences the first of July and ends June 30. It is impossible to commence with the civil year because the rainy season is the last part of one year and always the first part of the next year and we find that the period from Aphelion to Aphelion is the most convenient for the classification of our observations.

In the Astronomical Department the usual instruction has been given to the senior class in Practical Astronomy: daily observations taken for time and a daily observation of the sun for spots, in order to contribute our mite towards determining the exact cycle of sun spots which is still uncertain. The sun was observed every half hour on the 21st,22nd,23rd., March for the passage of the supposed intro mercurcial planet in accordance with the request to all observatories emanating from the Royal Observatory of Paris. This with the occasional rating of a chromatic for a vessel in port constitutes most of our work in the Astronomical Dept; the same difficulties besetting the accomplishment of more work existing as in past years. ie. Distance of the residence of the Director from the Observatory and the multiplicity of work in other departments, to say nothing of increasing years and infirmities. Only one instrument has been added during the year: Melamine Star Spectroscope.

The Theodore Publication Fund has been administered as usual. These are due from this fund in round numbers from Authors on loans at 6 percent per annum:-

	$ 963.00
Value of books on hand estimated at cost price	1865.00
Cash in Bank	1187.00
	4015.00
The Orginal contributions to the fund founded by Wm. A. Booth Esq in 1869 and those received since amount to making a gain of :-	3346.00
	669.00

A portion of Cash on hand will soon be required to repay the expenses of publishing books now in the press.

The Ottoman Government not having recognized the exterritoriality of the College, and its right to give Diplomas of Doctor of Medicine according to its American Charter, difficulties have occured from time to time in reference to the liberty of our graduates to practice. At as early a period in the history of the Medical College as 1871 before any class had been prepared to graduate the Faculty forseeing this difficulty and desiring to legalize the status of the Institution, applied to the Imperial Government for a charter, authorizing the College to issue diplomas in the name of the Sultan. This application was not granted the Government insisting that the Doctorate could only be given after an examination before the Imperial Medical Faculty at Constantinople. The Government however permitted in case of indigent students to defray their expenses to and from the Capital and during their stay there. Notwithstanding this promise, the relations of the students to the Government continued unsatisfactory and at various times efforts were made by correspondence to the capital to make a definite arrangement in this regard, but without success. In the spring of the present year Dr. Post was sent as a delegate to the Imperial Faculty and the Government to arrange the Mechanism of the relations of the two schools. As the result of this mission, an agreement was reached, by which the Imperial Government agreed to defray the expenses of all applicants for the Doctorate who should be furnished with certificates of studies and examinations duly authenticated by the Faculty and local Government. It is hoped that the Imperial Government will carry out this agreement in good faith and that the result will increase the number, character and usefulness of our Medical graduates.

Rev. A.V. Wittmeger, a French gentleman a graduate of Union Theo.Sem. New York who has spent recently several years in Germany in the study of Language and Philosophy has been with us five months for the purpose of studying Arabic. He informs us that quite a number of American students and others have expressed a desire to avail themselves of the advantages afforded at the College for the study of Oriental Languages. Prof Mitchell formerley of Chicago, and nor Professor of Hebrew in the Baptist Theology Seminary in London has written for the purpose of ascertaining whether board and lodging could be obtained in the College and if so whether a class of students desirous of continuing the study of Hebrew in Connection with the Arabic and in the land of the Bible would be received. These facts are thought worthy of mention as indicating a possible future demand.

The following is an abstract of the account current for the year ending June 30th 1877:-

To household expenses and wages of servants		96148 25
" Incidentals including purchase of land, building, walls, additions, repairs, grading of roads, etc.		195242 05
To salaries for Professors, tutors and instructors.		256474 15
" Balance due building fund and for Water Pipes.		4838 35
" Expenditure on Thedore fund and loans.		38434 15
	C/fwd	591136 95

B/forward	591136 95
To Deposits in Imperial Ottoman Bank .	284357 35
To Cash in hands of Treasurer.	204
	875700 10
By Board and Tution fees and cash from Scholarships	108701 20
" Cash from Miscellaneous sources from Prof.Dodge from England.	179274 20
By Old Building Fund.	36 10
By Cash from Treasurer in New York on Salary fund	237976 35
By Sales of books on Theodore fund and repayments of loans	38381 10
" Checks from Imperial Ottoman Bank	311329 35
	875700 10

The large amount due to the bank is owing to the fact that the last remittance did not arrive till after the books were closed.

The religious services have been maintained as usual, preaching and bible classes on the Sabbath,daily prayer, morning and evening, a weekly prayer-meeting conducted by the students and a bible exercise for each class during the week.

In closing we would express thanks to God for the blessing of the past year. It has been one of health and general prosperity. The Political condition of the Turkish Empire inspired us with hope rather than with anxiety for the future usefulness of the College.

Respectfully submitted.

19th July 1877.

MONTHS	THERMOMETER			RAIN (INCHES)		
	1874 1875	1875 1876	1876 1877	1874 1875	1875 1876	1876 1877
JULY	81.15	84.2	84.	0	0	0.12
AUGUST	80.40	84.4	84.20	0	0	0
SEPTEMBER	82.	79.88	82.6	0	0.06	0
OCTOBER	79.9	75.38	77.23	0.233	0.00	2.48
NOVEMBER	70.6	67.	66.68	7.02	5.32	10.75
DECEMBER	62.3	59.97	64.42	7.97	5.06	4.37
JANUARY	54.8	55.76	59.18	5.34	1.57	6.44
FEBRUARY	57.3	58.76	58.69	5.12	4.61	15.74
MARCH	58.71	64.76	63.26	9.	1.91	4.87
APRIL	63.5	68.19	81.8	2.48	4.35	2.55
MAY	67.3	76.30	74.14	2.36	0.28	0.00
JUNE	80.8	80.25	79.43	0.17	0.04	0.00
				39.67	23.20	47.20

It appears that the most prevailing winds and the most powerful is the S.W. and that it prevails more during June and July than during any other months.

July 18th 1878.

To the Board of Managers of the Syrian Protestant College.

Gentlemen,

In presenting the 12th Annual Report we are happy to announce that the year, through a kind Providence has been one of general prosperity. Professors, tutors, instructors and students have enjoyed an unusual degree of health. The prescribed course of studies has been maintained in all departments.

While irregularities among the students requiring reproof have been less than formerly, three young men, one a junior and two sophomores have been publicly expelled for vile conduct, and all students and servants warned that associating with them would be followed by a prompt dismissal from the Institution. This swift and severe punishment has exerted a wholesome influence over the entire College, and the fact is recognized that this Institution will not cover up iniquity lest its being brought to light should injure our reputation.

Notwithstanding commercial depression the amount of cash received from students is greater that that received last year by over one hundred pounds. On the other hand the boarding establishment has cost nearly one hundred pounds less than last year. This is owing mainly to the fact that the number of boarders has been less. Two hundred pounds then, in round numbers mark the financial progress - a gift - of ten times that amount would not be so encouraging. The whole number of Students connected with the College is about the same as last year. (107) but the proportion of paying students is much greater. Wise Philanthupists will recognize in this fact a sure promise of future usefulness and will act upon the divine plan set forth in the proverb "God helps those who help themselves".

It is a curious fact that Colleges and Universities need and obtain donations from without in proportion to their prosperity from within. The following minutes from the Syrian Mission will explain itself.

"Report of the Committee appointed by the Syrian Mission to confer with the President of the Syrian Protestant College with reference to the details of concluding educational work for the Mission in connection with the College".

"The Committee report that in conference with the President of the College they were informed that it is now prepared to receive students from the Mission and to admit them to all the privileges of its regular course, collegiate and academic.

That it will also admit students to an irregular or eclectic course, ie., allowing the students to omit some studies of the regular course and take others pursued in the College out of their regular order.

That in the Collegiate department the students will be taught in the Scriptures two hours a week, and in the Preparatory department four hours (a week) and that the students of the irregular course will be taught in addition to this, if the Mission desire it, an hour each day, such religious studies as the Mission requires, ie., in the "Mumdud" and Harmony" etc.

That while the regular charge of the College for pupils is 17 Sterling pounds per annum it will admit students from the Mission to all its departments except the Medical, at a minimum charge of 12 Sterling pounds per annum, supplying the balance of 3 Sterling pounds from its own scholarships.

That the College will endeavour to secure as large a part of the 12 Sterling pound as possible from the students, the amount received from him to be deducted from the 12 Sterling pound to be paid by the Mission.

That where a letter is brought from a member of the Mission asking that a student be received on behalf of the Mission, and stating that he ought to pay a given sum, he will not be received by the College except upon its payment.

That the College will require of the students to work for it for the whole amount (17 Sterling) which he does not himself contribute.

The Committee would also report that it was stated by them to the President that this pecuniary arrangement shall be understood to be only temporary, and can be terminated by either party at their pleasure; and it was understood that the College would endeavour as soon as possible to carry on this whole educational work independent of the pecuniary aid of the Mission".

The Faculty would emphasize the following statement presented in the last Annual Report.

"The subject has been long under consideration whether we should not gradually but radically modify our plan in regard to the medium of instruction. The Faculty has already authorized the teaching to some extent of Natural Philosophy,History and Moral Philosophy through the English language. We have taught English with the double object of disciplining the mind of the student and of furnishing him with the knowledge of the language whereby he could have access to the thoughts of the wisest and best men. The first object has been successful; the latter only partially so. Young men at home with rare exceptions, on leaving College make little use of the Greek, Latin and even French and German, unless while in College they so far master these languages as to be able to read them with ease, without the use of dictionaries. We have reason to fear that most of our graduates make little use of their English. The American or European student, although he suffers a great loss in neglecting his ancient classics and his French & German has access through his own language to nearly all that is valuable both old and new . But our graduates when they lay aside their English studies have little access to the thoughts of the great men of our age; they are shut up to the worst part of the dead past. After entering upon their professions instead of reading in a language permeated with the spirit of progress in

all departments of life, they either read not at all or are confined to books, saturated with errors in religion,morals law,politics,medicine and social life. If Arabic literature is ever to be enriched by books in any or in all branches of sound learning, these books must be written by the natives them-selves. We would continue our endeavours to make our students accomplised Arabic scholars so that they can write books and teach the people in the Arabic tongue but it is equally if not more important to give them a practical knowledge of the English language so that they may find something to write about and to teach".

At the last meeting of the Faculty it was unanimously voted that the Faculty recommend to the Board of Managers that the studies of the Literary Department be conducted from the opening of the Academic year 1879-80 through the medium of the English Language, with the proviso that a thorough training in the Arabic language scriptures and literature be always a part of the College Curriculum.

Experience long observation and the manifest demands of the times have led us to abandon our favorite and long cherished theory of teaching through the Arabic language the best means of Christianizing and civilizing the East. Therefore the Faculty respectfully ask the Board to sanction the vote of the Faculty believing that the contemplated change will greatly increase the number of our students from the most enterprising youths of Syria,Egypt and Cyprus and that they will be better prepared for the work of life.

Voted that the Faculty of the Syrian Protestant College recommend to the Board of Managers that the Examination of Medical students for the certificate of the College be by the Faculty and Instructors of the College without the aid of censors as heretofore.

Dr. Post reports on the Herbarium as follows. " The Herbarium has been enriched by exchange during the past year by the addition of 1,600 of the rarer species of the Southern and Pacific States of North America., 600 species from Italy, many of them Alpine and Alpestrine forms of great rarity and value; 600 species from Algeria; 160 from Australia, 75 species from the Asiatic environs of Constantinople; 200 species from Canada, 100 from Illinois, 1,000 from Southern Europe; in all.4,335 specimens, for the most part,distinct species. In addition to this the Herbarium has been augmented by the following collections, 1st The Annual Herbaria of the Class of Botany which formed the material for exchange. Twenty five students have each furnished at least 100 species apiece, making a total of 2,500 specimens. Gungris Subbat A.B.Jerusalem contributed a collection of plants numbering about 250 species, many in duplicate, Amin Magobgob.M.D. a collection of the plants of Syria numbering about 200 species;Iskandon Baradi A.B., a collection of plants of Sidon numbering about 30 species; William Van Dyck, a collection of the plants of Beirut and vicinity numbering about 200 species.

A Botanical expedition was organized in April 1877 consisting of Messrs Wm.Van Dyck and Buhaen Uln Shefeteen M.D. The collections of this expedition which explored the region about the sources of the Jordan, numbered upward of 2,000 specimens, including several hundred species.

Another expedition was organized in April 1878 consisting of Prof.Porter.B.A. and Messrs Yusef Kahil and Fasez Mallat. This expedition explored the region from Baalbek to Damascus and brought back about 1,500 specimens many of them rare and interesting plants. The services of the gentlemen who conducted the above expeditions were gratuitous. In addition to the above, the Professor of Botany collected about 400 species of plants of Constantinople and the Greek Islands many in duplicate. The net result is an increase of over 5,000 new species and varieties and many duplicate specimens. Most of these have been positioned, mounted and introduced into cases. The labor of positioning and mounting specimens has been done by the hands of students who enjoy scholarships in the Institution.

Note Prof.Porter has assumed the charge of the family of Compositai in the Herbarium and has classified it in accord with the remainder of the collection.

The Theodore Publishing Fund has been administered as usual. The income from sales of books owned or held as security for loans has been 7964/2 piastres and the same amount was paid to the American Printing Press on account of printing and binding. Dr Van Dyck's large work on Pathology will soon be completed. This work is owned by the Fund. Dr Van.Dyck having presented it to the same.

The amount of cash on deposit is	21096.15
Estimated Value of books on hand at cost price	56625.-
Due from Authors as loans.	24500.-
	102221.15

Or about 4100 $.

CASH

				Dr.
1877		Cash on hand		204
July	14.	Received from Treasurer £650		84857.20
"	"	Received from Drs.Lewis & Porter	129.54)	
			4.96)	11187.30
		Sums paid to New York	£60)	
October	4.	Remittance from New York		90300.-
December	28.	Remittance £700 less £30 for Dr.Lewis.		87937.20
		Cash paid for Dr. Lewis in New York	(129.72)	
			(2.50)	3333.30
1878				
March	21	Remittance from New York £652		86064.-
"	"	Cash bill paid in New York. Hymm Books	127.50)	
		D.Bliss	51.38) £48	
		D.Lewis	3904)	
		Science Journal	1775)	6428.-
April	30	Received of Wm.A.Booth.15. £2.9.0		1983
May	13	Received of Mrs Stillman		655.-
May	1	Received of Drs.Lewis & Porter		2360.10
		Theodore Fund Repayment of Loans)		
		Sales of Books)		39468.-
June	30	Cash received from Students (Board & Tuition)		101958.-
"	"	Remittance £615.6.3 entered in New York)		
		except £85)		11135.-
"	"	Cash received (Diplomas notes and books etc)		9871.30
				537743.20

1877			Cr.
July	1	Cash due Imperial Ottoman Bank	26972.-
June	30	Household Expenses. servants etc	86406.10
June	30	Salaries paid	295256.-
		Purchase of Land	3824.-
		Miscellaneous Expenses.Painting buildings - Professor Hall's return - Medical Examiners. Walls, benches etc.	49966.35
Theodore Fund			39414.35
Cash to balance			35903.20
			537743.20

1879

To the Board of Managers of the Syrian Protestant College.

Gentlemen,

In presenting the 13th Annual Report we are happy to announce with gratitude to God that the year has been one of unusual prosperity.

The good health of both teachers and students has been with one or two exceptiions uninterrupted. One case of small-pox gave us a little anxiety but the student was immediately removed to a neighbor's house where he soon recovered.

The whole number of students connected with the Institution has been 120 - eighty of whom were boarders.

In anticipation of the changes to be introduced next year we have paid more attention to the teaching of English than formerly which we are happy to say has increased the zeal of the students in their studies. The Freshman class in the Literary Department numbers ten. It is the most promising class we have ever had. The Freshman class in the Medical Department had sixteen members at the commencement of the year. The son of Kamil Pasha left on account of his health. One entered the Theological Seminary and another retired at the close of the first term on account of sore eyes.

Two have failed in their examinations and will be compelled to fall back into the class that enters next year. Three have just graduated from the Medical Department two from the Pharmaceutical Department and five from the Literary Department.

Nine have passed their examinations for entering the Medical Department next year and nine for the Freshman class of the Literary Department.

Ten young Greeks from Cyprus and two from Port Said have been in the eclectic course and have made commendable progress in the study of English.

The amount of cash received from students for board and tuition during the last three years in round numbers is as follows:- 1876-7.84.000 Piasters, 1877-8 99,000., 1878-9. 132,000. The receipts of the year just ended thus exceed by more than 300 Napoleons those of any previous year.

The household expenses for the same three years are as follows:- 96,000. 98,000. 106,000. You will see that the household expenses have increased as income from the students has increased but not in the same proportion, a fact which shows that the people themselves are paying more and more for the education of their sons. In 1876-7 the household expenses exceeded the income from students by 12,000 piasters; in 1877-8 the expenses were 1000 piasters less than the income from students and this year they are 24,000 less than the income. Receipts from scholarships in America and the amount received from the Mission are not reckoned in the income from students. We find that 12 Turkish Lira from each boarder will pay for food and service, and leave a small balance but not sufficient for the wear and tear of building and furniture. A piece of land has been purchased for 10000 piasters lying in the valley in front of the Marquand House and between the College

and the Observatory . Rev. D.S.Dodge gave 4624 piasters towards the amount and the balance 5376 was charged to the building account.

The Marquand House is enclosed and will be finished in the course of the summer. Mr. Frederic Marquand of New York has paid to the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees the sum of $5000 four thousand of which have been expended on the house and for the land. In estimating the cost of the house, the price of the land was not included. It is thought that the cost of the house when finished will not exceed much if any,the estimates.

Mr. Joshua E. Crane's engagement with the College has expired. He has been with us for three years and has proved a most efficient and indefatigable teacher; all of his classes show in their examinations that much hard work has been done. Anatomical Cabinet An addition to the Anatomical cabinet was made during the year, consisting of about 20 Sterling pounds worth of preparations in wax. But the addition is far too small to be of much advantage in filling up the collection which is still incomplete and further outlays are very much needed for this purpose.

Herbarium During the past year the plants collected by the Prof.of Botany from the higher regions of Lebanon and Anti Lebanon have been studied and many valuable specimens added to the Herbarium. The plants acquired by exchange during the previous year have been classified, mounted and introduced. Two new cases have been added to accommodate the growth of the collection. These cases were made by the gratuitous labor of two of the students Habit and Hanna Jabboor the materials being supplied by the College. More than 2500 speciemens have been distributed to various individuals and Institutions in part to reimburse them for plants sent to the College, and in part with the object of receiving further additions to the Herbarium. This collection now lacks few of the species which are found on Lebanon and the sea coast of Northern Syria and includes many undescribed variety.

Zoological Cabinet This cabinet has been enriched during the past year by the addition of a few bird-skins, prepared by the students and by a valuable and beautiful suite of mounted skeltons presented by Rev.D.S.Dodge, to illustrate the Osteology of the various orders of the animal kingdom.

Cabinets of Materia Medica and Surgery. The Cabinet of Materia Medica has been increased by the addition of over a hundred specimens,and permanent cases well fitted to display them have been built in the class room of this branch of study. The Surgical Cabinet has been increased by numerous specimens of Calculi and Sequestra and the cases containing the specimens have been painted black within for the better display of their contents. Many of which have been mounted so as to be more available for class room demonstrations. This collection which is composed only of the pathological specimens resulting from the practice of the Professors of Surgery is greatly in need of models, casts and apparatus for the illustration of the course of instruction.

Numismatical Cabinet The Numismatical Cabinet has been reclassified and arranged in two classes the Greek and Colonial coins forming one and the

Roman the other. A complete descriptive catalogue of both classes has been made during the past year showing in the class of Greek and Colonial 415 different coins, besides duplicates. Of this number 82 are silver and 333 copper. In this number is a collection of 56 different coins of the Seleucid Kings of Syria of which 19 are silver and 37 copper, many of them quite valuable. The Roman series contains 171 different pieces of which 58 are silver and 113 copper. There is a small collection of Islamic coins not yet classified. Upward of 100 additions have been made also to the cabinet of antiquities during the year.

The relations of the College with St.John's Hospital continue highly satisfactory. The Order of St.John has furnished the means for adding two wings to the main building which will cost between four and five thousand dollars. Beside this implied expression of confidence and satisfaction, the Order has reiterated in explicit terms through the Curatorium its thanks to the Medical Officers, and its high appreciation of their services. Over 12000 out-patients and 580 in-patients were in this Instituition during the past year.

Respectfully submitted.

signed. D. Bliss.

June 30th 1879.

Statement. A copy of which was sent to New York.

Dr.	June 30th. 1879	
	To Household Expenses	105908.-
	Miscellaneous Expenses (Desks. 3388.05. Bedsteads 6776.10. Safe.1500. (Phil.Apparatus 9370. Anatomical App. 3363. (Mat.Medica 2235. Lead for covering Church 3108.etc. (Printing, Walls,Bathrooms,Chairs,Tables,Blinds,etc.	61643.35
	Salaries	296646.15
	Books from the U.S. & England	4968.25
	Theodore Fund .Notes	15024.
	Paid for printing Pathology & Chemistry	17367.05
	Paid for Land and expenses	10131.20
	Expenses for Construction in part	103583.25
	Cash on hand	67038.35
Cr.	Remittances from Hon.W.E.Dodge Scholarships	53572.20
	Cash from Syrian Mission "	17835.30
	Cash from Messrs Booth and Field "	3990.-
	Cash from Students for board and Tuition	132081.20
	Balance from last years account	35903.20
	Donations	3746.-
	Note paid	581.10
	Diplomas (78)	4920.20
	Interest at Bank	1044.-
	Amount transferred to Book account.	1245.-
	Remittances from Hon. W.E.Dodge	
	Cash paid in the U.S. and Bills on Barning Bros & Co	276633.20
	Cash from Dr.Lewis for French Teacher	781.20
	Books sold for Cash	3930.30
	Cash from repayment of Notes	22234.
	Cash for Books sold	10157.05
	Cash from Hon.W.E.Dodge (805 £6.9.0	107729.25
	Cash from Rev.D.S.Dodge for land 35 Sterling pound	4624.30
	Rent of Fig Orchard, 1200. Material sold 160.30	1360.30.

July 15th 1880

To the Board of Managers of the Syrian Protestant College.

Gentlemen,

In presenting the 14th Annual Report we are happy to announce another year of general prosperity. The health of the students has been remarkably good with one exception Elias Yacob a son of a native preacher and a lad of promise died after a short illness in the Hospital.

The whole number of students connected with the Institution this year is 108, 75 of whom are boarders. Thirty seven are in the Medical Department 33 in the Collegiate and 38 in the Preparatory Department. Last year there were 120 and the amount (of cash) received from them for board and tuition was, in round numbers, 132.000 piastres. This year the amount received is 136.000. On the other hand, although the number of boarders is five less, the household expenes this year are about 20000 piastres more than last year. This is owing to the high price of provisions, many articles costing from fifty to one hundred per cent more than last year. You will observe that the number of students and of boarders bring less while the income is greater, shows that the people themselves are paying more and more for the education of their boys.

The Marquand House was occupied on the 15th of October last. This house and its surroundings cost 162.329¼. This includes the building of the house, the enclosing walls, the necessary out-houses and the price of the pieces of land directly in front of the house. The land cost with expenses 10.113½ piastres. The house probably cost less than the amount donated by Mr. Marquand for this purpose. That gentlemen gave $5,000.

Equal to	135.862	pias.	15	paras
Prof Dodge for Land.	4.624	"	30	"
Rent of Fig Orchard	1.360	"	30	"
	141.847	"	35	"

This will leave a debt of 20.481-15, which it is proposed to cancel by applying the cash received for rent of the house . This will take about three years from October last. The average rent paid by Drs.Van Dyck, Jessup, Eddy and Wortabet is 6.625 piastres. Taking this as a basis and adding the actual cost of one third of the water which the College is bound by contract to pay for whether it uses it or not, the rent, including the water, will be 7.068 piastres. It is proposed to fix the rent at 60 T.liras per year which will be about 7.200 piastres.

The various cabinets have been enlarged by an expenditure of about 250 Sterling pound. A small room has been erected for the custodian of the Observatory and another for the Transit Instrument, the Prime Vertical at a cost of about 55 Sterling pound. Cases for cabinets have been added; walls and roads built, a large range for the kitchen bought, trees planted and

various other improvements carried forward.

The Theodore fund is in a good condition and very useful. It received a donation from England of 50 Sterling pounds for the publication of a work on the diseases of the eye, and another of 40 Sterling pound for translating and publishing Smiles "Self Help". The fund has in the Bank about 100 Sterling pound in addition to these 90 Sterling.

Messrs Lewis and Stontenburgh arrived at the commencement of the year and have fully met our expectations in the discharge of their duties.

Prof. D.S.Dodge spent the winter in Beirut with his family and greatly aided us in our plans and in carrying them out. Mrs Dodge gave 60 Sterling to provide a Reception Room near the entrance of the College grounds where parents and strangers visiting the Institution could remain until they could be properly attended to.

There is a reluctance in this country, amounting in most cases to an absolute refusal to allow small boys to associate with young men. The reason for this is a good one, but one that can hardly be understood by the western mind. In order to separate the preparatory department from the others, it was thought best to enlarge the Refectory building by adding four rooms and then to build a second story over the whole. The entire building will consist , on the first floor, of kitchen, 2 store rooms, wash room, servants room, three recitation rooms, and a large reception room, and, on the second story, one tutor's room, Matron's room, two sleeping rooms sufficient for 40 to 50 beds and a large study hall to accommodate one hundred students.

Professor Dodge gave for this	£100
Wm. E. Dodge Jnr. " " "	100
Mrs Dodge (Reception Room)	60
Mr.Reide (Scotchman)	50
	£310

Mr. Reide is to send 50 Sterling in addition. It will cost about 40 Sterling to finish the walls; the tiles and lumber for the roof and doors are paid for. To complete the whole and to furnish the establishment with seats and bedsteads will require about six hundred pounds more. We have suspended work until we hear of further donations.

Professor Porter, having obtained through the Faculty permission of the Trustees to visit America, started in April last. He expects to return by the opening of the College in October next.

The Chapel was filled with an appreciative audience on the occasions of the Anniversary of the Literary Scoiety and of the prize-speaking. The music by the College Orchestra, under the direction of Dr. Lewis, added much to the general interest. The classes that were graduated yesterday were small there being only two from the Medical and four from the Literary Departments.

We have issued for the first time a catalogue in the English language, to which the Faculty would call the attention of the Trustees for a fuller statement of the College.

In closing we express our gratitude to God for past mercies and pray that his blessing may accompany every means used to elevate to a true Christian manhood all who come under the influence of the College.

The attention of the Board of Managers is called to the following extracts from the Faculty minutes:- April 20th 1880

Regular Meeting all present including Prof.D.Stuart Dodge, (except Prof Porter) voted that the Faculty recommend to the Board of Managers that hereafter the title of Dr.Lewis' chair be Professor of Chemistry and Geology.

Regular Meeting July 6th 1880 all present except Prof. Porter.

Dr.Post requested that the Faculty relieve him of the departments of Matina Medica and Zoology.

Voted that the request be laid on the table until the next meeting.

Regular Meeting July 13th.Voted that Drs Van Dyck and Post be a Committee to provide for instruction in Matina Medica & Zoology.

Dr. 1879 — Balance Sheet

July 1st	To	Balance brought forward	67.038.35
June 30th	"	Cash for Salary account	304.325.-
" "	" "	from Board & Tuition	178.863.10
" "	" "	" Miscellaneous sources	9442.20
" "	" "	" Building Fund	77.071.10
" "	" "	" Theodore Fund	32.984
" "	" "	" Book Account	3.492
			673.216.35

Cr.1880

June 30th	By	cash paid for Salaries	309.029.35
" "	" "	" " House Expenses	125.486.10
" "	" "	" " Incidentals	61.702.
" "	" "	" " Building	102.484.15
" "	" "	" " Theodore Fund	24.490.10
" "	" "	" " Books	9.163.25
			632.356.15
	'By	Balance carried forward	40.860.20
			673.216.35

Remarks:- The Treasurer in New York was to remit five hundred pounds for Salaries and fifty pounds for Scholarships, per quarter, making for the year £2,200. Of the Bills and amounts paid in New York which had been received up to the last of June 1879 -£200 were placed to the credit of the Marquand House and £100 to the credit of Scholarships for the year ending July 1879. Instead of sending £2,200, £2,470 have been received, inclusive of the last Bills (dated May 17th 1880) which are credited to the next account. Thus we have in excess, from remittances, £270.
Again Prof.Porter's salary for quarter ending June 30th 1880 was paid in New York. Remittances £270. Salary. £75. Total £345. Hospital £35, Total £310. On the other hand £35 has been paid for assistant in Hospital which should be sent from the Hospital Fund.

So according to the basis of £2,200 per year the £310 should be deducted from future remittances. The 200 pounds for Scholarships is included in the item for board and tuition.

1881

To the Board of Managers of the Syrian Protestant College.

Gentlemen,

In presenting the Fifteenth Annual Report, we are happy to inform you that the year about to close has been one of prosperity. There has been no general sickness among the students, and only three or four were detained from their recitations even for a day or two on account of temporary illness.

The health of all the Professors and Tutors, with two exceptions, has been as good as usual, and they have been able to carry on their work without interruption. It was found at the beginning of the College year, that the health of Mr. Walter S. Lewis was such that it would be impossible for him, with safety to himself and with justice to the College, to attempt the labor of another year; he consequently resigned his position and returned to America. Although Mr.Wm. F. Stoutenbergh was far from being strong during the greater part of last year, it was hoped that he would be able to complete his contract and remain the three years. But, as the spring advanced, it was evident that he required rest from labor. His duties were lessened,and finally his physician decided that he too better retire from the College. He sailed for Liverpool via Constantinople on May 21st.
Mr. Stoutenbergh's classes have been taught by Prof. Porter, Mr. Nimer and the President during the past three months. Both Mr. Lewis and Mr Steutenbergh had before coming to Syria contracted the disease which finally prostrated them. It is recommended that, in the future, young men coming as tutors be examined by a competent Physician and receive from him a certificate of health before being sent. Situated as we are, so far from our base of supply, the failure on the part of an American tutor is a very serious matter. Hopes were entertained all through last summer that Mr. Lewis would be able to continue for another year, and this expectation was not finally given up till the very week the College year commenced. Most providentially Mr. F.J.Bliss arrived on a visit from the United States, the first day of the term, and was offered and accepted the position which Mr Lewis had left.

The whole number of students connected with the Institution is one hundred and twenty-two, seventy seven of whom are boarders. Forty-one are in the Medical Department, twenty-nine in the Collegiate Department, and fifty two in the Preparatory Department.

This year the amount received from the Students themselves for board and tuition is in round numbers 137,000 piastres. This is more than we have received from students themselves during any one year.

The number of students who pay in full is	83
The number of students who pay in part is	16
The number of students who pay nothing is	23
	122

Those students who pay nothing or who pay in part are supported by the Presbyterian Mission and by our own scholarship. While it is most encouraging to see a gradual increase of paying students,we are anxious to increase the number of our scholarship so as to bring into the College a larger number of those whose parents cannot spare more from their earnings than enough to furnish books, clothing and incidental expenses. Last year there were twelve or fifteen boys from an important and most bigoted village, whose parents would have sent them to the College had we been able to charge about one-third of the fees for board and tuition to the Scholarship Fund.

The building for the Preparatory Department described in the last Report, was finished last summer at an entire cost of 1,100 Sterling, nine hundred pounds of which was given by Rev. Prof.D.S.Dodge. This building was occupied at the commencement of the year and has added greatly to the efficiency of the Department. Rev. D.S.Dodge obtained at his own expense, the most approved style of American desks and chairs. The Study room is large and airy and will seat one hundred students. It is expected that ten or twelve lads will graduate from this Department and enter the Freshman Class in the autumn. Mr. F.J. Bliss has engaged to remain another year as Principal of the Preparatory Department. A correspondence is now being carried on in regard to some one to supply Mr.Steutenburgh's place.

Rev. Prof Porter was appointed Librarian, and has catalogued and arranged the books. The students have used the Library far more this year than ever before. During the six months since the Library was opened over three hundred volumes have been taken out by them.

Dr. Post, at his own request, was relieved at the close of last year from teaching Materia Medica, and a Committee was appointed to provide for instruction in that Department. The services of Wm.T.Van Dyck, M.D. were secured for this course at a cost of 100 Sterling pound, and also for a course of instruction in Zoology, to commence the summer term of 1882 at a cost of 50 Sterling pound. These sums are to be charged to the Hospital Fund.

The Theodore Fund has been administered as usual, and is accomplishing a work quite as important as its founder anticipated. That Fund has on deposit in the Ottoman Bank two hundred and fifty pounds Sterling (250). Loans,(for which an abundance of books are held as security)together with the cost, value of books on hand, owned by the College, amount to 450 Sterling. We can safely say that the fund is worth at least 700 Sterling pound.

While work has been carried on in the Departments of Zoology and Botany, few additions have been made to any of the Cabinets or to the apparatus of the College; and little has been done in the line of general improvement, owing to a want of funds.

The balance in hand at the commencement of this year could not be used for any of these purposes, as a part of it resulted from an over-remittance and from payments in the United States, which sums were deducted

from the remittances of this year, and another part belonged to the Theodore Fund.

We are happy to report a balance of over 19,000 piastres this year, and yet we should be under the necessity of reporting a small deficit were it not for the donation from the Turkish Missions Aid Society of- £100
and of a legacy of the late Mr. Lowry of - £ 60 -£160.
As the wants of the College were fully set forth in the last Catalogue, it will not be necessary to repeat them here.

The Faculty debated for several weeks the subject of continuing,for the present, the teaching of Medicine through the Arabic language, and on June 21st the following vote was passed. "The subject of instruction in the Medical Department through the medium of the English language was taken up, and after a prolonged discussion the following was voted. In view of present circumstances which are unfavorable to the practical introduction of the English language as the medium of Medical instruction."

"Voted, that the previous action taken by the Faculty on this subject be rescinded, and the introduction of English be postpond to a more favorable time, and that, in the meantime, Arabic shall continue to be the language of the Medical Department."

Signed E.R.Lewis Secretary.

Building Fund

Prof Dodge. £800. P.107.175.-

From Rent Marquand House, 60.T.L. P. 7,312.20

From Rent of Fig Orchard. P. 634. P. 115,121.20

The expenses were completing the Preparatory Department, and refunding deficiency of last year under this head.

The Theodore Fund :- Receipts from the sale of Books and from the repayment of Notes, Deposited in the Bank. The expenditures were for printing, binding and translating, and for the purchase of Notes now deposited in the Bank, for the squaring of the accounts of two years. The Book Account was for the purchase of Books on the one hand, and the sale of them on the other.

1880	Balance Sheet	Dr.
July 1st.	To balance brought forward	40,860.20
1881		
June 30th.	To cash for Salary Account.	261,282.10
" "	" " Board and Tuition.	171,241.30
" "	" " Miscellaneous.	26,401.30
" "	" " Building Fund	115,121.20
" "	" " Theodore Fund	31,627.15
" "	" " Book Account	5,376.30
		651,911.35

1881	Balance Sheet	Cr.
June 30th	By paid for salaries	332,843.25
" "	" " Board and Tuition	127,157.35
" "	" " Miscellaneous Account	23,203.20
" "	" " Building Fund	103,823.20
" "	" " Theodore Fund	40,121.05
" "	" " Book Account	5,238.25
" "	" " Balance carried forward	19,523.25
		651,911.35

Explanation of Balance Sheet.

Under the head of Debits on Salary Account, the amounts received were as follows:-

First Remittance, May 27th,1880, Bills £302. 8.2 at 134.7/8.		40.787.30
" " Amounts paid in U.S.A.and collected here Dr. Lewis $202.50; Dr. Bliss $4.04; Books $3.75.		5,828.35
	P	46.615.25
Second Remittance Aug 25th,1880 Bills £451. 0. 3		
" Amounts paid in S.U. and collected here £73.19.9.(£525)		70.481.10
The latter as follows: Bliss $130, Lewis $90 +12, F.J.Bliss $50 +75.		
Third Remittance Bills Nov. 1880 £339. 1. 6		
" " Paid in New York £185.18. 6 - 525 @ 134.1/8		70.415.25
The latter as follows: Lewis $4.04, Books, College,$35.46 + 31.97, Porter $96 + Two Quarters Salry $726.30.		
Fourth Remittance Bills March 1881 £522.18.6		
" Paid in U.S. and collected here £27. 1. 6.= 550 @ 134.1/8		73.768.30
The latter as follows:- $62.90, Lewis $50, W.S.Lewis $17.75 Journal of Science		
The Debits under the head of Board & Tuition were from Students		136,711.30
From Mission 194 Turkish Liras		23,668.-
From Mr. Field.	2,032,20	
From Mr Deems	2,810	
From Mission Soc.Univ.of Glasgow	2,025	
S.School Fort Wayne	1,977	
W.A.Booth	2,017.20	10,862.-
	P	171,241.30

The amount expended for household expenses exceeds the amount received for board by about 14,000 piastres, & it must be remembered that the board of the tutors the wages of all the servants, and the matron are included in those expenses; also the water bills and incidental expenses connected with the wear and tear of kitchen furniture.

Miscellaneous

From Turkish Missions Aid Society £100.	13,481.
From Mr. Lowry's Legacy	8,512.15
From Diplomas	1,703.
Monies returned from Practical Anatomy etc.	2,705.15
	26,401.30

Expenses

For Chemicals, freight etc. £3,200. , Prc.Anatomy paid for £878, chairs,stoves £1,730,Printing Catalogues £3,125, for Surgical Museum £1,340, Fitting up Society Room £2,448,Repairs,printing freights,M.Mosully Zoological Museum etc.

To the Board of Managers of the Syrian Protestant College. 1882

Gentlemen,

In presenting the sixteenth Annual Report, we are happy to inform you that the year which closes with this meeting has, through the blessing of God, been one of unusual prosperity. Professors, Tutors, and students have enjoyed good health with fewer exceptions that might be expected in a community numbering over one hundred and seventy. We have had,during the year one hundred and sixty students, of whom 47 were in the Medical Department, 20 preparing for the Medical Department, 32 in the Literary Department and 61 in the Preparatory Department a total of 160.

One hundred and eight provided the means of their support and tuition fees, twenty paid in part, and thirty-two paid nothing. Those paying nothing or in part were supported by the Presbyterian Mission and by our own scholarships. The increase of students from last year is about 30 per cent, while the increase of full paying students is about 32 per cent. So we are advancing, although slightly,in the line of inducing the people to pay for educating their sons.

We have received from students themselves, in round numbers, for board and tuition, 186,000 piastres as against 137,000 last year. The number of boarders this year is one hundred and ten. We still find that 12 Turkish Liras from each boarder does not meet the expenses of the Refectory. Thirteen Liras would meet expenses,but it must be remembered that those expenses include the board of tutors, wages, and board of all servants, fire and lights for the whole establishment, water for house and grounds, and the replacing of worn-out or broken kitchen and dining-room furniture.

We received from the home treasury for Scholarships 200 Sterling pound, equal to 220 Turkish Liras, and from other sources about 175 Turkish Liras, making in all 395 Turkish Liras. We have remitted fees to the amount of 245 Turkish Liras and expenses for board, 180 T.L. a total of 425 T.L., thus overdrawing our Scholarship fund by about 30 Liras.

We received from the Treasurer in New York for the last year, 2,290 Sterling, of which 2,090 were for salaries. The amount paid for salaries was 2,582 Sterling, leaving a deficit to be provided for out of tuition fees of 492 Sterling pounds.

A legacy of $25,000 from the last Miss Sarah Burr of New York, has been announced,and it is expected that the amount was designated by the will for the support of indigent students.

A donation of $10,000 was made by Rev. Gerald F. Dale for scholarships, on condition that $20,000 additional be raised within one year for the same purpose.

Mr. Alexander Balfour,Liverpool, founded a scholarship by depositing 250 Sterling pounds, which will be used here, and the amount deducted from the next remittance, and invested with other scholarship funds in the United States of America.

Mr. F.E.Packard , a graduate of Arnhurst College, 1880, came at the commmencement of the year as tutor of English, and has proved a successful teacher. He is engaged for two years more.

Mr. F.J.Bliss has renewed his engagement as Principal of the Preparatory Department of the year 1882-3.

The income from the sale of books of the Theodore Fund, less expense for binding, is 8,762 piastres. The Fund has now, in the Ottoman Bank,notes amounting to 354 Turkish Liras, equal to 322 Sterling pounds.

The following is the report of Dr. Van Dyck on the Observatory:- The work of the Observatory has been principally the instruction of the Senior Class. The usual Meteorological observations have been kept up, and the daily simulataneous observations telegraphed to Washington, London, Paris, Vienna, Constantinople and Manila through the liberality of Mr.Henry Lee of Manchester, part of the instruments have been purchased for the College,and through the liberality of Rev. Dr.Field of the N.Y.Evangelist, a new thermometer house has been built. Through the carelessness of the Custodian, the tube of one of the mercurial barometers has been broken. Excessive dampness followed by heat has relaxed or broken the threads of two micrometers. But all these injuries can be repaired at a trifling trouble and expense. signed C.V.A.Van Dyck.

Dr.Post reports as follows: I have the pleasure to report the following additions to the Cabinets of the College which are under my care.

1st. A series of apparatus to illustrate the principles employed in the correction of the various deformities of the foot, this apparatus was purchased with the sum appropriated for increase of Surgical Museum, and vouchers duly rendered to you.

2nd. A collection of objects to illustrate Economic Botany. such as textile fibres, gums, resins, etc. These were presented by Kew Royal Herbarium in exchange for plants furnished from the collections of the College and my own. The expenses of the box were defrayed from the appropriation for the above mentioned Museum.

3rd. About four hundred specimens of Sinai plants, most of them new to our Herbarium, have been added by myself without expense to the College. In addition, I hope by exchange of duplicates of the same collection to add not less than the same number of specimens, to be furnished by my correspondents. signed.George.E. Post.

P.S. I have also received additions of about 200 new oriental species from Armenia and Northern Syria, and added them to the Herbarium of the College, at no expense to the Institution. G.E.Post.

About two Turkish Liras of the amount appropriated to this department are undrawn.

Dr. Lewis reports as follows:- Geology. There have been added to the College collection during the last year a few choice mineralogical specimens (including specimens from England, Germany and America), a few good fossils from England and America and some good fish specimens from the Lebanon. Dr. Jessop presented the collection with a fine specimen of lead ore and a few fossils, before his departure.

Chemistry. The additions to the chemical department have been specimens to illustrate the principal metals and the form of their occurrence in nature, also a few choice specimens of crystals to illustrate crystallography and a little apparatus for class experiments.

Physics. The sum voted for this department has been drawn, but not expended. The only addition to the department being a prismatic compass used by the class in surveying. signed. E. R. Lewis.

Twenty-five Turkish Liras were drawn for these departments.

Prof Porter reports as follows:- Additions to the cabinet of Antiquities at a cost of 1,063 piastres have been made during the past year mostly of coins, including several valuable gold coins of the Saracenic dynasties.

About 60 volumes have been added to the Library, mostly by donation. Among the volumes donated are 13 vols. of the Encyclopedia Brittanica, new edition by Rev.D.S.Dodge, and some 40 vols. by the Religious Traet Society of London. The use of the Library by students shows a gratifying advance for the current year. In 1880-81, during the six months subsequent to the introduction of the new system, 263 volumes were drawn by 60 students. During the current year 1015 vols, have been drawn by 116 students. signed. H. Porter.

Six hundred and ten piastres were appropriated. The excess of expenditures over the appropriation was not drawn from the College.

Dr. William T. Van Dyck reports as follows: - The collection of Drugs and Medicines in the cabinets of the S.P.C., as I found it on taking charge of this department, contained so full an assortment that I have not thought it worth while to make any important additions in that line, as yet, and what few articles I have added have not cost the College anything. I have accordingly expended almost the whole of last years appropriated, (T.L.500) in purchasing books on Materia Medica, Therapeutics, Hygiene, and allied subjects for the Library of the Medical Department.

The following additions have been made to the Zoological collections since October, 1880 when said collection was placed under my care:-

1st.One Skeleton of whale.

2nd.One Skin (stuffed) and Skeleton of African Elephant.

3rd.One Galvanized iron Tank for Alcoholic Specimens.

4th.Various birds, reptiles, fishes etc, for stuffing,skeletonizing or otherwise preserving.

5th.Fifteen Wooden Trays for Skeletons etc,

6th.Three Books.

I append a memorandum of the accounts as they now stand. signed. W.T.Van Dyck.

There remains in Dr. W. T. Van Dyck's hands 14½ piatres.

The President of the College, at the suggestion of the Trustees, visited England during the last summer vacation and collected 253 Sterling pounds for the use of the College.

The following is the report of the Principal of the Preparatory Department.

During the past year, the boys of the Preparatory Department have,as a whole, done good work and behaved themselves correctly. One case has been reported to the Faculty and warned by them, but there has been no other severe case of discipline. We attribute the greater quietness of the school this year to the fact that older boys, whose, deficient scholarship brings them into the Preparatory Department for instruction, have been in all other things considered as belonging to the other Department.

The property of the school has been increased by the kind gift of a book case and organ from Dr. Post and of a large Bible from Dr. Lewis. New closets for clothes, rugs and bed-spreads have greatly added to the general neatness and comfort.

Eleven boys in the highest class have satisfactorily passed their final examinations. The next class is larger and even more promising . A large part of the success of the school has been due to Mr. Daud Selim who has proved faithful, and industrious far beyond what was required of him. signed F.J.Bliss.

Mr. Daud Selimi has engaged to remain another year as assistant in the Preparatory Department.

The classes in French, and the preparatory classes for the study of medicine are still unprovided for, and the Board are requested to authorize the Faculty to provide instruction for these classes.

There have graduated this day, eight men from the Medical Department, four from the Literary Department and one from the Pharmaceutical Department and eight have been examined and received in next years medical class.

Respectfully submitted.

signed D. Bliss. 19th July. 1882.

1881	Balance Sheet	Dr.
July 1st.	To balance brought forward	19.523.25
June 30.1882."	Cash for Salary Account	307.951.30
" " " " "	Board and Tuition	227.561.10
" " " " "	Miscellaneous	51.725.10
" " " " "	Building Fund	14.010.-
" " " " "	Theodore Fund	44,808.-
" " " " "	Book Account	4,300.10
		669,880.05

Explanation

Debits on Salary Account, including 200 Sterling for Scholarships.
First Remittance, May 19th 1881, Bills £528. 12. 2
Amounts paid in the U.S.$150 H.S.Bliss, $2.Dr.Lewis £31.7.10 Total £560.

Second Remittance, Bills August 19th,1881 $62.30 Dr.Lewis Books $123.99 paid in New York. 2nd Remittance £521.6.1, £38.13.11. Total £560.

Third Remittance Novemver 30th 1881 Bills. £517.5.7
Paid in New York $50. H.S.Bliss. $51.23 $50 + $4.04 +50. Dr Lewis £42.14.5
Total 560.

Fourth Remittance Bills March 1882 £560.

Fifth Remittance June 3rd 1882 Bills £50.
The balance of this remittance is Debited in next current account.

Debits for Board and Tuition. From Mission £230, from Students, from Scholarships sent directly here as follows:- Mr.Stontenburgh 1, Mr. Wood 1, Mr.Field 1, Miss Sterry 2, Dr Decons 1, Mrs Hamilton 1, Glasgow University 1, Mr.Booth 1, Mr Dale 1.

Debits for Miscellaneous accounts collected in England £253, Mr Lee. £100, Dr. Field 10 Napoleans, and other small gifts. Debits for Building. Donation from Mr.Reed £5. Rent of Marquand House £55.

1882	Balance Sheet	Cr.
June 30th	By paid for Salaries	338,709.05
" " " "	Board and Tuition	175,606.20
" " " "	Miscellaneous	57,476.30
" " " "	Building Fund	8,744.30
" " " "	Theodore Fund	44,808.-
" " " "	Book Account	4,073.30
" " " "	Balance Carried Forward	40,461.10
		669,880.05

Credits for Miscellaneous Accounts. Expended on Cabinets in round numbers £ 80, Instruments in the Observatory£ 100, House for Meteorological Instruments, 10, Expenses of President to England £85, Purchases made in England for bedspreads,mats, apparatus, etc, £35, Printing, grading, freights, repairs, bedsteads, etc.

Credits on Building Fund. Finishing the Preparatory Department.

To the Board of Managers of the Syrian Protestant College. 1883

Gentlemen,

I have called you together in view of the action taken by the Faculty at a meeting held last July, the records of which is as follows:-

July 27th. 1882. Special Meeting called by the President at the request of Drs. Van Dyck,Wortabet and Lewis.

All present except Dr. Post and Prof. Porter. The President read a letter from Dr. Post stating that it would not be convenient for him to be present at the hour assigned by the President. The President said that it would not be convenient for him to postpone the meeting as suggested by Dr. Post, whereupon the meeting was organized and the minutes of the last meeting read and accepted.

Voted, that the President be requested to call a meeting of the Board of Managers in the coming autumn,and that they then be requested to provide for instruction in Histology, the person so giving instruction to be at the same time Demonstrator of Anatomy.

Voted, that Dr.Wortabet represent the case to the Board of Managers on behalf of the Faculty, as such meeting.

Voted, that a Committee consisting of Dr.Wortabet and Post be appointed to consider and report on the advisability of modifying the final examination of medical candidates, and report before the first of January.

Voted, that the Faculty recommend to the Board of Messrs.Saruf and Nimer, and that the recommendation be presented at the meeting to be called in the autumn. Adjourned. E.R.Lewis (Secretary)

The following is the report of Drs.Wortabet and Post on modifying final examinations of medical candidates:-

Your Committee after a careful review of the systems pursued in English and Continental Schools as regards the examination of medical students believe that it would be wise and advisable to follow that system which has been the gradual outcome of long-extended experience. The plan which we propose is as follows:-

1. The written examinations at the close of each branch of medical study shall continue as before, the work of reading the papers and passing a judgement on them lying with the Professors as hitherto.

2. An annual examination shall be held in the month of July by all the medical Professors and comprising three divisions of students, viz.- First, students at the end of their second year on Chemistry, Botany, and Natural History. Second, students at the end of their third year on Anatomy, Physiology, Materia Medica and Hygiene. Third students at the end of their fourth year on Practice of Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery and Medical Jurisprudence, including Clinical Medicine and Surgery which shall be held in the Hospital by the Professors of Medicine and Surgery and the result reported to the Board of examiners. These examinations are called 1st,

2nd, and 3rd, professorial examinations.

3. Any student rejected on one or more branches is referred to the examinations of the following year.

Candidates who pass these examinations shall receive certificates of attendance and will not be subjected to another examination on the same subjects in this College. At the close of the third examination they will receive the final certificate entitling them to appear before the Imperial Medical School for their degree of Doctor in Medicine.

The examinations of the present third and fourth years' classes under the new scheme shall be conducted as follows:- 1st. Chemistry, Botany and Anatomy on the last Friday of January, 1883. 2nd. Physiology, Hygiene and Materia Medica on the second day before the last day of the second session. 3rd. The remaining examinations according to the scheme.

The following is the report of Dr.Wortabet in respect to Instructor in Histology and a demonstrator of Anatomy:-

Beirut 15th December 1882.
Gentlemen,

The Faculty of the College agreed, at the close of last years session, to recommend to you the appointment of an Instructor in Practical Histology who shall be at the same time a Demonstrator of Anatomy, and I was requested by them to represent to you the necessity of such an appointment.
In explanation of this desire of the Faculty I beg to make the following statement:-

1. In all Medical Schools the work of a Demonstrator is distinct from that of a Professor of Anatomy, and the office is generally held by young graduates who wish to improve their practical knowledge, or who aspire to a professorship of this branch of Medicine, the salary attached to it being small. For various reasons I have done this work and have been a demonstrator as well as Professor of Anatomy during the last 15 years. But I am now too old for this kind of work and do not feel willing to pursue it any longer, and a special demonstrator would probably do it with more enthusiasm and efficiency.

2. Our students have been hitherto taught Histology in connection with Anatomy and Physiology with the aid of the microscope and by means of prepared objects. In the Medical Schools of the present day, however, Practical Histology, that is, the actual preparation of the tissues by the students themselves and the habit of using the microscope has become a special and compulsory study. This will obviously make the student more scientific and more highly accomplished in his profession, and in these days when practical instruction and a high standard of education are so much insisted upon, it is certainly very desirable that Histology should be efficiently taught in our Medical School. Nor,indeed, can we hold our position, under present circumstances, without raising our standard of Medical instruction. Yours Respectfully, J. Wortabet.

This report is respectfully submitted for your consideration.
President. D. Bliss. December 16th 1882.

A Statement.1883 by the President to the Board of Managers.

For sixteen years, we have been enabled, in presenting the Annual Report, to speak of prosperity, progress and harmony. The year 1882 -1883 will long be remembered as one of discord and rebellion. Although the Board of Managers are familiar with most of the facts connected with the events of the past ten months, it is important to set them in order in the report that the Board of Trustees may understand the difficulties the College has passed through. Dr. Lewis Prof. of Chemistry and Geology was appointed by the Faculty to deliver an address on Commencement Day, in July 1882, before the graduating classes. The sentiments of the address were more or less criticised unfavorably by several American gentlemen and by not a few natives, as being at least inappropriate to the occasion.

Soon after the College term commenced in October, it was reported that Mr. William A. Booth, President of the Board of Trustees, requested Dr.Lewis to forward an English translation of his address to him. It appears from subsequent events that Dr. Lewis sent the address and with it his resignation as Professor in the College. Dr. Lewis, did not inform the Managers, the Faculty, or even the President of the College, of this action, although he did inform certain individuals. The Trustees promptly met and accepted his resignation, whether solely on the ground of the address, or on account, of the policy, principles, and conduct of Dr. Lewis made known to them by himself for he was a constant correspondant of Mr. Booth or from reliable information communicated to them through other sources, the Trustees alone can answer,and they alone are responsible. On the second of December the following telegram was received and communicated the same day to Dr. Lewis;

"Lewis' resignation accepted takes effect at once -Salary to January Forty pounds passage. Seventy-five pounds additional".signed Wm.A. Booth.

This was Saturday, and on Sunday morning the students gathered as usual for the morning service. The first hymn was given out, but instead of a hundred voices joining in singing nearly all were silent. The next day the medical students and the two upper classes of the Literary Department absented themselves from recitations, but sent a respectful statement that they were so much agitated that they could not attend their classes; and that they wished to send in a communication the next day. At the Faculty meeting on Tuesday, the following document was presented:-

Honored Professors,

We did not come to the College save to study with distinguished Professors whom we know, and the College is to us those Professors. We know too well that some of you have shaken the foundations of our Professors and brought about the suspension of our pious and excellent Professor, Dr. Lewis, under suspicion of his having passed wine at a table to which certain Franks were invited. We know that out pious Professor,does not deserve disgrace for this, and it is only a slander that he does not deserve. Also he has been accused of not attending to his duties as a teacher. This is a simple libel against him, as we who are concerned in those duties know that he is more faithful in them than others. He also has been charged with setting forth Darwin's infidel opinions in the last annual address,no

one will beleive this who understands his speech and knows his Christian deportment and upright example and piety, as also that he is the President of the religious society and leader in good works. This pious excellent man have you suspended suddenly in a way that violates his rights and ignores his excellent and pious services to the College and country for twelve years,and did not give him a year to arrange his affairs, an unheard of thing. You have also not allowed us to know of what was coming before we entered this year, and we entered on the supposition that Dr. Lewis was to be our Professor in Chemistry and Chemical Analysis, Geology and Physics, and that he was to be our examiner and the signer of our diploma in the sciences which belong to him. What have you done in causing all these injuries to us. If you attribute the blame to parties in a distant country, are you not those who informed them, and if you say not all of us are concerned, are not some of you. You know well on whom to throw the blame.

We therefore lay the strongest indictment against those who have thus gone about to injure us, and we demand who is now our Professor in all the afore mentioned sciences, and who will sign our Diploma. Otherwise the guilt is with the calumniator, and we cannot accept his calumny. signed by Medical and Pharmaceuticals.

You will probably observe no grievance is here mentioned except the "dismissal" of Dr. Lewis. It must have occurred to some one that students have nothing to do with appointing or dismissing Professors, and therefore the other matter must be brought in to justify rebellion. Hence the following document:-

Honored Professors,

The things which have lately taken place in the College have disturbed our minds and quite upset us, and drawn our attention suddenly to things which intimately concern us. We hope that you will not consider these things as the result of passion and folly, but of reflection and consideration, albeit the exciting cause is sudden.

You well know that we came to study medicine in your College under certain Professors and defined conditions, according to fixed rules, and we spend our money and give our efforts to meet the conditions which belong to us, and inasmuch as the bond between us and you is those conditions and some of them are now wanting, we have come to fear that they will all fail. We have in consequence fallen into a state of mind which prevents us from attending to our studies until you have answered our demands as follows:-

1st. We entered on condition that our examinations in Constantinople should take place in the language in which we study. You have lately informed us that this is now changed. We shall therefore gain nothing by our studies.

2nd. We entered on condition that our Professors should be Doctors Van Dyck, Wortabet, Post, Lewis Brigstocke and William Van Dyck. This agreement has also been broken in a very strange manner, the like of which has not been heard of, by the removal of one of you from the College, not withstanding that we need him. Can we be blamed if we fear greater trouble than this.

3rd. In as much as the certificate which we obtain by our money and our labor is of no more value than the certificates of attendance, what is the advantage of our undergoing an examination like the final one.

As regards our Constantinople examination we request either the confirmation of your Medical and Pharmaceutical Certificates by the Government, or the arrangement of our examination in Arabic there. We shall not be convinced by dilatory promises and future hopes.

As regards our Professors we came to the College with a certain number of Professors, and to us the College is those Professors. How then, does Dr. Lewis come to be cut off in the midst of a College year after we have entered and paid our fees, and studied on the supposition that he was to be our Teacher in Chemistry and Chemical Analysis, and to sign our diploma in Medicine and Pharmacy ?. Why then have you violated this agreement without informing us at the beginning of the year before we entered,not during the term of our studies?. What is there to prevent our hearing after a couple of days of the suspension of another, and after a month of another. What sort of an affair is this ?. Who is now our Professor and the signer of our Diploma?.

As respects our Diploma, if you will make it official and acceptable to our Government we are ready to undergo the final examination with all its difficulty and danger. If it be merely a declaration of what we have studied so that we may be know in Constantinople, what is the need of exhausting us by the fatigue and difficulty which we experience during our last year in preparing for the final examination, while we are in danger of being asked some simple question during a moment of agitation, and failing, and so losing your certificate, although he deserved it ?. If that certificate will not avail before our Government except as our certificates of attendance, we beg that you will abolish it, or simplify the examination in proportion to the value of the certificate. We have suspended our studies awaiting your reply. (signed by Medical and Pharmaceuticals).

To this the Faculty replied.

Gentlemen,

Your communication has been received. 1st.In regard to your examinations, we appointed a Committee more than three months since to devise a scheme. The scheme is now under consideration, and we hope it will be satisfactory to the Faculty and the students. 2nd. In regard to your examinations at Constantinople, you must be aware that we have been doing and are still doing all we can to make a satisfactory adjustment. 3rd. In regard to Dr. Lewis' leaving the College, while we fully understand how your feelings are moved, and while we concede to you the right to express those feelings, yet we can not see how this should lead you to absent yourselves from your classes. signed Dr. Bliss.On behalf of the Faculty.

This answer called forth the following document, upon which the Faculty voted, " That it could not be received on account of its objectionable tone".

Revered Professors, and may you long live !

After the proper salutations, we remind you that we have already written, asking about things which we find more important than our attendance upon study or our continuance in the College, and you answered one of them, and closed your eyes to the others, which are none the less important to us.

We still await the reply, hoping that it will be unambiguous and speedy. We asked that you would tell us what you had determined in regard to the Constantinople examination, and received no answer. We also asked that you would appoint for us the Professor and examiner in Chemistry and Chemical Analysis. You did not reply to this, either. We now repeat the questions.

1. What is your intention in regard to the Constantinople examination?. Are you going to send a special envoy or what will amount to the same? We would like to know who is the envoy, and when he will go; as patience has brought forth no fruit with us, nor with those who have gone before us, and, our long waiting does us no good, and some of us wish to go to Constantinople as soon as we finish here. We also beg that you will indicate the Professor of Chemistry, either by satisfying Dr. Lewis, our Professor, so that he may remain until the close of the year, if the difficulty is with him, or by the arrangement of what is necessary for his continuance if the difficulty is with yourselves; or by telegraphic correspondence with the Trustees, if the difficulty is with them. Otherwise whom will you appoint ?.

We also ask that you would teach us those sciences in which we are lacking according to the programme of the Imperial School at Constantinople. We also ask that you will guarantee to us the existing Professors, that they may remain in their offices, and teach at least until the end of the period of the present first year's class.

We found it necessary to write this, begging you to receive the assurance of our filial regard, and may you long live. (signed by Medical and Pharmaceuticals).

The forbearance of the Faculty will be seen from the records: that on Tuesday the request of the students to be excused for the two days absence was granted; that on Wednesday they were only warned to return to their duties or fall under the discipline of the College; and that at the meeting still another opportunity was given them to return. Being convinced that discipline would be administered, and having obtained an opinion, as it afterwards appeared, from some of the Managers that an appeal would be received by the Board, the students, having been in rebellion five days, returned to their duties, and were forgiven.

The history of this rebellion requires that two remarks made by Dr. Van Dyck to some of the students should be stated. The first was this:- " That he should not resign till the present classes were through their studies". This remark was reassuring, and must have had influence in counteracting the statement made by Dr. Lewis to the President, and undoubtedly to others that the Medical Department was ruined. The remark should have met in part the absurd demand that we guarantee that the present Professors should remain till the end of the four years.

The other remark made by Dr. Van Dyck was this:- "The student or students said to him , we hear that we may be expelled". The Dr. replied, "If you are expelled for this cause I will teach you in my own house," The Faculty refused to believe that Dr. Van Dyck had made such a remark till he himself had acknowledged that he had done so.

After the return of the students the ordinary College exercises continued as usual until the Meeting of the Board of Managers, which took place eight days afterward for the transaction of business. Just before the close of the meeting, a long and wordy petition was handed in, signed by the Medical students, containing the substance of the previous petition to the Faculty. In reply to this petition, the Managers referred the petitioners to the answer of the Faculty to those former petitions, and by so doing, sustained the action of the Faculty.

On the opposite side, of this same paper was another abusive and scurrilous petition, in view of which the Board of Managers passed the following minutes:-

"Voted that whereas the Board of Managers have heard an improper petition which has been handed in to them, reflecting upon the personal character of the President and Doctor Post, members of the Faculty, that this petition be rejected and that the Board of Managers instruct the Faculty to suspend for one month those students whose names are attached to that petition, and that no student thus suspended be received back who does not in writing withdraw his name from that petition and give to the Faculty satisfactory guarantees that he will, conform to all the rules of the institution and refrain from all disorderly proceedings such as he has been engaged in".

This vote was carried by a vote of 11 to 2.

The decree of the Managers was executed on Monday the 18th of December, and about forty students departed from the College. On the same day the President received the following letter:-

Beyrout. December 18th 1882.
To the Faculty of the S.P.College.

Gentlemen,

I have resigned my position as Professor of Pathology in your College. Today's Mail will carry my resignation to the Board of Trustees. My resignation of the chair takes effect December 31st 1882. My connection with the Faculty ceases at once. You will appoint some person to take charge of the Observatory. I will remove the property which still belongs to me in the Medical Department and in the Observatory as soon as practicable.

Yours etc., (signed) C.V.A. Van Dyck.

Enclosed you will find a copy of my letter of resignation to the Board of Trustees.

The following is the copy referred to:-

Beyrout December 18th 1882.
To the Board of Trustees of the Syrian Protestant College.

Gentlemen,

The course taken by Dr. Bliss and Dr. Post for some time past in College matters, and the fact that I differ from them radically as to the principles which should guide the Faculty in the management of so important an institution, have led to such a divergence between us, that, finding myself powerless to remedy a state of things which I truly deplore, I can no longer consistently retain my connection with the College.

I therefore resign the chair of Pathology which I have hitherto held, my resignation to take effect on the 31st December, 1882.
Very truly yours, signed C.V.A. Van Dyck.

And Dr. Wm. T. Van Dyck sent the following:-

Beyrout December 18th 1882.

To the Faculty of the Syrian Protestant College.

Gentlemen,

Finding myself entirely out of sympathy with those who now virtually control the affairs of your institution, it seems to me best for all concerned that my connection with the S.P.C. should cease as soon as practicable. I therefore tender to you hereby my resignation of the position I hold in the Medical Department, to take effect the last of this month.

I shall lose no time in removing whatever personal property I have in the College building, and will be prepared any time next week to deliver up to the President the collections, etc, which have been entrusted to my care. signed W. T. Van Dyck.

The Board will readily see that these resignations in term time with only thirteen days notice placed the College in a most difficult position, especially as there are few men to be found competent to teach medicine through the medium of the Arabic language. Several efforts were made to induce Dr. Van Dyck to return, but his conditions of returning were wholly inadmissable. The Faculty in accordance with authority from the Board, and in accordance with its practice for many years, secured teachers to carry on the College till the meeting of the Managers. The task was not an easy one, as it was necessary to be done at once not only to provide instruction for the loyal students, but to reassure the doubtful, and to prevent suspended students from rightfully charging the College with not furnishing teachers for all the branches of studies. Had no provisions been made to fill the vacated chairs, a claim for damages might have been brought against the College. The Presbyterian Mission most generously, and at a great scarifice, especially to the Tripoli field, offered to allow the late lamented Dr.Calhoun to teach Pathology in the College for the present year. Provisional arrangements were then made to fill the chairs of Pathology and Materia Medica, as appears from the following vote of the Faculty; " Voted that Dr. Calhoun be invited to take the class of Pathology, and Dr. Bashara Zelzel the class in Materia Medica, provided that a sufficient number of the suspended students return to their duties, these arrangements to be 'ad interim". Subsequently, Dr. Wortabet having offered to take the class in Pathology, and Doctor Post, the class in Materia Medica, Dr Calhoun and Dr. Zelzel were relieved from their provisional engagements, and thus those two branches were provided for with as good teachers, to say the least, as those who so suddenly left the College. In the meantime, events took place, outside of the College, influencing more or less the prospects of the return of the students. Dr. Van Dyck and his son, and Dr. Lewis were teaching the suspended students; and a notice was put in a daily paper that a dispensary or hospital was opened under native auspices, and that Dr. Van Dyck would assist in carrying it on; and a newspaper in Egypt contained frequent articles against the College

and against Frank influence. Neither the authorities of the College nor its friends took any notice of these things. The hospital closed after two of three weeks. The newspaper articles ceased, and teaching terminated by an examination and the giving of certificates a few days before Dr. Lewis left the country in May last. The deluded students now find that their so-called certificates are not recognized by the Government as qualifying for examination in Constantinople, nor regarded by the people as a substitute for the College Diploma, and that they have been ill advised. Not withstanding these events tending to keep the students from submitting to the authority of the College, many of them did return as soon as the term of suspension had expired, so that now we have twenty eight in the Medical Department, all happy and contented, and it is probable that the majority of those still remaining out will return next year and finish their course.

On returning, the suspended students made a proper apology by signing a document prepared by the Faculty. Their return was virtually a condemnation of the rebellion and its abettors. Hence the animosity of all sympathizers with those who have left us was aroused, and efforts were made to hinder others from returning by throwing contempt upon those who had returned. This animosity was clearly manifested by some of the literary students. The first night at prayers, after the return of a number of the suspended medical students, the Senior class of the Literary department manifested marked disrespect. The class was reasoned with and reproved, but as time went on disrespect, less public, continued; soon disrespect passed into annoyance, and annoyance into abuse. The animosity seemed to be increased when one of the Seniors of the Medical class returned and made his submission, and that, too, after having been examined and after having received the certificate - before referred to . This state of things culminated at night on the 24th o f May, when several Literary students, armed with clubs, made a sudden attack upon five or six medical students,beat and wounded them severely. The assault was so wanton and brutal that the police, being informed, took the culprits to prison.

The Faculty, after a repeated and careful examination, expelled three seniors of the Literary department and suspended two sophomores. This prompt and decisive action seems to have rooted out the last seeds of the rebellion in the College.

D. Bliss. July 10th 1883.

A Report of the Faculty 1883.

To the Board of Managers of the Syrian Protestant College.

Gentlemen,

In presenting the seventeenth Annual Report of the College, we are happy to report that one hundred and seventy four (174) students have been connected with the College during the year. This is an increase of about ten per cent over any previous year. Of these, ninety-eight (98) were paying in full for board and tuition, thirty-three (33) were paying on the average about one-half, and forty-three (43) were supported by the Presbyterian Mission and by permanent, or yearly scholarships. By adding half of the number of those who pay half fees to the number of those who pay in full,we shall have one hundred and fifteen (115) pay students (about 2/3 of the whole number) and about fifty nine (59) charity students (about 1/3 of the whole number).

The Board will remember that they directed the Faculty, at the meeting held on the 16th of December last, to suspend certain students for one month. This decree of the Managers was executed on Monday the 18th,and about forty Medical Students left the College. On the same day, Rev.C.V.A. Van Dyck, M.D., and Wm.T. Van Dyck, M.D. sent in their resignations to take effect on the 31st of December. The Board will readily see that these resignations placed the College in a most difficult position, especially as there are few men to be found competent to teach medicine through the medium of the Arabic language. The Faculty, in accordance with authority from the Board, and in accordance with its practice for many years, secured teachers, to carry on the College till the meeting of the Managers. The task was not any easy one, as it was necessary to be done at once not only to provide instruction for the loyal students, but to reassure the doubtful, and to prevent suspended students from rightfully charging the College with not furnishing teachers for all the branches of studies. Had no provisions been made to fill the vacated chairs, a claim for damages might have been brought against the College. The Presbyterian Mission most generously, and at a great sacrifice, especially to the Tripoli field, offered to allow the late lamented Dr. Calhoun to teach Pathology in the College for the present year. Provisional arrangements were made to fill the chairs of Pathology and Materia Medica, as appears from the following vote of the Faculty. " Voted that Dr.Calhoun be invited to take the class of Patology, and Dr. Bashara Zelzel, the class in Materia Medica provided that a sufficient number of the suspended students return to their duties, these arrangements to be "ad-interim". Subsequently, Dr. Wortabet having offered to take the class in Pathology, and Dr. Post the class in Materia Medica, Dr. Calhoun and Dr. Zelzel were relieved from their provisional engagements. At the expiration of the term of suspension, the students commenced to return; since then the instruction has been given by Drs.Wortabet and Post, and Mr.Yacub Sarruf, Dr. Brigstocke also having resigned his lectureship. The number in the Medical Department at the end of the term was twenty eight. Four in the senior class and two from the senior class of last year received certificates entitling them to appear before the Imperial Medical College at Constantinople for their diplomas.

Thus six were added to the number of our Medical graduates, which is a little over the average yearly additions during the last twelve years. Three have received the degree of B.A., and eighteen from the Preparatory Department received certificates which will admit them to the next Freshman class.

Rev. D. Stewart Dodge has presented the New Edition of the Encyclopoedia Britannica to the Library. Besides this valuable work, very few additions have been made to the Library or Cabinets.

The instruments in the Lee Observatory, formerly not belonging to the College, have all been purchased. Three hundred pounds sterling were sent by the Trustees for this purpose and one hundred were ordered by this Board to be paid from the local treasury. Changes were made in the Chapel, in accordance with a vote passed one year since, at an expense of about seventy five pounds.

Owing to circumstances, well known to the Board, our local income has been considerably decreased.

Respectfully submitted, D. Bliss. President.

July 10th 1883.

1882	Balance Sheet	Dr
July 1st	To balance brought forward	40.461.10
1883		
June 30th	To Cash for Salary Account.	343.721.-
" "	" " Board and Tuition	204.161.35
" "	" " Miscellaneous	13.296.20
" "	" " Theodore Fund	10.516.10
" "	" " Book Account	3.894.20
		616.051.15

Explanation

Debits on Salary Account, including all remittances from Treasurer in New York.

First remittance, entered July, Bills	£574. 1. 10	
Paid in New York (for Bliss $175)	35.18. 2	
	610. 0. 0	
Less 50, entered last year		£560
Second remittance entered Sept 25th Bills	£510.18. 4	
Paid in New York and collected here	49. 1. 8	
Books $124.60, Lewis $63.63 Bliss $50		£560
Third remittance entered Jan 1st		
Donation from England	£250. 0. 0	
Bills	281. 7. 0	
Paid in New York Lewis $77.89,		
Randolphs Bill $59.60.	28.13. 0	
		£560
Fourth remittance entered April 3rd Bills	£544. 9. 0	
Paid in New York Prof Porter $50 Bliss		
$25	15.11. 0	
		£560

Debits for Board and Tuition. From Mission £230 from students from scholarships sent directly here as follows:- from Mr. Dale, Field, Dr Post, Miss Sterry, Dr. Deems and Mr. W.A. Booth.

Debits for Miscellaneous Accounts. Mr. Lee £20, Ritterhouse £5, Rent Marquand House £55, Rent Fig Orchard, Chemicals etc.

1883		Balance Sheet			Cr.
June	30th	By	paid	for Salaries	301,268.05
"	"	"	"	Board and Tuition	197.045.30
"	"	"	"	Miscellaneous	98.912.25
"	"	"	"	Theodore Fund	10.516.10
"	"	"	"	Book Account	5.133.05
"	"	"	"	Balance carried forward	3.175.20
					616.051.15

Explanation

Credits for Miscellaneous Accounts; Bedsteads, repairs, painting, underbeds, grading, changes in Chapel, furniture, Astronimical instruments£ 400. etc.

Declaration of Principles.

In accepting the appointment of Professor, or otherwise engaging in the duties of instructor in the SYRIAN PROTESTANT COLLEGE, we, the undersigned, do pledge ourselves to the hearty acceptance and full adoption of the following declaration of religious belief:-

1. The Divine inspiration, authority, and sufficiency of the Holy Scriptures
2. The right and duty of private judgement in the interpretation of the Holy Scriptures.
3. The Unity of the Godhead and the Trinity of the Persons therein.
4. The utter depravity of human nature in consequence of the fall.
5. The incarnation of the Son of God, His work of atonement for the sins of mankind and His mediatorial intercession and reign.
6. The justification of the sinner by faith alone.
7. The work of the Holy Spirit in the conversion and sanctification of the sinner.
8. The immortality of the soul, the resurrection of the body, the judgement of the world by our Lord Jesus Christ, with the eternal blessedness of the righteous, and the eternal punishment of the wicked.
9. The Divine institution of the Christain ministry, and the obligation and perpetuity of the ordinances of Baptism and the Lord's Supper, and the sacredness of the Lord's day, which is to be duly honored.
10. The whole body of evangelical doctrine as contained in the inspired Word of God and represented in the consensus of Protestant creeds, as opposed to the erroneous teachings and practices of the Romish and Eastern Churches.

We also declare our hearty sympathy with, and pledge our active co-operation in advancing the chief aim of this Institution, which as a missionary agency, is to train up young men in the knowledge of Christian truth, and, if possible, secure their intelligent and hearty acceptance of the Bible as the Word of God, and of Christ as the only Saviour, and at the same time inspire them with high moral purposes and consecrated aims in life.

We further pledge ourselves to the inculcation of sound and reverent views of the relation of God to the natural universe as its Creator and supreme Ruler, and to give instruction in the special department assigned us, in the spirit and method best calculated to conserve the teachings of revealed truth and demonstrate the essential harmony between the Bible and all true science and philosophy.

In view of the responsibility of instructors of the young and the influence of personal example, we recognize the importance of unusual care in maintaining a high standard of Christian consistency in life and conduct with reference to all the moral questions of the day.

December 15th,1883

To the Board of Managers of the Syrian Protestant College.

Gentlemen,

We are happy to announce that all the recommendations of this Board have practically been complied with, although the official action of the Trustees on those recommendations will not transpire till the annual meeting of the Board in January.

There are now present in the College ten American Professors, adjunct Professors, and instructors, and five native Syrian lecturers and instructors, besides several pupil teachers and a monitor, whose duty is to see that the under classes are in the study rooms, and observe proper order when they are not in the recitation rooms.

There are in the College one hundred and seventy five (175) students, a larger number than we have ever had in any one year. Several pupils were expected from Egypt and Port Said, but no one came from those places owing to the quarantine. From the number of inquiries made and from the demand for catalogues, it might be inferred that ten or fifteen students would have come from those places had the lines of communication been opened. Since the occupation of Cyprus by the English there has been a steady increase of students from there. This year they number twenty-eight. Since the College was first opened in 1866 with fourteen (14) students, there has been yearly, with one or two exceptions, a gradual increase in numbers; and we may reasonably expect a like, or even a more rapid increase in years to come. In view of our present and prospective numbers, we have called this Board together to consider the proposition,and to recommend the same to the Trustees, if they deem it advisable, to extend our accommodations by enlarging the building of the Preparatory Department, or by erecting a new one. Our bed-rooms are over crowded now, the dining room is scarcely sufficient to accommodate the boarders present. Some of the recitation rooms are too small, while we have poor and scanty room for servants, and no place for wood, washing-house, and store rooms. It is estimated that a sum not less that £3,000 to erect and properly furnish a new building is needed.

Last summer it was found that Mr. Packard's health would prevent him from completing his term of service, and he resigned conditionally; specifying that he would remain, unless ordered away by his physician, till his successor arrived. Mr West was appointed for three years, and arrived soon after the term commenced. The Rev. D. Stuart Dodge suggested that if the College needed Mr. Packard also, and he was able, to retain him and he (Mr. Dodge) would arrange for his salary.

We find that all giving instruction are working up to full time, and that we need more instead of less teachers. Therefore the Faculty would recommend that the Board ask the Trustees to secure another man for a term of four years to commence labor in October 1884, so that after two years of experience, he may become the Principal of the Preparatory Department, in

case of the retirement of Mr. Hoskins at the expiration of his present engagement. The one appointed should be a College graduate and should be able to play the organ and teach church music.

Whereas Dr. Van Dyck since his resignation from the Medical Faculty of the College has continued his connection with the Hospital, and whereas in accordance with agreement the Medical and Surgical care of the Hospital is placed in charge of the Medical Faculty of the Syrian Protestant College. Voted, that the Faculty request the Board of Managers to take such steps as in their wisdom may seem best to carry out the terms of the agreement between the two institutions.

It is not designed to make a full report at this time, but in view of our prosperity, it would be a mark of great ingratitude not to express our thanks to God for His manifold and manifest mercies to our beloved College

Respectfully submitted D. Bliss.

December 14th 1880.

1884

To the Board of Managers of the Syrian Protestant College.

Gentlemen,

You will observe from the minutes of the Board of Trustees and from the letter of its Secretary, that all of the recommendations of this Board made in July and December last, have been accepted and approved. These recommendations related to sending out from Americia a sufficient corps of Instructors; to the transfer of a certain portion of the Theodore Fund to a Library Fund; to erecting additional accommodations for the Preparatory Department; and to the declaration of principles to be signed by each Professor before assuming office. The contracts with Mr. Hoskins and Mr. West were for the term of three years, and therefore need no further notice from this Board. The case is, however, different with Drs. Neal,Kay and Dight. No formal contract has ever been forwarded to us, but an unequivocal understanding exists between the Trustees and Drs. Kay and Dight, as communicated by its Secretary acting for the Trustees.

The agreement is this: Dr. Dight engaged to serve the College one year at a salary of £ 200, with the title of adjunct Professor, at the end of one year, if he was nominated by this Board, the Trustees would elect him a full Professor with a salary of £ 300. The agreement with Dr. Kay is the same as with Dr. Dight. In case either one (or both) does not wish to remain in connection, or should fail to receive a nomination, the Trustees agree to pay his passage to the U.S.A. The agreement with Dr. Neal is essentially the same, except the latter is in the form of a written contract. The Board is requested to take action in the case of each of the three gentlemen mentioned, either by nominating to a professorship, or by directing passage money to be furnished, or by negotiating with each on a new basis.

At the commencement of the academic year, the Rev. W.W.Martin signed the following agreement; " I agree to give my services two (2) hours a day to the Syrian Protestant College in such teaching as the Faculty may require during the current College year, and in return I shall be found during the College year and receive instruction in Arabic two(2) hours a day during the same period, the understanding of the word 'found' being the same as is understood in the agreement with the Principal of the Preparatory Department". Subsequently, the Faculty requested Mr. Martin to teach one hour more a day, for which he is to receive £ 30 for the year. Mr Martin is a most useful member if our corps of instructors, both as a teacher and as a religious instructor. He has taken his turn in preaching on the Sabbath; and during th last term, he has had, at the request of the Faculty, charge of the students prayer meeting. Mr Martin is willing to remain with us another year on similar terms.

The Trustees, having authorized us to erect additional accommodations for the Preparatory Department, and the Rev. D. Stuart Dodge, having informed the President of the College that he had contributed the sum of £ 3,000 for the purpose, the Faculty proceeded to the erection of the new building in accordance with a vote of this Board passed December last. Work was commenced on February 9th, and has continued to the present time, and it is hoped that the whole will be finished by October 15th.

The building will enable us to accommodate about fifty (50)additional students besides giving us better school rooms and many conveniences.

The number of students connected with the College during the year was, in all departments, one hundred and eighty, which is ten (10) more than we ever had in one year. Of these , one hundred (100) paid in full for board and tuition, forty seven (47) paid in part, and thirty three (33) were wholly charity students. It was feared that the increase of our scholarships fund, might tend to lessen the number of paying students. The following statistcs do not warrant this fear:

In the year	1880-1,	out of	122	students,	23	were	wholly	charity.
" " "	1881-2,	" "	160	"	34	"	"	"
" " "	1882-3,	" "	170	"	33	"	"	"
" " "	1883-4	" "	180	"	33	"	"	"

It will be seen that the percentage of charity students this year is less than any of the other years.

The receipts, in round numbers,for board and tuition from all sources, exclusive of our scholarship fund, are as follows:

1880-1	£ 1,324
1881-2	£ 1,685
1882-3	£ 1,512
1883-4	£ 1,742

We received this year for board from Drs. Kay and Dight, from students and from scholarship funds, 1688 Turkish Liras. The household expenses were 1870 Turkish Liras, leaving a deficit of 182 Turkish Liras. It should be mentioned, however, that the board of Messrs Packard, Martin, Hoskins and West, and of five Arab tutors and assistants are included in the expenses, and should we estimate their board on the basis of the others and charge the amount to salary account, which, at first thought, would seem proper, the income for board would meet the household expenses. On the other hand, resident tutors are rendered necessary from the fact that we have a boarding establishment and it is only right that it should pay for everything necessary for its maintenance. We have had a deficit on board for several years, and it is a grave question how to avoid it. To raise the price of board would lead more students to board out of College, which, with their habits, is an absolute injury to their scholarship, if not to their morals. Little can be done in reducing the style of living, for the tendency of the whole country is in the opposite direction. Our tuition fees are the highest in the country and to raise them would hardly be wise for the present.

The Theodore Fund published during the year Dr. Post's Flora of Syria, Palestine and Egypt at a cost of nearly £100 Sterling pound. Dr Post has presented the copyright to the Fund. This Fund has cash in the Bank of nearly£300 Sterling pound, and it would have had over £41 Sterling pound more were it not for a loss last year which appears in this years account. Many of the books now in possession of the Fund are held as security for cash loaned to Authors. One of the rules in administering the Fund is this: when an author, be he a Professor or a strangeer wishes assistance in publish-

ing a book, he is required to lay his manuscript before the Faculty. The book is examined by a Committee and , if approved, the Faculty determine the number of books to be printed and the price at which they are to be sold. The author is bound to furnish copy to the printer and to read the proof-sheets. The Fund pays for publishing and holds all the books as security till the cash from sales equals the amount paid out and interest on the same. Then the remaining books are passed over to the author, who retains all further rights to the book. Dr.Lewis presented a book on Chemistry, which was approved and ordered to be published. When nineteen (19) forms were printed, Dr. Lewis failed to furnish any more "copy" and declined to allow the Faculty to finish the book. After waiting several months, the director of the Printing Press sent in a bill for cuts and printing 19 forms, amounting to 5010 3/4 piastres. This was a clear loss. As soon as the first form was printed, a number of students paid to the book-seller the price of the book as subscribers. The cash thus received of course belonged to the Fund, but for some reason or on some principle not know here, Dr. Lewis drew this cash from the book-seller. As soon as it was known that the book would not be finished, the subscribers demanded their money, and the Faculty felt in honor bound to order the book-seller to refund the same, but the amount had already been given to Dr. Lewis. So the Fund had to suffer an additional loss of 586 piastres, making in all over£41.

Professor Porter reports as follows on the Library and Antiquities: "The Library has had few additions during th past year, but the Medical Library, formerly by itself in the Medical Building, has been incorporated with it. The students have made very good use of the few books at their disposal. 143 Students have drawn 1135 books, and there has been a growing tendency to consult books of reference in the Library, a s they are not allowed to be removed from it. One of the foremost needs of the College at present is an increase of books and for this purpose a permanent fund is of the utmost importance, although a moderate sum, say 100 Sterling pound, for immediate use is also much desired. We would strongly advise that some effort be made to secure a library foundation which will ensure the purchase, year by year, of such books as will enable teachers and students to consult the results of the best scholarship in the leading departments of science and literature.

The cabinet of coins and antiquities has been enriched since the last report by the addition of 12 gold coins and 29 silver, a much larger number of copper, together with various articles of bronze, pottery and glass at a cost of 2512 piastres. Duplicates to the value of 172 piastres have been disposed of." The amount expended on coins was not from the treasury of the College.

Mr West reports as follows: "When the Museum was given into my charge last December, I found it in a very disorderly condition, especially the store room, what work has been done this year has been in arranging and classifying. The Mineralogical collection is now in order and catalogued, and some beginnings have been made with the Geological. It is hoped that next year will find the whole Museum in good condition and catalogued. Principal Dawson of Montreal, during his visit, gave considerable aid in this, and his opinion may be interesting, He says that "The Museum" is worth millions, Geologically speaking". It is rich in raw material and

will be very valuable when it is worked up. The great number of duplicate specimens can be used to good advantage in exchange. The only additions during the year are 43 spieces of fossils from East of Latakia, the gift of Dr. Post."

There have been added to the Herbarium during the last year about 500 specimens of Oriental plants. Of these, about 300 were collected by Dr. Post in his recent tour to Northern Syria, and 200 given in exchange by Mrs. Dr. Shepard of Aintab. More than two thousand (2000) specimens, many of them of the rarest European species, have been obtained by exchange from Europe. All the above-mentioned plants have been acquired with no cost but a trifling charge for freight.

Yesterday, as you are aware, we graduated six (6) students from the Medical Department, three (3) from the Collegiate Department, and twenty two received certificates that they had completed the course of study in the Preparatory Department, and were prepared to enter the Freshman class of next year.

Mr. Packard, has completed his three year service, to the great satisfaction of the Faculty, now retires, with the good wishes and love of all the College.

In closing the eighteenth Annual Report, we would express gratitude to God for His watchful care over the Institution and for the successful year now closed.

Respectfully submitted.

July 17th 1884. D. Bliss President.

1883		Balance Sheet	Dr.
July 1st.		To balance brought forward	3.175.20
1884	June 30th	" Cash for Salary Account	378.866.35
June 30th		" " " Board and Tuition	257.304.10
"	"	" " " Miscellaneous Account	14.122.30
"	"	" " " Building Account	108.055.20
"	"	" " " Theodore Fund	56.126.10
"	"	" " " Book Account	10.049
"	"	Balance Carried Forward	8.072.05
			835.772.10

Explanation

Debits on Salary Account including all remittances for Treasurer in New York.

First remittance entered July 1st 1883.

Bills, £629-13-5 less £30.-.-	£ 599.13. 5	
Paid in New York (for Bliss)	£ 10. 6. 7	
		£610

Second remittance September.24th 1883 entered

Bills	£ 566.10. 0	
Pain in New York (Books £ 45.4.9. Bliss £10.7.1)	£ 55.11.10	
		£622.1.10

Third remittance entered Jan.1st.1884

Bills	£ 700. 0. 0	
		£700.0. 0

Fourth remittance entered March 17th.1884

Bills, £743.3.10, less £ 36.0.10 special to Post and Jessup.	£ 707. 3. 0	
Paid in New York (Mrs Bliss £100.) (W.T.Bliss $120, Miss Bisber $50 & West $125)	£ 160.15. 2	
		£867.18.2

Debits for Board and Tuition, from Mission, from students, from scholarships sent directly here as follows Dr.Deems, Miss Proctor, Miss Sterry, and Mr.W. A. Booth.

Debits for Miscellaneous Account rent Marquand House £55 sale of melodeon, and a few pounds donations from travellers.

Debits for Building Account. Drawn on a private letter of Credit from Rev. D. Stuart Dodge.

1884	Balance Sheet	Cr.
June 30th	By Cash on Salary account	361.554.20
" "	" " Board and Tuition	233.883.30
" "	" " Miscellaneous Account	69.479.10
" "	" " Building Account	108.055.20
" "	" " Theodore Fund	56.126.10
" "	" " Book Account	6.673.
		835.772.10

Explanation

Credits for Miscellaneous Accounts. Mainly for repairs, say £30, Gate house £ 8 Fitting up and furnishing tutors rooms £95, Lumber for out houses £ 20, bedsteads £6, Blacksmith's bill £38, Passage of Dr.Neal & Wife £98, Freight £15, Bookcase £15, Books bought for Library £ 25, Chemicals £15, cases for Medical apparatus £ 20, American Printing Press bill for two years for binding books and printing three sets of catalogues £82.

Credits for Theodore Fund. The income from the sale of Books is about £85.

Credits for Book Account. The income from the sale of text-books exceeds the sum paid out from the fact that Mr. D. Stuart Dodge did not charge the College with the amount of two or three invoices.

It will be seen from the accompanying abstract that the transactions have been larger than in previous years. £800 (eight hundred) have been expended on the new building, preparing rooms for the new tutors and for additional boarders. Dr and Mrs Neals' passage from Vienna helped swell the expenses. Drs. Kay and Dight, Mr. Hoskins and Mr. West were paid their passages by Mr. D. Stuart Dodge, and they do not come into the College accounts.

D. Bliss.

June 30th 1884.

July 15th 1885

To the Board of Managers of the Syrian Protestant College.

Gentlemen,

In presenting the nineteenth annual report of the College, we are happy to announce a year of general prosperity. There have been connected with the College, during the year, 188 students, there were 31 in the Medical Department, 3 in the Pharmaceutical, 56 in the Literary and 98 in the Preparatory Department. Yesterday there were graduated five, from the Medical; three from the Pharmaceutical and four from the Literary Department, and 22 from Preparatory Department. It is expected that most of those graduating from the Preparatory Department will enter the Freshman class next autumn.

Last year Mr Packard having completed the term of his engagement, returned to America. Dr Neal also retired after one years service., he went to Aintab, where he soon after died. Mr West was transferred to the chair of Mathematics. Mr. Martin taught the English in the College in place of Mr. Packard. Mr. Giroux came as an assistant to the Preparatory Department. Jno.C.Fisher M.A. M.D., arrived in November and entered upon the work formerly assigned to Dr.Neal, still later Rev. A. Macfarlane M.D., Ph.D., came and taught Physics, Chemistry and Geology. Wm. S. Nelson was employed for two months or more and gave valuable assistance to the Preparatory Department. After Mr. Nelson left us Mr. Paul Stefano a native Syrian but one who had lived several years in England was employed as an assistant. Mr Martin has returned to enter upon his professorship in DePauw University. Mr. Nelson was here only as a traveller. Mr Paul Stefano will not be employed next year and Dr. Mcfarlane has tendered his resignation in these words:-

Beirut June 25th, 1885.

Rev. Dr, Bliss,

President S.P.C.

Dear Sir,

I desire to tender, through you, to the Board of Trustees my resignation as Professor in the S.P. College, to take effect September 30/5.

As you are aware my failing health has warned me of the danger of remaining in Syria. My fears, in this respect, have been confirmed by the Medical Staff, therefore with great regret, I feel compelled to ask you to accept my resignation. Thanking you for your kindness personal and official.

I remain with respect and Esteem, Yours Obt Sot. A.Macfarlane.

In view of these departures preliminary steps have been taken to supply the vacant places, one more is needed for the Collegiate Department, one for the Preparatory, and another to teach Chemistry, Physics and Geology. The Board is asked to take such steps as they see proper to fill these vacancies. The Professorship of Chemistry, Physics and Geology might be filled by one who is not a physician, but in view of Dr. Wortabets' retirement after another year it is desirable to have the Chair of Chemistry, Physics

and Geology filled by a physician, so that by a readjustment of studies,the duties now performed by Dr. Wortabet might be divided between Drs.Post,Kay, Dight,Fisher and the new man to be appointed. In this way by transferring some of the studies now taught by Medical men, as Botany, Zoology and Latin, to the tutors in the Literary Department we should be able to carry on the Medical Department with comparative vigor when Dr. Wortabet retires.

It is difficult to find a physician who is capable and willing to take the Chair of Physics and Chemistry. Dr Fisher is certainly capable of filling this Chair and we have reasons to believe he would not be unwilling to be transferred to it. We would suggest whether it would not be wise for the Board to recommend that Dr. Post who is now in Europe continue his journey to America to confer with the Trustees on these matters and to assist in finding the right man for the College.

The Faculty, at a meeting May 27th voted that "the Faculty recommend to the Board of Managers that they nominate Dr. Chas.T.Dight to the Professorship of Anatomy,Physiology and Hygiene and Dr. John C. Fisher to the Professorship of Gynecology,Disease of the Skin,Diseases of children and Legal Medicine", and they would now also want that they reappoint Mr.Dakheel and Sheik Khaleel as tutors in the College and also that they appoint Mr.Yusef Iftemus as assistant in the Preparatory Department.

Dr. Post at the request of the Faculty left Beirut on the 29th of May for the purpose of purchasing apparatus for the College. Five thousand dollars were raised for this purpose last year in U.S.A.

The new building "The Ada Dodge Memorial" is finished with the exception of painting for which there are funds in hand. This building has been erected wholly at the expense of Rev. D. Stuart Dodge, he sent for this purpose £4026.1.1. This sum does not include the amount paid out in America by Mr. Dodge for desks, seats, maps, lamps, atlases and various other school room fittings. The buildings are sufficient for the present. The main building the Medical Building, the Observatory, the Marquand House and the Ada Dodge Memorial present a fine appearance from the sea and are admired by all travellers. The Theological Seminary, belonging to the Presbyterian Mission, is near by and adds much to the general view.

The most pressing needs of the College in the line of material help is a sum of about $4000 for the purpose of purchasing two or three pieces of land wholly surrounded by our property and to which we must give roads and to enable us to complete the wall around our entire premises. The rapid growth of the city increases the annoyances from trespassers.

Although the Balance Sheet shows a balance of cash on hand, the general fund is considerably in debt, because there is due to the Theodore Fund about £274 and also due to the Building Fund about £48 a total of £322. Deduct from this cash on hand £69, and also amount overdrawn for apparatus Fund £45, a total of £114 being £208 remaining a debt to the General Fund.

This deficit is owing to the following causes:-

1st. There was a debt at the beginning of the year of about £60.

2nd. We spent for Scholarships in the year 1883-4 about £600, during this year 1884-5 about £900 , as the income from these funds was thought to equal that amount, but the remittances from home were the same in 83-4 and 84-5 that is £700 per quarter that being the income from all sources. Again the Presbyterian Mission paid from its own funds about £70 less than it did in 83-4.

On the other hand the passages of Dr. Neal and Mr. Packard amounting to £100 the quarantine expenses of Drs.Fisher and Macfarlane, made our expenses larger. The deficit would have been larger had not Rev.D.Stuart Dodge sent several invoices of text books which were sold for the benefit of the General Fund. As we expect to see, before long, our cabinets, Library and apparatus enlarged , no report is now made, except that the removal of the Faculty room to the Ada Dodge Memorial has provided the students with a large reading room adjoining to and connected with the Library.

This year has been a most prosperous one in Mental, Moral and especially in Spiritual quickening. All the seniors and all the juniors but one, eight sophomores, sixteen freshman have expressed a hope and most of them are now Church members. No one is inclined to take any credit to himself but all join in humble thanks to God for the blessings of the year now bought to a close.

The following is the report of Mr. Hoskins, the Principal of the Preparatory Department which is given in full although it is not to be regarded as the report of the Faculty.

Respectfully submitted

D. Bliss.

1885		Balance Sheet	Dr.
July 1st.	To cash for Salary account		378.741.05
" "	" "	Board and Tuition account	237.601.35
" "	" "	Miscellaneous account	167.833.35
" "	" "	Building account	436.218.25
" "	" "	Theodore Fund	45.680.10
" "	" "	Book account	10.055
			1.276.130.30

Explanation

Debits on Salary Account including all remittances from the Treasurer in New York.

First remittance entered July 1st, 1884

Bills £705.3.3.less special £15.9.11	£ 689. 13. 4	
Paid in New York (for Bliss)	£ 10. 6. 8	
		£ 700

Second remittance entered October 12th 1884.

Bills	£ 663. 7. 2	
Paid in New York (for books)	£ 36. 12. 10	
		£ 700

Third remittance entered January 10th 1885

Bills	£ 647. 18. 4	
Collected of Bliss £10. 8. 4, Macfarlane £20.16.8		
F.J.Bliss £ 20.16.8	£ 52. 1. 8	
		£ 700

Fourth remittance entered March 21st.1885

Bills	£ 624. 6. 3	
Collected of Porter £11.15.9, Bliss £ 11.7.9		
Kay £ 20.14.1, Paid in New York for books £31.16.2	75. 13. 9	
		£ 700

Debits for Board and Tuition from Mission £ 80, Dr.Deems £ 16, Miss Proctor £16, from Scotland £ 30, Miss Marshall £ 15, Mr.Wm.A.Booth £ 15.

Debits for Building Account remittance from Rev. D. Stuart Dodge.

Debits for Miscellaneous Account Rent Marquand House £55, Collected by Mrs Bliss in England £ 21, Sale of stove £3, Turkish Missions Aid Society £50, Apparatus Fund £ 1,065.

1884	Balance Sheet	Cr.
July 1st.	By Balance brought forward	8.072.05
1885		
July 1st.	" Cash on Salary Account	382.946.25
" "	" " Board and Tuition account	224.104.35
" "	" " Miscellaneous account	206.478.05
" "	" " Building account	429.728.25
" "	" " Theodore Fund	6.305.10
" "	" " Book Account	9.250.-
" "	" Balance carried forward	9.245.05
		1,276.130.30

Explanation

Credits for Miscellaneous Accounts.

Passages of Dr. Neal £60, of Mr. Packard £40, carpet bought for Chapel platform by Mrs Bliss £20, Diplomas Drs Kay & Dight £17, Apparatus £1,110, freight, printing, cases for Library, repairs, furniture etc £120.

1886

To the Board of Managers of the Syrian Protestant College.

Gentlemen,

In presenting the Twentieth Annual Report of the College, we are happy to report a successful year. There have been no deaths among us and no serious sickness. Law and order have been maintained without administering severe discipline but three or four students have received a " first warning" and one was suspended in March for the rest of the year.

There have been connected with the College during the year, one hundred and eight three students. This is five less that last year. The number in the Medical Department is 31, in the Collegiate Department 60, in the Preparatory Department 92 which makes a loss of 3 in the Medical Department, 6 in the Preparatory Department and a gain of 4 in the Literary Department.

There were graduated June 22nd twelve from the Medical Department and yesterday six were graduated from the Literary Department and 22 from the Preparatory Department. It is expected that a large majority of the graduates from the Preparatory Department will enter the Freshman class in the autumn. The Medical class was graduated before the end of the year,owing to a report said to have been brought to Beirut by a member of the Faculty of the Imperial College at Constantinople, to the effect that a decree was passed by the Faculty of the Imperial College requiring all applicants for examination before that body to spend one year and a half in the Hospital at Constantinople before being admitted to examination . The report further stated that this decree would be submitted to the post for confirmation after the feast of Ramadhan.

These reports naturally produced great anxiety on the part of the young men about to graduate. They unanimously petitioned to be examined immediately so as to apply in person to be examined at Constantinople before the decree had been confirmed by the Post and publicty announced. Whether the report was well founded or not,whether if true, there would be any advantage to the students by appearing in Constantinople before the decree had been confirmed the Faculty was of the opinion thatlittle would be accomplished in the remaining four weeks, by keeping the class till the end.

At the commencement of the Collegiate year there were added to our Staff of Instructors, Samual P. Glover. M.D.,Frank S. Woodruff B.A., Robert H. Beattie B.A., Henry W. Hulbert M.A., and Yusuf Iftimus B.A., Dr. Glover was assigned to the Medical Department, Mr Woodruff to the Literary Department and Mr. Beattie and Mr.Iftimus to the Preparatpry Department. Mr. Hulbert received no salary and in return for board,room,etc,he gave valuable services in teaching Elocution and English composition. He also taught Master Alford Dennis privately, for which services Dr. Dennis paid the College over seventy dollars. Mr Hulbert took charge during th year of the Wednesday evening prayer-meeting, with great satisfaction and profit to all. We shall always welcome a man of like spirit who wishes to pursue

his Biblical studies in the East and at the same time make himself useful.

From the beginning of our College, the Arabic language has been taught,for the most part by persons outside of the Institution, and whose methods of teaching and discipline are unlike our own, who have little or no sympathy with the great object of the College. We would therefore recommend that the Arabic in the Literary Department be taught by Mr.Dakhil, and in the Preparatory Department, by Messrs Iftimus and Shugair and that Skeik Khalil Yazigy be relieved from further duty. We also recommend that Mr. Dakhils' salary be 8 Turkish Liras per month,that of Mr.Iftimus be 4 Turkish Liras and that of Mr.Shugair be 3 T.L. These changes will involve no further expense and we shall have the whole time of our man instead of two hours per day. With this change all our teachers will be members of the Protestant Church and active Christian men.

Dr. Wortabet retires from serving the College and the time of his engagement with the Board of Managers expires on the 1st of October. Mr. Hoskins having discharged his duties faithfully, and with great ability, leaves us with our best wishes and hopes for his like success in whatever he undertakes.

The curriculum in the various departments and branches of studies has been maintained with energy and success.

During the Collegiate year the Zoological Department has been in a much more flourishing condition than heretofore many new specimens having been added to the cabinets. Eight complete and two partial skeltons of animals were brought by Dr. Post on his return from Europe and also three models to illustrate the minute anatomy of some of the lower animals. There has also been an addition of over 800 bird skins, representing about 250 different Syrian and Palestine species. Most of these were in the collection of Dr. W. T. Van Dyck which was bought by friends of Dr.Kay in America and presented to the College. 150 were collected by Dr. Kay in his recent trip east of Jordan, while the rest were collected by the students in the Zoological class. Besides these there are 320 birds eggs representing 60 species which were also purchased for Dr. Van Dyck by friends above mentioned. 100 Alcoholic specimens have been put up and are now on the shelves of the cabinet. Many shells and insects have been collected by the students, but for the want of space have to be packed away.

During the past year there have been added to the Herbarium several hundred species of plants many of them vary and a considerable number new species. These plants were collected by Dr. Kay during a journey to the Nusairy Mountains in the Spring of 1885 by Dr. Post, during a journey to the trans-jordanic region by Mrs Dr. Shepard of Anitab in the Ananus and the neighborhood of Anitab, by Mrs Mardin in the neighborhood of Morash and Egypt and by Miss Shattuck in the neighborhood of Marash.

A fund of $5000 having been provided for the purchase of apparatus and books for the College, Dr Post was requested by the Trustees to make the purchases,and left Syria at the end of May 1885 to spend the summer in Europe for this purpose. As a result of his journey 100 volumes have been

added to the Library, several of them large and costly books of plates.

In addition to the skeletons, models, plates and other apparatus mentioned in the reports of the Professors of Anatomy and Zoology, there were added a considerable number of surgical instruments and appliances and articulated skeleton for illustrating dislocations, a large figure for bandaging etc, and a considerable number of specimens in pathology and osteology and a large number of objects for the Materia Medica. But the heaviest outlay of this fund was in the department of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy also a large and very valuable collection of instruments and materials to illustrate these most important branches . These are now in course of preparation or purchase at expense of this Fund a special collection of plants to illustrate the materia medica, a suite of minerals to illustrate hardness, fusibility and other qualities of minerals and some needed meteorological instruments. As the finances of the College are not in a state to furnish the necessary means to preserve and display these additions,about £150 was reserved from the fund for this purpose. Many new cases have been made and the lecture room and laboratory of Chemistry and Materia Medica put in good order and a solid iron safe provided for the valuable collection of coins belonging to the Institution.

The following is a list of the models furnished to the Department of Anatomy during the year:- One large paper-mache model of one side of face and neck. One set of bones of head and face unmounted. One set of disarticulated bones of head and face.
Mounted in case the following:- One Foetal Skeleton. One Foetal head. One adult skeleton articulated. One wax model of Perineum. One model showing section of brain with clot of blood in lateral ventricles. One cast of hand showing elongated finger-nails. One cast of hand showing contractions in Rheumatoid Arthritis. One incubator. Two cases Histological specimens-Morbid and Healthy. Two injecting syringes.

The Cabinet of coins and antiguities has received additions (without expense to the College) of 13 gold coins, 25 silver and 28 copper coins, also of ancient glass and other antiquities 19 pieces all at a cost of 2074 piasters. The coin collection has been provided with an iron safe from the apparatus fund, it having become too valuable to be trusted longer to its former wooden case.

The Library has been enriched during the year by the addition of many valuable scientific works purchased by Dr. Post out of the special fund for books and apparatus and by grants from the "London Religous Tract Society" and the "British and Foreign Bible Society". The number of books purchased from the apparatus fund was about 100, among them was the very valuable set of Bourguy's Human Anatomy. The Tract Society gave about 100 more, some 30 duplicates to be used as prizes. The Bible Society donated their various editions of the Scriptures in all the European languages amounting to 65 volumes. The Library has been used by a greater number of students than even before, 170 different students having drawn books. The whole number of books drawn by them was 1130. The Reading Room has also been well patronized.

Although there was a balance on hand in the general account of sixty-nine pounds at the close of the last year there was an actual debt of 208 L., owing to the fact that money belonging to the"Building Fund" and to the "Theodore Fund" was included in the balance sheet and this debt was further increased by the payment of a grant made to Dr. Post, July 11th 1883 of one hundred pounds. At the time the grant was made, Dr Post donated the sum to the Library Fund but no payment was made. The grant and interest amounted to about 110 pounds this added to the £208 made our debt at the commencement of the year £318. We were more anxious to provide for the debt,because it was not due to outside parties who might remind us of its existence and press for payment, but because it was due to ourselves when conflicting interests might make us unmindful.

It will be remembered that Mr. Wm. A. Booth allowed us to transfer a certain sum from the "Theodore Fund" to a "Library Fund". This amount together with Dr. Post's donation amounted in round numbers to£420 Sterling. This we borrowed at 4% interest and deposited in the "Imperial Ottoman Bank" and secured notes payable to the "S.P.C. Library Fund". To meet the notes against us we have set aside the rent of the Marquand House and the fees for diplomas as a Sinking Fund. The rent and fees for the next year will be about £100 Sterling and we hope in a few days to reduce the £ 420 Sterling indebtedness by 100 Turkish . If we deduct the cash in hand as appears in the present Balance Sheet from the£420 Sterling due on notes the general fund will be in debt£320 Sterling or about the same as it was in the beginning of the year which was£ 318 Sterling at one time, we estimated that our debt would be at the end of the year about£800 Sterling owing to the fact, that we had received more charity students than the income from our Scholarship fund would allow. But the Syrian Mission having generously donated from the special fund of Col. Shepard about two hundred and Twenty pounds and Professor Porter having purchased the stock of school books on hand (most of which had been previously donated by Mr. D. Stuart Dodge) to the amount of over £120, and Mr. Dodge having paid Dr. Macfarlanes note of £80 and by certain economical arrangements the debt is reduced to the £320 as stated above. We shall endeavour to make careful estimates both of income and espense for the coming year so as not again to be invloved.

Mr. Wm. A. Booth donated $1200 for rectifying our Boundaries and for enclosing the property with a wall. The work has been commenced but the credits and debits will appear in the accounts for 1886-7.

Mr. Woodruff reports as follows concerning the Sabbath School:-

"Some little change has taken place this year in the Sunday afternoon Bible Study with a view to making the hour more beneficial by making it more attractive. The students of all three departments meet together in the Chapel for ten or fifteen minutes for prayers,singing (English and Arabic) and reading. Then the school separartes into 10 classes, 8 of which are taught in English, and 2 (younger boys) in Arabic. The teachers are Prof. Porter, Drs. Fisher, Kay and Dight, Messrs.Givoux, Beattie,Woodruff, Dakhil and Yusuf Iftimus, Mrs Bliss has given instruction to part of class B.

The International S.S lessons were introduced at the beginning of 1886 and have been used and studied with interest. The needs of the servants being recognized, Sa'id Shugair of the Senior Class was appointed to form a class which he did and now there is not a person on the College grounds that is without opportunity of Biblical instruction on Sabbath afternoons.

It was at the suggestion of Mrs Post that the subject of giving was brought up and placed before the boys. We knew their purses were light yet the return was made. The object of our charity was the aiding of sick children at the St. Johns Hospital who otherwise could not obtain medical treatment on account of poverty.

The following note explains the result:-

" With best thanks received on the 10th July 1886 from S.S.of the S.P.C for poor children in St.Johns Hospital the sum of 333 piasters presented by Salim Aftimus, Rashid Raid and Salim Abu Nasr in presence of Dr. Post. signed Sophie Graft, Sister Superior of St. Johns Hospital."

On the P.M. of July 18th the S.S. held its anniversary service nearly 100 friends of the school were present and Dr. H. H. Jessup delivered a most interesting and practical address, next year we hope for more complete organization and increased efficiency.

The following are extracts from votes of the Faculty:-

"Voted - That the Facult recommend that Dr. Dight assume the Chair of Practice of Medicine vacated by Dr. Wortabet and that he be relieved from the chair of Anatomy and Histology."

"Voted- That Dr Glover be recommended for nomination as Professor of Anatomy, Histology and Diseases of the Skin with charge of the departments of Physics and Geology."

"Voted- That the Faculty recommend that Dr. Fisher's Chair be changed to that of Professor of Chemistry and Lecturer on Mineralogy, Gynaecology and Legal Medicine.

1885	Balance Sheet	Dr.
July 1st	To balance brought forward	9.245.05
" "	" Cash for Salary account	379.924.15
" "	" " " Board and tuition	239.559.10
" "	" " " Miscellaneous Account	109.598.10
" "	" " " Building "	2.713.05
" "	" " " Theodore Fund	47.999.15
" "	" " " Book Account	31.826.05
" "	" " " Library Fund	64.790.20
		885.656.05

Explanation.

Salary Account The four remittances of £700 each

Board and Tuition Cash received from students from Mission for Drs.Kay & Dight and Glover, for board.

Miscellaneous Cash from Diplomas 5.300 over drawn on apparatus fund 6.700 Cash borrowed 56.700 - 18.500 donation Sam Morley 3.400, repayment of Dr. Macfarlane note 10.800, rent of Marquand House 7.360.

Building Account Cash from Rev. D.S.Dodge 2.713.05 balance for last year 6.490 = 9.203.10.

Theodore Fund Cash balance for last year and interest while in general fund. Sale of books 47.999.15 due general fund 1.498.05 49.497.20.

Book Account Cash for sale of books to students and stock to Prof. Porter 31.826.05.

Library Fund Cash transferred from Theodore Fund. Dr. Posts donation and interest while in general fund 62.681. Donation from Miss Marshall and Miss Braithwaite£975.

1886	Balance Sheet	Cr.
July 1st	By amount entered for summary 1884-5	37.210.20
" "	" Cash on Salary account	410.908.30
" "	" " " Board and Tuition	213.486.-
" "	" " " Miscellaneous Account	70.649.35
" "	" " " Building	8.931.30
" "	" " " Theodore Fund	49.497.20
" "	" " " Book Account	18.071.10
" "	" " " Library Fund	63.779.20
" "	" Balance carried forward	13.121.-
		885.656.05

Explanation

Salary account. The salaries of teachers

Board and Tuition. Honor expenses including food servants wages,water bill, lights, wood, keeping up supply of kitchen and dinning room furniture.

Miscellaneous.Loaned to Dr. Macfarlane 10.800 goods purchased for Dr.Macfarlane 600 paid Dr. Post the grant made him in 1883 13.560, repayment of cash borrowed 18.500 painting,furniture, repairs.

Building Account Completing Ada Dodge memorial 8.931.30.

Theodore Fund Transferred to Library Fund and interest to time of vote 48.884.20. Building 613 - 49.497.20.

Book Account. Books purchased during the year 18.071 - the discrepancy between the cash received and the amount paid out for books is owing to the fact that Mr. Dodge sent out several invoices in years past without charges.

Library Fund Cash deposited in Imperial Ottoman Bank 6.695, books bought.

1887

To the Board of Managers of the Syrian Protestant College.

Gentlemen,

In presenting the twenty-first Annual Report of the College, we are thankful to record that the year has been one of general prosperity. There has been no sickness among us notwithstanding the prevalence of small-pox and measles in Beirut itself and in the homes of the students. In the early part of the year, Prof West injured his hand while closing a window, which caused him much suffering and gave no little anxiety to his friends, lest the injury should impair the use of his hand. But under careful treatment he was soon able to attend to the duties of his Chair.

There have been connected with the College during the year, one hundred and seventy students, twenty-nine of these have been in the Medical, sixty-six in the Collegiate, and seventy five in the Preparatory. The following table will show the number of students in each department from the commencement of the College.

	Medical	Collegiate	Preparatory	Total
1866-7	-	16	-	16
1867-8	14	27	-	41
1868-9	21	31	-	52
1869-70	29	48	-	77
1870-1	31	54	-	85
1871-2	25	36	5	66
1872-3	26	39	19	84
1873-4	29	29	16	74
1874-5	24	31	13	68
1875-6	27	28	22	77
1876-7	25	34	47	106
1877-8	24	33	51	108
1878-9	29	25	67	121
1879-80	37	33	38	108
1880-1	41	29	51	121
1881-2	47	31	74	152
1882-3	47	37	86	170
1883-4	36	43	99	178
1884-5	34	56	96	186
1885-6	31	61	76	168
1886-7	29	66	75	170

It will be seen that there has been a falling off in the numbers entering the Preparatory Department the last two years probably owing to the fact that several High Schools have been established where the less advanced boys can spend profitably a year or two at a less expense. These schools will we hope in the end increase the number of College students. Without doubt had we used the same amount of money for scholarships the last two years that we used the two previous years our numbers would have increased. Letters from Asia Minor and Egypt indicate the College is becoming better appreciated, frequent applications from Mohammedans asking us to modify our rule in regard to prayers, Bible classes, preaching services, and Sabbath school, and from Jews asking us to open a separate kitchen and table where they could have "clean" food indicate that these sects are anxious to educate their sons. When the Mohammedans and the Jews are fully convinced (as they soon will be) that we are far more anxious to establish a Christian College both in principle and in form, than we are to increase the number of our students they will patronize the Institution, for it is a characteristic of the Syrians to admire and respect, and to put trust in those who adhere firmly to their principles.

The discipline of the College has been maintained with less difficulty than usual. Five or six students during the year, have received warnings,and one was expelled.

All of the courses of studies have been carried out. More work has been done in the study of Arabic than heretofore as indicated at the examination of the classes. Only a few additions have been made to the cabinets during the year.

The income from the Library Fund amounting to about £25 has been expended in the purchase of books, and in binding. The Library has been further increased by several books sent by Rev. D.S.Dodge and by the educational and religious publications of J.R.Boyd, D.D.presented by himself.

The $1200 received from Mr.Wm.A. Booth for the enclosing wall, was expended last summer, and a portion of the £250 received from Morris K.Jessup Esq, was expended this spring for the same purpose. The balance will be used in completing the wall as soon as we secure a piece of land which lies wholly within our property and to which we must give a path through our land to the main road. The Rev. D.S.Dodge gave £250 to purchase this and another piece similarly situated. We obtained the latter after many negociations unknown in America. The remaining piece, known as the Fig orchard, will, we think, soon be obtained. At first we offered the owner a certain sum, and then, with the advice of our agents increased the sum offered. Immediately the owner advanced his demands, about seven years since, I took an opposite course and decreased my offer by a few dollars from that time to this my offer stands, and the owner has decreased his demands gradually, till now he says he will let us have the land with an addition of thirty or forty dollars to my offer. We should accept his conditions at once did we not know by experience that any increase on our part would lead him into extravagant demands. This little affair has been most annoying, but we trust it will soon be ended as the owner has commenced to build a house in another part of the city and is in need of money. Mr Dodge's donation is sufficient to

secure the Fig orchard and for necessary expense in obtaining deeds etc.

It will be remembered that two years since we feared that we might be in debt at the end of the year to the extent of £800 owing in part to our use of too much money for scholarships and in part to our increase of teachers. By the aid of the Mission, and by other donations, and economy the debt was actually only T.L. 460. This we funded at 4% and set apart the rent of the Marquand House and the income from diplomas as a sinking fund till the debt be paid off. The rent and the diploma fees for the year 1886-7 amounted to T.L.106, but we have reduced the debt 180 Turkish Liras, besides paying interest, this leaves a debt of 280 Turkish Liras. Although the income from diplomas for 1887-8 will be only T.L.41 yet we hope to pay off at least half the remaining debt. Deducting the amount due to the Wall and Land Fund from the balance of cash on hand July 1st, 1887, we shall still have as balance for general purposes in round numbers 168 Turkish Liras,as against cash on hand July 1st, 1886, in round numbers of 106 T.L. The past year has been perhaps the most successful one we have ever had, both financially and in general College work.

We have missed Dr. Post, who left us April 18th, for a much needed change after a continuous service of twenty years. On his way to America he spent a few weeks in Geneva, Switzerland, and examined there and elsewhere several herbaria in connection with the preparation of his " Flora of Syria,Palestine and Egypt, which the Theodore Fund has commenced to publish. Dr. Post was requested by the Faculty to consult with Mr. E.B. Monroe and his wife in regard to the new Chapel which they propose to erect.

Mr. Woodruff has made the following report in regard to the Y.M.C.A and the Sabbath School:- " S.P.C. July 18th,1887. The College Sabbath School, divided into 9 regular classes, has held its meetings on Sabbath afternoons, except when some important meeting occurred at that time in the Beirut Church. The interest of last year has been well sustained, and the collections gathered from Sunday to Sunday amounted in all to Ps.732.15. This was handed to Sister Louise Bryner of St. John's Hospital to aid in the relief of sick women and children. On last Sunday, July 17th, the anniversity services took place consisting of singing, recitation, reading and an address by Rev. Samuel Jessup. A number of the friends of the School attended.

"In November last a Y.M.C.A was organised among the students and instructors, under the constitution of the College Y.M.C.A of America, Mr Giroux was elected President, and under his guidance the several committees have carried on their work. The Association has a membership of 62 active and 12 associate mebers. The prayer meetings on Wednesday evening and also the Sunday evening meetings have been under its charge,and have been more varied and interesting than usual. Several earnest missionary talks have been especially enjoyed. The reading room of the Association has been a most useful feature providing for a quiet and profitable Sunday evening. The Religious Tract Society have granted the Association 10 copies of " The Neshua" weekly. With a greater number of suitable papers the usefullness of this branch could be greatly increased.

"The last Wednesday evening in May, Mr West was elected President in place of Mr. Giroux, who closes his work here this year. Though the idea of united Christian work is a new one to the students, we believe it has already had some effect in giving directness, and a knowledge of how to carry on active religious effort. We hope for steady development."

Mr. Giroux, after three years of faithful and efficient service returns to the U.S. and Mr. Beattie succeeds him as Principal of the Preparatory Department and we have been informed that Mr. Geo. L. Robinson.B.A. a graduate of Princeton,'87, will become Mr. Beatties assistant - Mr.Robinson has already left America.

The Faculty would recommend that the Salary of Mr.Dakhil be increased from 8 to 9 T.L. per month, and that Mr. Yusuf Aftimus and Mr Said Shugair be employed the coming year at the same salaries as last year.

There were graduated yesterday six from the Medical, one from the Pharmaceutical, and six from the Literary Department and 25 from the Preparatory Department. The whole number of graduates from the commencement of the College is as follows Medical Department 98, Collegiate Department 92, Pharmaceutical Department 12 ,Preparatory Department 109.

We close the year with gratitude for the success of the past, and with great hope for the future of the Institution.

Respectfully submitted. D. Bliss.

July 20th 1887.

1886	Balance Sheet	Dr.
July 1st	To balance brought forward	13,121.-
1887		
June 30th	To Cash for Salary Account	406,299.25
" "	" " Board and Tuition	243,875.15
" "	" " Miscellaneous	31,890.35
" "	" " Land and Building	96,525.
" "	" " Theodore Fund	4,228.15
" "	" " Library	2,267.30
		798.208.-

Explanation

Debits on Salary Account including all remittances from Treasurer in New York.

First remittance entered July 1st, 1886

Bills	£647. 16. 3	
Collected off Bliss	30. 16. 0	
" " Porter	21. 10. 5	
		£700. 2. 8

Second remittance entered October.13th,1886

Bills	£596. 1.10	
Books Porter	27. 16. 2	
W.T.Bliss	10. 6. 6	
West	65. 15. 6	
		£700

Third remittance entered January 3rd,1887

Bills	£571. 2. 7	
Dr.Kay	150. 18.11	
West	40. 0. 0	
Dr.Fisher	5. 0. 0	
Prof.Porter	10. 9.10	
Dr.Bliss	10. 7. 8	
		£787. 19. 1

Fourth remittance entered March 6th,1887

Bills	£975. 2. 7	
Books Porter	42. 3. 5	
Less Land Fund £205.19.5 Student £11.6.7	1017. 6. 0	£800. 0. 0

Board and Tuition Account
Cash from Students Drs.Kay,Dight,Glover £ 150.
Mrs Linneau $80, Dr.Field $80, Dr Deems$80.
Misc. Accounts.Debits.- Diplomas £64, Rent Marquand House £55, Donation from Rev. S.Pearson £15, smaller gifts & reborrowed £90.
Debits on Land & Building W.A.Booth £246.8.1.M.K.Jessup £250.Travellers £4.8.0
D.S.Dodge £205.19.5.

1887		Balance Sheet	Cr.
June 30th	By Cash for	Salary Account	387.822.30
" "	" "	Board and Tuition	209.496.35
" "	" "	Miscellaneous	76.667.35
" "	" "	Land and Building	72.319
" "	" "	Theodore Fund	3.785.10
" "	" "	Library Fund	3.278.30
" "	"	Balance carried forward	44.837.20
			798.208

Explanation

Credits on Salary Account Salaries of Professors & Instructors.

" " Board and Tuition Account. House expenses including servants wages and replacing kitchen utensils etc.

Credits on Miscellaneous Account Passage money of West & Hoskins,Repayment of notes and interest £275.

Printing Bills repairs, journals, freight, sundries.

Credits on Land and Building Account, Expenses on Hall and price of Ghum property.

1888

To the Board of Managers of the Syrian Protestant College.

Gentlemen,

We are happy to announce in presenting the twenty-second Annual Report of the College, that the past year has been a prosperous one and that the students in all Departments have made commendable progress. In comparing the general state of the College today with its condition in previous years a marked change for the better is visible. There is a steady growth in studiousness,manliness and general culture. The necessity for discipline for wrong doing becomes less frequent and punishments, when applied are more surely felt. During the year no one has been suspended or expelled and only six or seven warnings have been given. The health of the College has been unusually good. Before the opening of the October term, Dr Dight was taken ill with Typhoid fever, which compelled him to suspend work till late in December. In view of this illness, together with the absence of Dr. Post, it was decided unwise to attempt to carry on all the Medical Studies without help. The Medical Faculty was relieved by the services of Dr.Wortabet and Dr. Daud Pleem. Dr. Wortabet gave thirty six lectures in Pathology at One Sterling pound per lecture, and Dr. Pleem was employed for six months at a salary of four Turkish Liras per month with board, to assist in the minor branches.

Mr. George L. Robinson enetered upon his duties as Instructor in the Preparatory Department at the beginning of the year.

At the request of the Board of Managers steps have been taken to secure a Frenchman to teach the French Language in the Literary and Preparatory Departments. Mr Dakhiel retires, Mr Yusuf Aftemius has been engaged at a salary of five Turkish Liras a month and his board. Mr Said Shuqueir and Mr. Louis Beddoor will assist in the Preparatory Department, the former at 4 T.L. the latter at 3 T.L. per month both with board.

There have been connected with the College during the past year 181 students 33 of these have been in the Medical 70 in the Collegiate and 78 in the Preparatory Department. The increase of students in the past year is eleven, 4 in the Medical, 4 in the Collegiate and 3 in the Preparatory.

The Library contains about 3500 volumes in the several European languages mostly English, and upwards of 800 in Arabic and Turkish, c considerable number of which were added during the past years, by the bequest of the valuable Library of the late Nofel Effemdi of Tripoli. Besides works on general literature and Science there are in the library many valuable works on Medicine. The Medical Library numbers at present about 850 volumes , 500 having been added during the past year.

In the last Annual Report it was stated that a part of the donation of Mr. Morris K. Jessup for enclosing our property had been expended in the Spring of 1887.

The Report continues:-

" The balance will be used in completing the wall as soon as we secure a piece of land which lies wholly within our property, and to which we must give a path through our land to the Main Road. The Rev.D.S. Dodge gave £205-19.5 to purchase this and another piece similarly situated. We obtained the latter after many negotiations unknown in America. The remaining piece, known as the Fig Orchard, will, we think, soon be obtained, at first we offered the owner a certain sum, and then, with the advice of our Agents increased the sum offered. Immediately the owner advanced his demamds, about seven years since I took an opposite course and decreased my offer by a few dollars, from that time to this my offer still stands, and the owner has decreased his demands gradually, till now he says he will let us have the land with an addition of thirty or forty dollars to my offer. We should accept his conditioms at once did we not know by experience that any increase on our part would lead him into extravagant demands. This little affair has been most annoying but we trust it will soon be ended."

I have quoted the above as all the facts remain true, even including this venture: " This little affair has been most annoying but we trust it will soon be ended!" Early in the past year the owner of the Fig Orchard deposited a few building stones on the piece of land. After a few weeks he bought more loads then he hired men to cut stone for a few days, after a month or more he brought lime and stacked it, then after a few days he laid out the grounds and commenced to dig for foundations. This last performance took place this week but today (Friday June 29th) the work has stopped. Every effort to frighten us has been accompained by an offer to stop building on condition that we advance the price. We have offered him one third more than any one else will give him, and we shall wait till he comes to terms. We shall not fall into the trap laid for an English gentleman in Beirut, who wished to buy a small piece of land in front of his house. The owner got two or three men to dress up like Jesuits and walk over and measure the grounds. The Englishman was caught and paid £ 1,000 for a piece of land not worth $200.

Our balance on hand would have been larger had there not been extra expenses for the services of Dr. Wortabet and Dr. Pleem and had we not paid 180 T.L. of our founded debt. The balance for general purposes is7.132 35/40 but 56.695 belong to the Library fund,2,587 5/40 to the Theodore Fund,24.206 to the Land and Wall Fund. The Library fund was deposited in the Bank at three percent, but at the end of the year it was transferred to the current account at 2 per cent, with the expedation that we should use it in building a public centre and a few shops on the strip of land outside of our enclosure from which we shall receive from 8 to 10 per cent interest on the outlay. The Bank does not receive deposits for less than six months. We have not yet commenced to build as there is an unsettled question in regard to the width of the road passing along the whole front of the strip of land above mentioned.

Mr.Woodruff has completed his three years' term of service, he has given great satisfaction as a teacher and leaves us, beloved by the College and by all who knew him in Syria. Mr. Beattie,we are happy to say, remains with us another year, he is an efficient Principal.

His Report of the Preparatory Department to the Faculty is satisfactory and indicates substantial growth. He says:- " "We hope the year has been a progressive one, the nominal standard of examinations remains unchanged but the actual standard has been raised and we are not yet content." He says also- " We have found difficulty in assimilating the material sent us from other schools and suggest that more unity in method and text books in the Zahleh and Luk-el-Ghurb Schools, would considerably diminish the difficulty. The Lidne School does adopt one method and books, and while boys from that school are sometimes deficient in English it is in this only".

Professor West retiring President of the Y.M.C.A. makes the following report:- " During the present year the work of the young mens Christian Association has been carried on steadily, but without any special encourgements or discouragements. The active membership of nearly 60 has been made up of all except one or two of the Church members in College and the Theological Seminary , together with the Instructors. The prayer meetings have been well attended and have usually been bright and interesting, the students taking part more frequently, more often and more to the point than before. One of the best features of the Association is its system of Committees. These are chosen from among the best men and meet almost under the leadership of one of the instructors for prayer and consultation about the best methods of carrying on the Christian work in the College. The students have shown a great deal of interest in these committees and have done considerably more work under their direction. There seems to be dangerhowever of spending too much strength in the mere machinery of the organization, a difficulty which will have to be carefully avoided. At the Annual Meeting a few weeks ago, Prof. Porter was elected President for the ensuring year. The Reading Room has been open every Sabbath evening. The thanks of the Association are due to the Tract Society for a grant of ten copies of the Neshere. The value of the Reading Room would be greatly increased if there was a more complete and suitable supply of papers. The Sabbath School under the superintendence of Mr.Woodruff has met regularly throughout the year. Its collections amounting to a little over 1,000 piasters have been handed to Sister Louise at the Hospital, for the care of poor people who are unable to pay.

The College Library and Reading Room have been more extensively used by the students than in any previous year. The number of students who have drawn books during the year is 142 and the number of books drawn 1987, more by several hundres than ever before. It is gratifying to note also that the books of reference have been very much in use during the Library hours. Many books are called for which are not in the Library, it is to be hoped that such books will soon be supplied.

The College is about to be deprived of the valuable services of Dr. Kay, his resignation having been accepted. The Faculty at the last meeting passed the following minutes:- " It is with regret that we say goodbye to our Colleague Dr. Kay whose connection with the College closes with the present College year and we desire to express the pleasure it has given us to be associated with him during these 5 years and to assure him that our best wishes for his health,prosperity and happiness in all his relations in life will follow him to the home land".

We anticipate with pleasure the return of Dr. Post who has we hear done valuable work for the College in America.

Dr.Nells is under appointment as Lecturer in the Medical Department and Mr. Hyde as Instructor of English in the Literary Department.

At the commencement exercises on July 4th , 24 students received the certificate of the Preparatory Department, 12 received the Diploma of the Literary Department six the certificate of the Medical School and one a Certificate in Pharmacy.

We close the year with gratitude to God for the blessings of the past and in earnest hopes for a bright future.

Respectfully submitted

August. 5th. 1888. D. Bliss.

1887	Balance Sheet	Dr.
July 1st	To balance brought forward	44,837.20
1888		
June 30th	" Cash Salary Account	402.875.-
"	" Board and Tuition	253.405.25
"	" Miscellaneous Acct.	13.209.35
"	" Theodore Fund	4.690. 5
"	" Library Fund	58.962.30
		777.980.-

Explanation

Debits on Salary Account. Remittances from Treasurer in New York. First,Second and Third remittances of £700 each, Fourth, £ 850.

Board and Tuition Account Special scholarship fund from New York. First remittance £37.10.11, 2nd, £16.11.11.(Oxford St.Church Phil) 3rd. £37.11.4, 4th £27.16.2 Dr. Deems Church $160, Miss Marston £10, Mr Crane £45, Board of Theology Students, Mission and students fees. 90T.L.

Miscellaneous Account Rent of Marquand House andDiploma fees.

Library Account Payment of note at Bank.

1888	Balance Sheet	Cr.
June 30th	By Cash, Salary Account	396.761. 5
"	" " Board and Tuition	227.188.25
"	" " Miscellaneous Account	60.094.15
"	" " Theodore Fund	1,048.-
"	" " Library Fund	2.267.30
"	" Balance carried forward	90.621.-
		777.980.35

Explanation

Miscellaneous Account Mr.Giroux's passage money £40. Payment of note (T.L.180) with interest Repairs and changes in buildings and minor items.

Balance 90,621 piastres as follows Library Fund 56,695. Theodore Fund 2,587.5, Land and Wall Fund 24,206, General Fund 7,132,35.

1889

To the Board of Managers of the Syrian Protestant College.

Gentlemen,

In presenting the 23rd Annual Report of the College, we are able to announce that the year has been one of general progress in the various departments. There has been no sickness among the Professors and Instructors and the general health of the students has been excellent. Not many communities of over 200 can expect fewer cases of illness during the year. Two or three were advised to suspend study during the last month, and one, a fine Copt from Egypt, was sent to the Hospital on account of having a hemorrhage of the lungs, and it is feared that he will be compelled to leave the College. Five or six students left at the close of the winter term for the purpose of going to America, but fewer have dropped out during the year than formerly. On the 8th May, while the students were bathing in the sea below the College, 'Abd-el-Qadin, son of Amir Najeb Shihat was drowned, he went along the shore beyond the usual place, and being 18 or 20 years old the monitor did not order him back. He was seen struggling in the water, and before he could be rescued life was extinct. Drs Fisher, Glover & Wells were soon on the spot, and used all possible means to restore respiration. Several Professors and Instructors attended the funeral the next day. The old Amir was heart broken but attached no blame to the College authorities, and seemed thankful for the sympathy extended.

Five graduates of the Medical Department have died during the year, Dr.Yusif Hajjar, 71; Dr.Salim Saud,82; Dr.Antim Yazy,84; Dr Khalil Barbari, B.A. 85; Dr Elias Saba B.A. 85,- Dr Salim Daud was drowned a few days since in the sea of Galilee. He was in the employ of a Scotch Missionary Society and was a young man of rare promise.

There have been connected with the College during this year 199 students, thirteen more than were ever connected with it in any one year (84 & 85). These were divided as follows Medical Department, 38, an increase of five over the previous year, Literary Department, 65 a decrease from last year of 5; Preparatory Department 96, an increase over last year of 18. Fifteen are from Egypt, 8 from Cyprus and 1 from Arabia, 1 from Austria, 2 from Asia Minor, and the rest from Palestine and Syria, extending from South of Jerusalem to far north of Allepo and Antioch, and East of Damacus, but they mainly come from Lebanon. Order has been maintained without much difficulty, six students received"warnings" unexcused absences from recitations or Chapel, one for contumacy, one for quarelling, one for opening a letter addressed to a Professor, two for leaving College grounds without permission, one for disobedience to a teacher and one was suspended four weeks for posting a scurrilous notice. A public reprimand was given to all engaged in a disturbance which came to blows, and for which it was difficult to place responsibility upon particular individuals. The reprimand made a solemn impression , and answered a better purpose than any attempt to select out the guilty parties.

Just before the opening of the College Dr Post returned after more than a years absence in England and America. Mr. F.S.Hyde B.A., Instructor in English, Mr. Pierre Mollux, Instructor in French, and Mr. Louis Baddur, Assistant in the Preparatory Department reported themselves ready for their respective duties. On the 10th of January Dr. & Mrs Wells arrived, and he at once commenced to teach in the Medical Department. The College was well manned during the year.

In January last Dr. Glover resigned his connection with the College to take effect October 1st, and the Board of Managers recommended to the Trustees to accept the resignation and to appoint a lecturer to take his place. Later on in the year it was feared that Dr. Fisher would be compelled to return to America on account of illness in his family. This was not a new question, for Dr. Fisher intimated more than a year since the possibility and even probability of his retiring from the College, and now he has decided that duty requires him to leave at once. On the 4th of June,Dr.Dight offered his resignation to take effect on the 30th of June, and has expressed his determination to leave the country at that time. These retirements leave three chairs vacant. The last letter from America says that no one has yet been positively engaged to fill Dr. Glovers place - but even if one is found for that chair, it becomes necessary to ask for two others to supply the places left vacant by Drs. Fisher & Dight.

The Faculty would recommend the Board to appoint Mr.Jabr Dhumit (class of 76) Instructor in Arabic in place of Mr. Yusif Aftimus resigned, at a salary of 5½ T.L. for month, also to appoint Mr.Luis Baldin, at a salary of 4 T.L. per month, in place of Mr. Said Shugair, resigned, also to appoint Mr. Najek Salibi assistant in place of Baddum at three Turkish Liras per month. Since our College opened in 1866 we have had at different times five or six native Frenchman and about the same number of Syrian to teach the French Language. On the whole our experience is that while the Frenchman give the College an outside reputation, the native teachers trained with us, are more in harmony with the aims of our College and more successful in advancing the students. Success in our aims does not depend on our teaching French perfectly, and much less upon our having a reputation for teaching it. It is an open question whether we gain or lose in employing Frenchmen instead of Syrians.

The Fig Orchard which we have mentioned in our reports several years is still not bought. The owner nearly completed the small house of stone commenced last year, costing him nearly half the price offered for the land, in hope of frightening us. This involved him in debt, and now he is willing to take up with our offer. But there is a very good Turkish law that provides if a man owns land and sells it after he has contracted debts, the land is held for the debt notwithstanding the title deeds. We expect soon to be in posession, as we have been expecting the last seven years. For the owner is soon to go into bankruptcy and then we can get a good title from the courts.

The Ada Dodge Memorial Hall was built in front of the old dining hall and dormitories of the Preparatory Department, and attached to it after

many modifications. One wall forty five feet long, the upper story used for a sleeping room was not changed till last summer. The long room made into four smaller ones, the windows arched, door changed, the cornice altered and a balcony running the entire length bring everything into conformity with the new Hall. The expense was not far from £100 which was covered by a private donation from Rev. D.S.Dodge.

Dr. Post on his return from New York brought with him plans for the new Hall which Mr & Mrs Monroe are erecting. A building Committee was appointed consisting of the Presidnet Dr. Post and Prof. Porter, and later Prof. West was added. Abd-el-Masihi, a master builder who erected the buildings in 1873 was sent for from Mardin and the work of erection is progressing, a special report will be made later in the year by the building committee.

Report of Curator.

The following additions have been made to the Museums and collections of the College during the past year.

1. Museum of Archaeology. A considerable number of coins has been added to the numismatic collection, one of them a rare Cufic coin, not found even in the British Museum. A few antiques have also been added none of these have entailed any expense on the College. In the absence of Prof Porter,details cannot be given.

2. Physical Cabinet. A Le Clanches battery of thirty cells has been purchased and several instruments have been repaired.

3. Geological Collection. The Rev. Wm. Bird gave several days of labor in the workroom of this department, and by means of his accurate knowledge of localities he was able to properly label many specimens hitherto worthless, owing to their being unnamed, and no note of their locality being found. He has also presented to the Museum several blocks of Nerinea fossils from Ain Anub. There have been added by Prof. Glover a number of fossils from Lebanon, and he has determined and labelled a large number of specimens hitherto without labels. The finest additions to this collection during the year have been a suite of rocks and fossils illustrating the Geology of the Nile Valley, a number of large geodes from Baglin, and several large specimens of basalt from Tel-ul-Kelakh on the road to Homes, all presented to the College by Rev. H. H. Jessup D.D.

4. Herbarium. The Herbarium has been enriched by a magnificent collection of ferns from all quarters of the world, gathered and beautifully mounted by the late Mrs.D. Stuart Dodge, and presented by her husband to the College. The Herbarium has furthermore been increased by a collection of about 2,000 mounted plants from North America, which were presented by Rev. Wm.Alcott, D.D. of Boxford. Mass. These plants are preserved as a separate collection to be known as the Alcott collection. The means for casing these two collections were furnished by Rev. D. Stuart Dodge. M.A.

There have been added during the year over a thousand specimens of Oriental plants, many of them rare, and not a few new species. These plants are from Sinai, Mesopotamia, Constantinople, Marash, Aintab and Mardin and they have been acquired without expense to the College.

The trustees have established a Museum fund of $10,000 the first avails of which will be realized during the coming fiscal year. The Board of Managers will perceive the great advantage which this Fund will be to the institution in securing a steady symmetrical growth to collections,hitherto dependent on the voluntary contributions of individuals. Among other advantages, it will secure the establishment of the long needed.

Museum of Biblical Archeology all of which is respectfully submitted by George E. Post. Curator.

Library. The Library has received larger and more valuable additions during the past year than during any year since the present librarian has had charge of it. Besides two medical libraries secured by Dr. Post while in the U.S., numbering more than 1,000 volumes, a sum of more than 24000 pias., has been expended in the purchase of new books and plates, some of them very valuable. Among them are: Kny's Charts, Guerin's description of Palestine, De Luynes Dead Sea, and other valuable works on the Holy Land, besides many upon the history and languages of the East. In all there are something like 100 volumes of exceedingly valuable works in this department which will contribute largely toward the formation of a Library in Biblical Archeology. It is intended to add to this list yearly as well as to supply the necessary works in all departments. The means of doing this are partially supplied in the establishment of a Library Fund yielding something over £ 100 per annum. The present Library is too small for further increase in books, and we look forward to an early removal to more commodious quarters. H. Porter.Librarian.

Observatory. The Observatory building is, for the most part, in fair condition, the roof over the reflector having been repaired during the year. The dome is in the same delapidated condition as during the last few years, but it is not thought best to repair it until it can be put to some use. It is much better to be able to adapt the dome to the new telescope we hope for sometime, than to be required to fit the instrument to a dome. The instrumental outfit is the same as last year and all the instruments are in good condition. The meteorological observations are taken regularly and reports forwarded to the various meteorological offices as usual.

The records of the years 1874-79 were recorded in pencil, and there is danger of them being partially defaced, a beginning has been made towards copying them, and a student has been engaged, by order of the Faculty to work at them during the summer. When all have been copied and verified,it is proposed to bind them, and put them into as permanent a shape as possible, and at the same time that they may be convenient for use and reference. Reports of rainfall have been received from Luq-ul-Ghurb, Sidon and Shweir, through the courtesy of Rev. Messrs Pond and Eddy, and Dr. Carslaw. These are recorded and will be preserved and in time will form a very valuable series of observations.

The Observatory has many needs more indeed than can be supplied by its ordinary income. The Reflecting Telescope is not entirely suited to this climate owing to the tarnishing effect of the salt air, and lacks several accessories required for fine work. It is, however, amply sufficient for purposes of instruction , and there is no particular call for anything more, at present. The greatest need is for an electric chronograph for the recording of all observations in which time enters as an element.

This would require a new Astronomical clock with electrical connections, and the whole would cost, if of good reliable make, $700 or more. The present resources are not sufficient to obtain it at present, but it is proposed if necessary to allow them to accumulate until a thoroughly good instrument can be gotten. Robert H. West. Director.

Sabbath School. It may be remembered that three or four years ago, the old custom of having separate Bible classes on Sunday afternoons, was changed so as to bring the students together, 20 minuted or so for opening exercises, partaking somewhat of the nature of a regular Sabbath School. Under the efficient oversight of Mr. Woodruff this arrangement became a decided success, and a great improvement over the whole method. After Mr. Woodruffs departure, the school was placed in charge of Prof.West who has conducted it on the same plan. Classes have been taught by various Profs. and Instructors, and increasing interest has been shown in Bible study. The weekly collections have amounted to 1145 piastres = $41.20 which sum, has been given to the Hospital to help pay for deserving poor patients. The Anniversary exercises were held on June 23rd, when in addition to the usual singing and recitation of texts, we had pleasure of listening to an address by Rev. W.K. Eddy, who kindly came from Sidon to speak to us. A letter was read from Sister Louise of the Hospital giving an account of the way in which the sunday school money of the year previous had been spent, the students seemed very much interested in it, and were gratified to hear what their gifts had done. The Sabbath School is perhaps the most encouraging part of our religious work, and gives promise of becoming of greater and greater interest and usefulness.

The average number of boarders during the year was 159, 141 paying 12.T.L. either directly or through scholarships, 12 paying 25 T.L. each at the special table, Dr Glover and Prof West £50 each, and Mr.Thatcher about 30.T.L., these amounts exceed the entire cost of the refectory by about £30. These expenses include the wages and board of servants, board of four Frank and three native tutors and board of monitor, lights and water for the entire establishment and refurnishing kitchen and dining room from time to time.

We have a balance on hand in the current account of 85.136.5 pias. Of this there belongs to the Land and Wall Fund 24,206, Monroe Hall 25,089.15, Theodore Fund 4,483.5, General Fund 31,357.25 a total of 85.136.5.

Besides this balance we have 56,695 piastres belonging to the Library Fund. We have, during the year, paid off the whole of the funded debt amounting to 13,157 piastres. This balance for general purposes will be needed to put our buildings in repair. No outside painting has been done for 15 years.

Respectfull submitted.

July 4th 1889. D. Bliss.

1888		Balance Sheet	Dr.
July 1st	To balance brought forward		90.621
1889			
June 29	"	Cash Salary Account	406.481.10
" "	"	Board and Tuition Account	308.596.15
" "	"	Miscellaneous Account	37.325.25
" "	"	Theodore Fund	3.096.30
" "	"	Library Fund	17.850.
" "	"	Monroe Hall Fund	157.261.10
			1,021,232.10

Explanation

Salary Account Remittance from Treasurer in New York.
Nos. 1,2,3 £700 each No. 4. £875.

Board and Tuition Account Special scholarships from New York July £39.9.11 January £87.2.3. April £11.6.1. Board of Messrs Glover, West & Thatcher £130. Mission for students £110. Students fees £2,140.

Miscellaneous Account Rent Marquand House £45, Donation from Rev.D.S.Dodge £ 120, Diploma fees £40, From New York for Dr. Wells expenses £25. Turkish Mission Aid Society £25.

Library Account From Treasurer in New York July £18.18.10 April £100, Interest on Fund in Beirut £12.

Theodore Fund Sale of books.

Monroe Hall Remittances from E.B.Monroe Esq.

1889		Balance Sheet	Cr.
June 29th	By Cash, Salary Account		391,890. 5
" "	" "	Board and Tuition Account	250.359.35
" "	" "	Miscellaneous Account	85.928.20
" "	" "	Theodore Fund	1,200.30
" "	" "		74.545.-
			132.171.35
			85.136. 5
			1,021,232.10

Explanation

Salary Account Payment of all salaries

Board and Tuition Account House Expenses

Miscellaneous Account Woodruffs and Molliex's passages £60. Alteration of Dodge Mem. Hall. £100, Repairs and refitting £150, Payment of note with interest £95, Dr. Wells extra travelling expenses £ 25, Press Bill £45.

Herbarium cases 8 and sundries.

Library Account Notes purchased at Bank £415. Purchase of books and binding etc.

Theodore Fund Binding of books.

Monroe Hall Expenses on building.

Balance Land and wall account 24,206 pias. (=£177)Monroe Hall 25,009.15 pias. (= £183) Theodore Fund 4,483.5 (= £32) General Purposes 31,357.25 (= £229)

Respectfully submitted

July 4th 1889 D. Bliss.

July 1890

To the Board of Managers of the Syrian Protestant College.

Gentlemen,

With gratitude to God for all his Mercies, we commence the 24th Annual Report.

The number of students last year (1888-89) was thirteen more than during any previous year. This year there have been twenty nine (29) more more than last year, an increase of fourteen percent. We have now on the rolls two hundred and twenty eight (228) names, divided as follows: Medical Department 46, Collegiate Department 57, Preparatory 125. In respect to Religion there are eight Druzes and three Jews; the remainder belong to the various Christian sects of the East, including a large number of Protestants. Fourteen are from Egypt, eleven from Cyprus, six from Leros, an Island near Patmos, eight from Asia Minor, nine from Damascus, one from Austria, and the rest from Palestine and Syria, extending from Jerusalem to Allepo; but the great majority are from Lebanon and the cities on the coast at the base of the mountains.

Discipline has been maintained with less difficulty and with fewer punishments than usual. One student was expelled, without public notice, for making indecent proposals to a fellow student, another was given two warnings although he is a non resident and his fault was committed during vacation. Four or five were given warnings for unexcused absences or for leaving the College grounds without permission.

Dr Wells, who has had the medical care of the students, reports as follows:- " The health of the College during the past year has been good, no serious diseases of any kind, have prevailed; there have been no deaths, neither have there been any accidents worth mentioning.

The Course of Study has been maintained throughout the year. The Corps of Instruction was somewhat changed at the close of last year, when Drs Fisher, Dight, Messrs Beattie, Molliux, Aftimus and Shugair retired, Dr. Glover, although he had resigned, agreed to remain another year. Dr.Wortabet was secured to fill the Chair of Pathology, vacated by Dr. Dight. Dr.Harris Graham, from Central Turkey College, Aintab, carried on the branches previously taught by Dr. Fisher. Rev Dean A. Walker, from Yale College and Seminary, took the place of Mr. George L. Robinson, who became Principal of the Preparatory Department in place of Mr. Beattie whose term of service had expired. Mr. Alfred E. Day Instructor in the Natural Sciences, arrived at the beginning of the College year and has successfully supplied a long felt want. Our high estimate of the services of Dr. Fisher and Mr. Beattie, made us apprehensive lest their departments might suffer loss on their retirement, but we find that those departments have been as fully maintained in all respects by Dr. Graham and Mr. Robinson. Mr. Jabr Dhumit has succeeded as well or perhaps better than any previous teacher in the department of Arabic Language and Literature. His teaching and general influence have been of a high order. The native assistants as a whole have entered heartily into the aims of the College, and have given a satisfaction

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scarcely if ever experienced since the commencement of the Institution. The Faculty would therefore recommend to the Board of Managers to re-engage for the year 1890-1891, Mr. Jah Dhumit at a salary of 6½ Turkish Liras per month, Mr.Luis Badden at 4 T.L. per month, Mr. Najib Salibi at 3.T.L.per month and appoint Mr. Labib Jureidun at a salary of 2 T.L. per month. The Faculty has being previously authorized by the Board, concluded a contract with Mr. A. Chamoral as teacher of French in place of Mr. Kimeid. Mr Chamoral is well recommended and has taught one year acceptably in Robert College. On the arrival of Dr. Adams and Mr. Bucher in October, and of Dr. Schauffler a few months later our Corps of Instruction will be increased to a degree more in accord with the work we have undertaken.

Curators Report:-

The circumstance which deserved first mention in this report is the creation, by the Trustees, of an Apparatus and Museum Fund, yielding about £100 a year. The accompanying Financial Statement is an Abstract of the condition of this Fund.

The following purchases have been made during the year from this Fund:-

Anatomy and Histology	1 Microscope
Archaeology	9 Gold Cufic coins, 130 Silver Cufic coins, 49 Copper,Colonial and others, 22 Pieces of Ancient Glass, 8 Bronzes, 8 Terra Cotta lamps etc. 5 Palmyrine busts not yet delivered.
Botany	Material for mounting specimens and charts.
Geology	Expenses on specimens from Smithsonian Institute.
Observatory	Cottam's Charts of Constellations.
Surgery	A set of instruments for operations on the cadaver.
Zoology	Mounting of 69 diagrams. Expenses on specimens from Smithsonian Institute.

The impulse to the growth of our collections has been most encouraging to all who are engaged in those branches which these museums serve to illustrate.

The Report of Mr. Alfred Day on the work done in his cabinets,shows a most commendable spirit of energy and devotion.

"Dr. G.E. Post, Dear Sir, My report in regard to the museums for the academic year of 1889-90 is as follows:-

Zoological - All the bird skins, mounted birds, and other animals have been examined and brushed and such as gave evidence of having been attacked by insects, have been treated with arsenic. The bear skin presented by yourself has been mounted for the museum, but that of the wild pig was unfortunately so poorly prepared as to be quite unfit for exhibition. Skeletons of bear, pig, antelope, roe-buck, and blind-rat, are in an unfinished state but have been poisoned and put safely away. A quantity of marine invertebrates with some land invertebrates and some small vertebrates have

been prepared for alcoholic preservation. Of the alcoholic specimens none have been named specifically; belong to Beirut, but a very few were brought from the Sea of Galilee. From the Smithsonion Institute have been received a valuable collection of typical marine invertebrates and a similar one of bird-skins.

Botanical:- The collections of the Museum of Economic Botany have been thoroughly overhauled cleaned and relabeled.

Geological and Mineralogical:- During the last year no work has been done in the Geological museum more than what was necessary to insure the safe keeping and orderly appearance of collections. From Dr. H.S.Jessup have been received a large slab of Nerinean limestone from Kham Jumhur,which was partly polished and set up in the museum, some large trap crystals, calcite geodes, and Egyptian fossils and minerals. Messrs Robinson and Hyde have presented specimens of fossil wood from Egypt. Mr. Lockwood has given a collection Sinaitic and one of Indian rocks. Two lots of fossil fishes from Sahel Alma have been purchased. The Smithsonion Institution has sent a collection of the building stones and one of the minerals of the U.S.

Physical:- No additions have been made to the physical laboratory but all the apparatus has been examined and cleaned. (signed) Alfred E.Day, Instructor in Natural Sciences"

S.P. College. June 23rd, 1890. The Herbarium of the College has been enriched during the past year by over four hundred specimens from Aintab and the Euphrates Plain, and two hundred from the Syrian Desert and Palmyra, and a few from Lebanon and the Sea Coast. These include a number of species and varieties new to science. All have been obtained without cost to the College. The Chemical Laboratory remains as before, far too cramped for efficient work. The provision for Pharmaceutical work is wholly inadequate.

The Curator desires to urge earnestly on the attention of the Faculty and Board of Managers the poor protection afforded by the present safe in which the valuable collections of coins is now kept. All of which is respectfully submitted. (signed) George E. Post.

Beirut. June 25th, 1890. The Library has been increased during the year by about 280 volumes mostly by purchase divided as follows:-

History and Biography 97, Medicine and Allied Sciences 48, Art and Archaeology 26, Science 19, Physology 12 and the remainder in general literature.

Among the more important historical works added are Hume,Macaulay and Froude on the History of England, Rawlinson's Phoenicia, Milman's Jews, Shurer's Jewish People, Duncker's History of Antiquity, Xenophon, Thucidides, Livy, Tacitus and Caesar. Some of the valuable works in Art and Archaeology are, Perrot & Chipiez's Art in Egypt Assyria, Syria, Asia Minor & Sardinia, Ruskin's Stones of Venice, and Modern Painters, Schliemann's Troja & Syrians and Cessnola's Cyprus. The Medical Library has been enriched by the new Handbook of Medicine and Allied Sciences and thirty bound volumes of the Lancet. The Library has been extensively used, and is increasingly useful, 201 students have used the Library during the year and the number of books

drawn has been about 2000. (signed) Harvey Porter Librarian.

Observatory:- The Observatory outfit remains exactly the same as last year. The instruments are all in good condition having been given a thorough cleaning during the year. Observations have been made as regularly as the numerous other duties of the Director permitted, he hopes to be able to spend more time on such work in the future. Meteorological observations have been taken continuously throughout the year and reports have been forwarded as usual to the various meteorological offices.

The needs of the observatory remain as last year only more strongly felt. There will have to be an increase in the Instrumental equipment before any very valuable work can be done. As last year, the greatest need is an Electric Chronograph and clock for accurate observations in which time enters as a factor. The need of an astronomical Library,tables, star and nebula catalogues etc, is also much felt. These books are so technical in character that their purchase does not legitimately come from the Library Fund. The great difficulty in increasing the outfit of the Observatory is that the instruments are too costly for purchase from the ordinary resources of the Apparatus Fund, and we must rely on special gifts for the funds needed. (signed) Robert. H. West. Director.

Sabbath School. The Sabbath School has been continued as usual, and has again been under the care of Prof West as Superintendent. The classes have been taught by the various Professors and Instructors, and considerable interest has been shown by the students through-out the year.

The Anniversary exercises were held June 22nd, when Dr. Dennis kindly addressed the students. The collections for the year amounted to 1024 piastres (= $ 36 nearly) and by vote of the students themselves this amount has been handed to Sister Sophia of the Prussian Orphanage for the support of Syrian Orphan girls. The school continues to be an encouraging part of the religious life of the College.

Bible instruction has been given as usual, one hour a week to each class (Collegiate Department) consisting mainly of expository lectures with the endeavour of impressing upon the mind the spiritual meaning of the facts already familiar to the students. This method has proved valuable to the more attentive but has not been so satisfactory to others. Therefore it is thought best to vary the method and use text books with questions, and give the Freshman two hours a week instead of one.

Financial:- The income from students has been greater than in any former year owing not only to the increased numbers but also to the fact that the scholarship funds have been given to a larger number os students. As the College increases in numbers the ratio between full pay students and those who are assisted remains about the same, but the average amount allowed to each beneficiary is much less and consequently the average amount paid by the beneficiaries themselves is greater. The number who paid all fees for board and tuition and tuition without board is 125 and those who are assisted to some extent 103 a total of 228.

The amount of assistance to the one hundred and three from the scholarship fund was in round numbers 820 Turkish Liras. About 8 T.L.on the

average to each, varying however from 1 T.L. to 17. T.L.to individuals.

The number who paid nothing for board and tuition 17, for tuition without board 8, part for tuition without board 17, and part for board and tuition 61 a total 103.

In the years from 1880-84 one fifth of the students paid nothing to the College, this year only one ninth pay nothing. The incidental expenses far exceeded those of any former year owing to the cost of extensive painting and repairs. We occupied the main and Medical buildings in 1874, and since that time no painting had been done. The word work was being injured-from the outside of window sash and frames paint had almost disappeared. The entire buildings were thoroughly repaired, two, three, and in some places four coats of paint being applied. The entire roof of the Medical building was changed, and a room cut off from the Dissecting room and made a laboratory for practical work in taxidermy. These repairs and other incidental expenses amounted to about £500. Owing to these large expenditures, and in view of the fact that we had received from home £ 262 less than the previous year for salaries and scholarships, made us apprehensive that we would have to expect a deficit but we are happy to report a balance for general purposes 20,237.30 or about £ 148.

The average number of boarders at private,special and general tables, including servants was 196, which makes for term time about 51,000 days of board, at a cost of about $5\frac{1}{4}$ piastres per day.

The Fig Orchard is still unbought. The owner is bankrupt, his creditors do not bring their claims before the government hoping we will pay a large sum for them to divide. The owner still hopes to induce us to unite with him through corrupt officials in depriving the creditors of their rights by some process seemingly legal, but morally corrupt, still we need patience.

The New Hall (Matfal) is progressing slowly and as economically as possible. The structure will be an ornament to the east and very useful. A full report will be made later on. Not all the stone work is yet finished, and several months will be required before the entire work will be complete.

We graduated yesterday 11 students from the Preparatory Department 8 from the Collegiate, 4 from the Pharmacy, and 7 from the Medical. The large audience manifested much enthusiasm when it was announced that the Trustees had conferred a degree of Dr. of Philosophy upon Messrs Yaqub Sarruf 70' and Faris Nimur 74'.

We close the year with thankfulness for past success and with high hopes for the future of the College.

Respectfully submitted. Daniel Bliss.

P.S. All connected with the College were delighted with the visit of Rev.D.S. Dodge and Mrs E. Dodge in December and January last. Mr Dodge made a thorough study of the conditions and working of the College and Mrs W.E.Dodge most generously gave£ 200 for grading and planting the plot of ground in front of the main building. This was an old quarry and presented an unsightly appearance. This timely gift of Mrs Dodge will put it in perfect order and add greatly to the beauty of our grounds.

1889	Balance Sheet	Dr.
July 1st	To balance brought forward	85.316.05.
1890		
June 30th	" Cash Salary Account	384.281.10
"	" " Board and Tuition Account	318.295.20
"	" " Miscellaneous Account	12.079.25
"	" " Theodore Fund	1.528.30
"	" " Library Fund	72.473.-
"	" " New Hall	247.760.05
"	" " Apparatus Fund	14.077.10
"	" " Grading Fund	27.272
		1.163.074.25

Explanation

Salary Account Four remittances of £700 each, 25 Napoleons from Mr.Nilling.

Board & Tuition Income from students and board of Messrs West, Glover & Todd Scholarships from New York £37. 9. 2.

Miscellaneous Account Rent of Marquand House - Diplomas- Interest at Bank, sale of books.

Theodore Fund Sale of books.

Library Fund Remittance from New York and repayment notes.

Apparatus Fund Remittance from New York.

New Hall.Remittance from Messrs Monroe and D.S. Dodge not including balance from last year.

1890		Balance Sheet	Cr.
June 30th	By cash,	Salary Account	383.762.05
" "	" "	Board and Tuition Account	271.572.35
" "	" "	Miscellaneous Account	70.612.10
" "	" "	Theodore Fund	6.011.35
" "	" "	Library Fund	72.473.
" "	" "	New Hall	311.083.30
" "	" "	Apparatus Fund	14.077.10
" "	" "	Grading Fund	15.760.20
" "	" "	Balance carried forward	17.721.-
			1.163,074.25

Explanation

Salary Account Payment of all salaries.

Board & Tuition Account Entire expenses of dormintaries and refectory.

Miscellaneous Account Repairs, painting, alterations, passage money of Messrs. Beattie & Molliux and Dr. Graham. freight postage, printing etc.

Theodore Fund Binding of books and printing of Flora.

Library Fund Paid to Librarian and repurchase of notes.

Apparatus Fund Paid Curator.

New Hall. Material and labor, freight and customs dues on Organ.

Balance.	Balance on hand	17.721
	Due from New Hall	38.234.10 (nearly covered by bills unsold)
		55,955.10
Deduct land and wall grading.		24.206.-
		11.511.20
		35.717.20
Leaving for general purposes.		20.237.30.

July 1891

To the Board of Managers of the Syrian Protestant College.

Gentlemen,

On the 7th of June ,1864, the Trustees of the Syrian Protestant College appointed twenty one gentlemen to constitute this Board of Managers. Those gentlemen accepted the nomination; and on the 9th August, 1864, completed the organization by electing a Chairman and Secretary. Of those twenty one, onle five are now members of the Board, and only two are present here today. Of the six Trustees who were first incorporated, only one now remains - the venerable Wm. A. Booth. The first class was received into the College in October, 1866, and the first Annual Report was made to this Board in 1867. This Report therefore is the twenty fifth. In 1866 the whole teaching force consisted of the President, a French instructor for one hour a day, and a native tutor. Now the force numbers thirteen Americans, one French instructor, and four Syrians. We then had no buildings of our own,no land, no library, no apparatus. Now we have from twenty five to thirty acres of land, six buildings the flooring of which will measure about 76,000 square feet, or over one and three fourths acres, a library of about 5,000 volumes , a fair amount of apparatus, also geological, botanical, zoological, and archaeological collections. The whole "plant" in Syria is valued at not less than $250,000.

We have given 272 Diplomas; one hundred and twenty five in Medicine twenty one in Pharmacy, and one hundred and twenty six in Arts. Thirty seven men have received diplomas both in Arts and in Medicine or Pharmacy; so we have graduated two hundred and thirty five (235) persons. Of these, twelve have died, one is in Paris, one in London, one in Edinburgh, one in Constantinople, one at Cape Juba, West Africa, two in Cyprus, nine in the United States, eleven in Asia Minor, thirty one in Egypt, and one hundred and sixty five in Syria and Palestine. One hundred and seventy eight have been graduated from the Preparatory Department; and there have been six hundred and fifty four connected with the Institution for a longer or shorter period who retired without graduating. Hence there have been connected with the College from the first, including the students now here, about twelve hundred.

The number of students the first year was 16; last year,228;this year,200. Judging from the number of requests for catalogues from Cyprus, Egypt, and other parts of the East, we had expected an increase of students this year; and undoubtedly we should have had a larger number than last year, had it not been for cholera in our immediate vicinity, and from reports that the disease has actually broken out in Beirut. Many students from Tripoli, and from the regions to the North and East of it, were prevented from coming, not only from fear, but because the quarantine regulations were so strict. Several students from Egypt did not return for the same reason. Twenty or more of those who came, went home, either from personal fear, or because they were ordered home through the fear of their parents. During the panic, we advised all students to remain; but we excercised no authority over those of mature age or over those ordered away by parents or guardians.

The College Physician, Dr Adams, reports that the health of the Institution has been remarkably good. There have been no deaths; only one accident, a fracture of an arm which soon healed perfectly; two cases of gastritis, which were sent to the Hospital for better care and nursing; and one case of chest difficulty. A senior Medical student was also advised to postpone his examinations till the Autumn on account of general debility.

Two hundred students have been connected with the College during the year; thirty five in the Medical Department, six in Pharmacy, fifty seven in the Collegiate Department, and one hundred and two in the Preparatory Department.

The course of study has been carried on as usual in all departments. Dr. Post gave 10.T.L. to be divided into twelve first and second prizes; a first and a second prize to be given to the students of each class of the Collegiate Department and the two upper classes of the Preparatory Department, passing the best examination in the Bible at the close of the year. The prizes in classes A and B have been awarded to:-
From several causes, the plan of a systematic study of the Bible with text-books was not sufficiently carried out with the Collegiate classes, and it was thought best to postpone to another year the examination and giving of prizes to these classes.

The discipline of the College has been maintained with little difficulty. One student was expelled for immorality; one suspended for three months for disobedience; four or five received warnings for minor offences; and three or four were fined in small amounts. This latter method of punishment seems to be very effective.

The corps of instructors was enlarged at the beginning of the year by the coming of Walter Booth Adams, M.A. M.D., John C. Bucher, B.A., and A. Chamorel, B.A. and, at a later period, by the arrival of Wm.G.Schauffler,B.A., M.D. Dr. Franklin C. Wells has retired, and the Trustees have appointed in his place Charles L. Bliss, B.A., M.D. They have also elected Rev.F.S.Woodruff, M.A. Professor of the English Language and Literature. Mr. Chamorel has given satisfaction in the French department, and the native tutors continue to fill their places with success. We would recommend the Board to employ them for the coming year; Mr. Dhumit at a salary of 7 T.L. a month; Mr. Baddur 4 T.L., Mr. Salibi 4 T.L., and Mr. Jureidini 3. T.L. We would also recommend that Shukri Ma'luf, of the graduating class, be appointed Assistant Librarian at a salary of 2. T.L. a month.

Report of the Archaeological Museum and the Library.

" The Archaeological collection has been increased during the past year by the addition of thirteen gold coins, 110 silver, and 145 copper, besides a large number of small articles in terra-cotta and bronze. The coin collection has been securely housed in a burglar-proof Marvin safe, fitted with slides capable of holding about 6000 coins. This safe with its fittings was the gift of Rev. D. Stuart Dodge. It now contains more than 1500 coins.

" There have been added to the Library about 240 volumes during the

year, and the capacity of the present room is taxed to its utmost to provide space for the new additions. It is to be hoped that the hall designed for the Library may be fitted up during the coming year, as there will otherwise be no room for further additions of books. The estimated cost of the shelves and fittings for the new room is £200. (signed) H. Porter.

Report of the Curator of the Museums.

"The accompanying financial statement will show the value of the apparatus added to the College collections during the past year. The items consist of a Zeiss microscope of the most perfect make and with all the accessories needed for histological and pathological work; of a sidereal clock, presented by Wm. E. Dodge, Esq., of a chronograph, purchased partly by the gift of the late Mrs Walter Baker, and partly by the Apparatus Fund; of an electrophorus; of a skeleton; of a large number of coins and antiques for the antiquarian collection; of a collection of Armenian and Bulgarian plants, in all 360 choice specimens.

" In addition to the above acquired by purchase, there have been presented the archaeological museum a Palmyrene head and some small Palmyrene seals and coins. There have been added to the Herbarium about six hundred specimens of plants collected in the Alpine districts of Lebanon, Anti-Lebanon, and Hermon, and in the Palmyrene Desert, and the Nusairy Mountains. The collections of microscopical slides has been enriched by a large number of sections of tumors made and mounted by Dr. Graham; and the whole collection has been rearranged and labelled in such a way as to make it of greater scientific value.

" The printing of the Flora of Syria and Palestine has been carried through Dipsaceae, and the remainder of the work is in an advanced stage of preparation for the press.

" The great want of the Museums is a permanent Assistant Curator, who shall not keep present collections from deteriorating, but aid in enlarging and arranging them in such a way as shall most contribute to their educational value. (signed) George E. Post.Curator."

The Observatory.

" During the year the Meteorological work of the Observatory has been carried on as usual, without interruption. Observations for time and other observations have also been made, and the class in Astronomy has been given opportunities to examine various objects in connection with their studies. The Observatory has received valuable rainfall reports from Dr. Carslaw, of Shweir, and from Mr. Thomas Little, of Brummana; and full meteorological reports have come from the latter for the last two months. These observations taken in connection with our own, form an interesting field of study, and we have begun the preliminary reductions.

" Early in the year, a gift of $300 was received from the late Mrs. Baker, of Dorchester, Mass., and this was appropriated to the Observatory with the consent of the Trustees. This, together with the Observatory's share of the Apparatus Fund, has enabled us to order the much needed Chronograph mentioned in last year's report. It is now probably on its way from the makers, and we hope to have it in place and at work before College opens in the Autumn. Later the generous gift of $500 from Mr. Wm. E. Dodge

enabled us to purchase a new and better Astronomical Clock, provided with the necessary electrical attachments for the operation of the chronograph. This has arrived, and is now in use. The old clock, superseded by it, has been regulated as a mean-time clock, and as such will be a great convenience, should opportunity offer, however, it will be sold, and the proceeds used for the purchase of instruments that are more necessary.

"At the request of the Trustees, a statement of what is needed to put the Observatory in good working order has been made out and forwarded to them. This mentions the need of a new refracting telescope and accessories, the rebuilding of the dome on a better site a few yards to the South-West, and several less important matters. These changes would, give us an excellent working Observatory. (signed) Robert H. West. Director.

The grading of the grounds in front of the Main Building has been finished with the balance of the funds given by Mrs Wm.E. Dodge when on a visit here in January, 1890. The remaining rocks were removed, the old quarry excavations filled in, and the whole reduced to an inclined plane with a surface of good earth to the depth of three or four feet. A broad driveway, over 70 rods long, runs round the plot, and is guarded by a coping of rough stones, each about two and a half feet long by half a foot high, and placed two and a half feet apart. The shape of the lawn is nearly semi-circular, and in the middle is a fine tennis court. This grading has not only added to the beauty and comfort of our grounds, but has been a work of benevolence to a large number of laborers who were greatly in need of employment to support their families. This timely gift by Mrs. Dodge is highly appreciated by all who know of it.

The walk beneath the arches of the Main Building has been tessellated with small pebble stones, with a coping of dressed hard stone; also the plot of ground to the East of the building has been surrounded by a coping. These expenses have been met from funds raised by Mrs. Blissfrom friends and travellers.

The Assembly Hall will be finished in a few days. Nothing remains but hanging the doors, and a few last things. The building is wholly satisfactory; the general effect is highly appreciated by all who visit it, and the acoustic properties seem to be as near perfect as possible. 316 chairs have been placed in the transept. They are fastened down by one front and one back leg of each chair resting in a socket of metal , which is screwed to the floor by a circular flange. The nave will hold 340 more if it is thought best to use chairs instead of benches. 200 more could be placed in the aisles, and before and on the platform; so we shall have room for 900 or more. At Mr. Monroe's suggestion, the maker of the Organ came and set it up in its place; in our inexperience, and with the limited means at our disposal, it would have been impossible for us to have erected it properly. Those who are judges of music pronounce the organ to be a fine sweet-toned instrument.

In the early part of the year, we were cheered by a visit from Mr.and Mrs Monroe, whose advice on various matters was most valuable.

The amount paid out here on the new Hall for material and construction is in round numbers £4,538; and for iron beams and organ from England, £586; making a total of £5,125. This does not include the price and freight of lumber, the price of chairs and lamps, and all other expenses paid in the United States.

The bankrupt owner of the Fig Orchard is anxious to sell at our price, but his creditors, according to Turkish Law, could claim the land. Not till his affairs are settled can a good title be obtained. The delay is trying, but no one else will pay the sum we offer, and as soon as the creditors are convinced that they cannot force us to pay many times the worth of the land, they will put the matter in the Courts; then we can get a good title. Some one, professing to know our affairs, tells the creditors that they can compell us to pay hundreds of pounds, as the "Franks will give any amount for the thing they wish; and so they hesitate to throw the land on the market.

The presence of the Chemical Laboratory in the Medical Hall is a continual menace to that valuable building and the collections in it. The Faculty have therefore drawn up plans for a new Laboratory, which they now desire to submit to the Board for their approval, before sending them to the Trustees. It is proposed to erect the new building to the south of the Medical Hall, and the cost is estimated to be about $1500.

Finance.

This has been an unsuccessful year financially. The scare about the cholera kept many from coming to College, and drove many away whose names appear on the roll, thus reducing our income from tuition fees, while on the other hand, nearly all articles of provisions have been more expensive.

While the expenses for students board has been about the same as last year, the income from students fees has been nearly £450 less. Hence we are sorry to report a deficit in the fund for general purposes, instead of a surplus as in former years. The books show a balance of 2,627-15 piastres, but the state of the funds is as follows:

Balance	2,627.15	Due to Library Fund	24,875
Due from Assembly Hall	26,479.25	" " Land & Wall	24.206
" " Theodore Fund	3,250. 5		49,081
Deficit in Fund for General Purposes	16,723.35		

We garduated yesterday, July 8th seven from the Medical Department, three in Pharmacy, seven from the Collegiate Department, and nine from the Preparatory Department, twenty six in all. Mr. Salim Musawwir, on account of urgent business, left College in 1885, a few weeks before his class was graduated. His record since, and his general improvement, such that we deem it just and wise to give him the degree of B.A. and to insert his name in the annual Catalogue with those of his class.

We close with gratitude for God's mercies in the past, and with great hopes for the future usefulness of the College.

D. Bliss. July 9th,1891.

July,1892

To the Board of Managers of the Syrian Protestant College.

Gentlemen,

The College year 1891-2 has been one of mingled disappointment and encouragement. The year of the twenty sixth Annual Report began with disappointment. The last report indicated an increase of students for the coming year and up to the very moment of the opening of the College doors for the reception of students the anticipation was fully sustained. But on Monday of the week when College commenced the report came from Damascus that the Cholera had appeared there and our hopes were dashed to the ground. Quarantine was at once established in the Lebanon against Damascus and all the territory to the east of the range thus cutting off many students who were just about to set out for Beirut. Many from other sections were deterred from coming through fear that the epidemic would reach Beirut, especially those beyond the limits of Syria. But our worst fears, we are thankful to say, were not realized. Students came beyond our expectations. The roll at the close of the first week of the College year bore 104 names, and at the close of the second 136. At the end of October we had 155 in attendance, some having come in spite of the fears of their friends and some, at a later day after spending ten days in quarantine in order to come. There was no faltering on the part of those who did come and no running away as the year previous,this was an encouragement and yet we have to report a less number of students than during the last year. We have had on the roll 195 in all departments, 36 in Medicine, 5 in Pharmacy, 49 in the department of Arts and 105 in the Preparatory Department.

But the presence of cholera in the country told more heavily against the College in other ways. The food supply is drawn largely from the interior, wheat and flour almost wholly so. The quarantine cut off this supply almost entirely at first and caused many difficulties in transportation during the months of its continuance. This advanced the price of flour more than 50 per cent and although importation prevented any great scarcity the existence of the famine in Russia has sustained the price at a high figure during the year. Other supplies have felt the impulse and have cost us more than usual so that our expenses have been largely in excess of former years as the treasurers statement will show, this with a decrease of income from fees has resulted in a serious deficit.

The general work of the College has been carried on successfully throughout the year. The standard of scholarship has been well maintained in all departments and the numbers of the graduating classes have passed satisfactory examinations.

The College Physcian reports as follows:- There has been considerable sickness in College during the past year. During the winter months there were a large number of cases of Influenza, all of which recovered well. There has been the usual amount of Malaria, and during the Spring and Summer a greal deal of diarrhoea. In this connection the College Physician desires to express his earnest conviction that some radical change be made in the

College and Preparatory school water closets. About a dozen students have at various times been sent to the Hospital, all of whom have returned benefitted. One student of the Preparatory Department was advised to give up further study on account of chronic disease, and left school during the Spring. The College Physician has tried during this year to prevent students from trespassing on the time of the other Physicians, and would suggest that this policy be kept up. (signed) W.G.Schauffler M.D. College Physician. Beirut. July 5th, 1892.

No very serious case of discipline have occured. Two Medical Students have been suspended for inattention to duty, but one of these conducted himself so well after suspension and studied so faithfully that he was received again into his class. In the other Collegiate Department two have been expelled for persistent disregard of rules and one in the Preparatory Department, two or three others have withdrawn to escape restraint, discipline has been strictly maintained and in general without much difficulty. Early in the year there was frequent complaint of thefts committed in the Main Building and for sometime no clue could be obtained of the perpetrator and several students suffered from the suspicions of their fellows, but finally the thefts were traced to an Armenian who had been a student of the College during the previous year. His discovery caused his flight from the city and since then we have had no further complaints and the students have been fully exonerated from the charge.

At the close of the last College year Dr. & Mrs Bliss sailed for the U.S. to take a years rest after many years of continous service.

Professor Frank. S. Woodruff, Dr. Charles.L. Bliss and Franklin T. Moore arrived at the beginning of the year, Prof. Woodruff haveing been appointed to the Chair of English Language and Literature; Dr. Bliss as Lecturer on Anatomy and Mr. Moore as instructor in English. The duties of the President have been shared as follows; by vote of the Board of Managers the executive work was assigned to Prof. Porter, that of the Treasury to Prof.West, and by vote of the Faculty at the beginning of the year, the instruction in Bible and Moral Philosophy was assigned to Prof. Woodruff. To relieve the acting President from some of his work of instruction the Junior class in history was assigned to Prof Woodruff, and to relieve the acting treasurer in a similar manner the Sophomore class in Geometry was assigned to Mr. Moore. At the middle of the year when the course in Moral Science was to begin it was found that Prof. Woodruff's state of heal th would not permit his assuming any further duties and hence the instruction in this course has been given by the acting President.

Dr. Schauffler was granted leave of absence in the Spring to recruit his health. He was absent about four weeks returning much invigorated. Dr. C.L. Bliss was also granted leave of absence on June 29th to spend a portion of the summer in Europe, the state of his health making it advisable that he should leave before the close of the term. His work with the classes was however completed before his departure. Dr. Graham left on the 11th instant in accordance with a vote of the Trustee for a six-months course of study in his department, in Germany.

The following are the recommendations of the Faculty in regard to Instructors for the ensuing year.

1. That Mr. Jabr Dhumit be continued in the Department of Arabic at a salary of eight Turkish liras per month and with the advanced title of Lecturer (Mudirris in Arabic). His faithful and efficient service we think justifies this advance.

2. That Messrs Louis Baddur, Najib Salibi and Labib Jurndini be continued in their present positions at the same salary as last year. i.e. four Turkish Liras for Louis Baddur and Salibi and three Turkish Liras for Labib Jurndini.

3. That Shukri Malif be continued as assistant in the Library and Herbarium at a salary of three Turkish Liras per month.

It was found upon examination, at the close of the last year that the roofs of the Main Building and the Medical Building needed repairs, the titles having become disintigrated to such a degreee that they needed to be renewed throughout, and it was feared also that the roof-timbers would require renewal to a large extent. The estimated cost of these repairs was $2000 and application was made to the Trustees for an appropriation to that amount for this purpose. The request was granted and the repairs carried out during the summer. The cost of these repairs however came to less than one half of the estimate as it was found that most of the timbers were still sound and the old tiles were sold for s considerable sum thus still further diminishing the outgo.

The Assembly Hall was reported as practically finished at the close of last year, but the doors and some other items have been completed since. During the year 500 additional chairs have been received and put in place , two large chandiliers hung and the oiling and varnishing of the chairs and other wood-work thoroughly executed. The New Hall is now recognized to be the best of its kind in the city.

The opening of this Hall has vacated the former Chapel and allowed of its being fitted up as a Library and reading-room. The work on the cases and shelves has been in progress during the last year and the books are now being removed to them, and the Librarian hopes to have the room and the books ready for use by the beginning of the College year in October next. About one half of the floor of the room is occupied by the cases which are estimated to have shelving for about 2,200 books. The Library now consists of between 5,000 and 6,000. The estimated expense of fitting up the Library was £200 but owing to the fact that alarge part of the material required was furnished by the surplus timber remaining after the completion of the Assembly Hall, the actual outlay thus far has been only a little over £140. The exact figure will be found in the Treasurers report. There will still be a small additional expense for a front railing, a table and blocks for the support of books on the shelves, but these items will cost only a few pounds additional. The Library has purchased during the past year 173 vols. which together with the bound volumes of periodicals will make an addition of over 200 books, at an expense of about £84. Many more books might have been purchased but the shelves of the old Library were full and it was

judged best to delay further purchases until the new room should be ready. The Librarian has in hand £60 which will soon be expended for books some of which are now on order. The South section of this Library Hall will be fitted up for the Herbarium, the work thereon having been already authorized. Mention was made in the last report of the need of a building for the Chemical Laboratory and plans and estimates were drawn up and submitted to the Board of Managers for transmission to the Trustees. These were accepted and enlargement was authorized if thought desirable and authority was given to go forward with the work,last month the work was commenced and the walls are nearly finished. The original estimate was $1,500 but the enlargement upon the original plan will increase the cost by at least $500. Something less than $1,200 has been already expended. We hope to have the building ready for use early in the ensuing year. Correspondence in reference to the enlargement of the Observatory and the fitting of it with new telescope and other instruments has been carried on during the year with the result that a new building has been authorized and the new instruments and fittings ordered. The report of the Director will give the details and submit the plans.

The Museum of Archaeology has been enriched during the past year by the purchase of 19 gold coins, 43 silver and 97 copper. There have been added also about 100 pieces of ancient glass, 40 articles in bronze, 50 in terra-cotta, 1 large Palmyrine bust and a few other small articles, all at a cost of 3,488 piasters or about £25.

The payments from the apparatus fund have aggregated 5670 ps. or about £41.10.0. There is a balance in hand of about £135 but the instruments ordered in the department of Physics will require a large part of this balance.

Mr. Dean A. Walker B.D. has completed his engagement for three years as instructor in the Preparatory Department during the last two of which he has been principal and now leaves for the U.States. His faithful service in this department entitles him to our thanks and he leaves with the best wishes of all his colleagues. His report to the Faculty is submitted as an appendix to this report.

We graduated yesterday seventeen students in the Preparatory Department, eleven in the Collegiate, two in the Pharmaceutical and seven in the Medical, thirty seven in all, a larger number than usual.

With thankfulness for the measure of success that has attended us under trying circumstances.

Respectfully submitted.

H. Porter. Acting President. July 14th, 1892

Treasurer's Report.

The year 1891-92 has been an unsuccessful one financially. The accompanying balance sheet shows a cash balance at the beginning of the year of 2,627.15, and at the end, of 2,932.20, but in reality we began the year with an actual deficit in funds for general purposes of 16,735.35, and ended with a deficit of 65,203.5. The following statement of the condition of the special funds, and of money borrowed, will show the actual state of the Treasury at present.

Balance on hand	2,932.20	Due to Land & Wall Fund	24.206
Due from Theodore Fund	3,073.	" " Library Fitting Ac.	11.625. 5
" " Assembly Hall	491	" " Chemical Laboratory	13.774.30
	6.496.20	Cash borrowed	32.093.30
Deficit	65.203. 5		
	71.699.25		71.699.25

This leaves a net deficit of 48.479.10, or about £354, it would have been £454, but for a gift of £100 from Rev. D. Stuart Dodge. The estimates made out at the beginning of the year denoted a prospective deficit of £351.

Causes of the Deficit. 1st. Cholera in our immediate vicinity at the time of the opening of the College kept away many students; those kept away were, for the most part,full pay students, as shown by the fact that our scholarship list was full. This materially lessened our income from this source. On the other hand, the cost of living was greatly increased, especially in the all important items of meat and flour. The deficit in this account was £92. 2nd. Salaries paid were in excess of remittances received , by nearly £140. 3rd. The outlay for repairs and furniture,and for incidental supplies were unusually heavy, amounting to nearly £300. 4th. The payment of £120 for passages home. The receipts to counterbalance these last two items amounted to only £135, leaving out gifts and money borrowed.

The Outlook. It is well to inquire whether the present deficit is to be entirely explained by the decrease of income and increase of expense due to the cholera. If so, we have every reason to believe and hope that we will be able to recover from the present situation, when these adverse conditions are removed. If, however, there are elements in the situation pointing toward a permanent deficit, the whole question becomes a most important one, and one deserving earnest and careful consideration.

With the exception of the Salary, Board & Tuition, and Miscellaneous Accounts, all receipts are strictly held for the use of the Funds into whose accounts they enter. While balances in these Funds may be used temporarily for general purposes in times of financial stringency, as at present, sums so used are held as liabilities, on the other hand, these funds may overdraw, which sums are considered as assets. Hence in dealing with this question we need speak only of the prospective receipts and expenditures of the three accounts named above.

1st. Salary Account. As already stated, the payments for salaries this year exceeded by £140 the receipts in the same account, viz: the remittances from the Treasurer in New York. Next year, owing to the election of Mr. Day to a Professorship, and to advances in salaries of native instructors the payments of salaries will be further increased by £90. The possibility of the marriage of one or more of our unmarried Professors or Lecturers must be kept in mind in this connection, as it would mean an advance in salary of £100 in each case. It should perhaps be noted that since 1887-8 the amount paid out for salaries has increased nearly £200, while the remittances are the same this year as at that time, though £42 more than last year, and £142 more than in 1889-90. We trust that the Trustees may see their way clear to permantly increase the amount of the quarterly remittances, so as to lessen, if not to entirely do away with the present and prospective deficit in this account.

2nd. Board and Tuition Account. Taking as a basis the very prosperous years, 1888-89 and 1889-90, we may expect an excess of £300 to £350 in students' fees over house expenses. The possibility that next year may be so prosperous depends on conditions entirely beyond our knowledge. All that we can say is that the present rumors of cholera in various directions are extremely discouraging. The year's experience has led the Treasurer to the opinion that a considerable saving might be effected in this department by a more thorough and personal oversight over the daily expenditures than is possible under the present conditions. Such an oversight required more time than can possibly be spared from the teaching and other work of the College as it is at present.

3rd. Miscellaneous Account. The receipts in this account do not normally amount to more than £125 to £150, consisting only of the rent of the Marquand House, diploma fees, and chemical and other students' fees for material used. We may confidently expect the bills for repairs and furniture to be much less during the coming year, as precautions taken during the present year have prevented as much damage as usual to our property. But we must at all times expect a not inconsiderable outlay in this direction, if we wish to keep our valuable and increasing property from deterioration. The bill for incidentals, large as it is, can hardly be lessened, and as the scientific and other work of the College enlarges, it will inevitably increase. Further, we must always count on at least one item of £40 for return passage of tutors. On the whole, it seems probable that we must expect a yearly deficit in this account of at least £150, and probably more.

Summing up the outlook, it appears plain that, even if next year is exceptionally prosperous, we can hardly expect to come out without a further deficit, income in other particulars remaining as at present. The whole subject is presented to the Board of Managers and to the Board of Trustees for their consideration, in the hope that either some flaw may be found in the present reasoning, or that some practical remedy may present itself, whereby our financial prospects may be made brighter.

Respectfully submitted. Robert H. West. Acting Treasurer.

The Observatory, 1891 - 92.

The meteorological work of the Observatory has been carried on without change or interruption during the year, and reports have been sent to the various Government Offices as in previous years. Rainfall reports have been received from Shweir, Sidon and Damascus (since Jan. 1st.) and full meteorological reports from Brummana.

The year has been an eventful one in the history of the Astronomical work of the Observatory. The Chronograph ordered during last year arrived in March, and has proved to be a most excellent instrument in every respect. In January, the Trustees requested the preparation of plans for an entirely new Observatory building, announcing at the same time that the new equipment, consisting of a twelve inch Refractor with complete photographic attachments, suitable spectroscope, revolving dome, etc, would be ordered during the year. New plans were drawn up, approved by the Faculty, and forwarded to the Trustees. They were later modified in accordance with suggestions from Prof. Young of Princeton, and finally approved, with order to begin at once with the demolition of the old building, and with the erection of the new. The first steps have been taken , in carrying out these orders, in that the Government permit to rebuild has been obtained, and the work of tearing down is well under way. The old instruments were carefully removed, and are being stored till the completion of the new building. It is hoped that this work will be done, for the most part, during the Summer, and that the new Observatory will be ready for the new equipment when it arrives in the late Autumn or in the winter.

The objective of this new telescope, and the spectroscope, are being made by Brashear of Allegheny; the mounting of the telescope by the builders of the great Lick telescope, Warner and Swasey of Cleveland; and the dome is to be Grubb of Dublin.

The Director here wishes to record his great appreciation of the invaluable services of his friend and teacher, Prof. Young, of Princeton, both in making suggestions as to the best form of instruments and building, and in his kind offer to inspect the completed instruments before their shipment to Syria. Having his advice and help, we may feel sure that we are making no mistakes, without it, we would scarcely have dared go forward to the ordering of so expensive an equipment.

Respectfully submitted.

Robert H. West Director. July 8th, 1892

To the Board of Managers of the Syrian Protestant College.

Beirut. Syria.

Thirty-First Annual Report 1896-1897.

also minutes of the Board of Managers July 14, 1897.

My Dear Mr. Dodge:-

I send with this the Annual Report, and the Minutes of the Managers meeting yesterday. We feel that you will be pleased by the year's record, especially in finances. The balance is something beyond the memory of "the oldest inhabitant," and we have every reason to believe that, with our present income, a substantial balance may be an annual affair, though of course we can expect nothing like this. Professor Nicely deserves great credit for his work this year.

Commencement passed off very pleasantly last night, and the year has ended very quietly and brightly all around.

Among the votes of the Managers is one which may need some explanation, and I am not aware that anything has been written you on the subject. It is the vote concerning the regular leaves of absence. At present the rules are 6 months after 10 years and every 5 years thereafter. It has been my observation that the greatest need, physical and moral, so to speak, comes earlier rather than later, and others express themselves the same way. So we thought well, after considerable discussion to suggest the change. We were unanimous in the matter, though I, perhaps alone, favored a lengthening of the period after the first, to seven years. Practically it will amount to the same thing however, as very few professors, if any, will care to take their vacations every time they come around. There are only two of our present staff that it will affect, Dr. Webster and Professor Nicely. Though not suggested for their benefit, this change will be most opportune for both. Mrs Webster is in great need of the change, and Professor Nicely will have more time for his marriage, with perhaps a little time for study. We can arrange the times of vacation of the medical staff with little trouble, and there is no trouble in the College Department as 1898 is my year, and I have no intention of asking for leave. Indeed I will gladly take the extra work caused by Nicely's absence for the sake of getting him settled here.

Along with the regular report we send the report of the Principal of the Preparatory Department.

Very sincerely,

Robert H. West.

Minutes of the Annual Meeting of the Board of Managers of the Syrian Protestant College. Beirut, July 14,1897.

Gentlemen,

The Board of Managers of the Syrian Protestant College met in the Faculty Room in Beirut July 14, 1897, at 10 A.M.
Present, Rev. D. Bliss, D.D., President; Rev. Geo. E. Post, M.D., Rev.W.Bird, Rev. S. Jessup, D.D., Rev. W.K. Eddy and Rev. A.H. Jessup, D.D.

Letters were read from Rev. Dr. Eddy and Rev. Dr. Ford, the former detained by ill health and the letter by imperative duties. The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. W. Bird.

The Minutes of the last Annual Meeting, July 8 '96, and of the Special Meetings of Feb. 9, Feb. 15 and April 30, '97, were then read and approved, and also the letter of Rev. D. S. Dodge, D.D., containing the Report of the Annual Meetings of the Syrian Protestant College "Corporation" and "Trustees" of January, 28, 1897.

The Report of the Faculty for the year now closing was then read by the President and approved, and a copy ordered to be transmitted to the Board of Trustees. This included the Report of the President and of the Principal of the Preparatory Department.

The Report of the Treasurer was also read, showing a balance in hand of about 126,000 piastres. The report was approved, at the close of the session, after hearing the Auditors report.

The following recommendations of the Faculty were then acted upon:

W H E R E A S, the present regulations of the Board of Trustees concerning absences of Professors, grant a leave of absence of six months without loss of salary after ten years of service, and every five years thereafter;

A N D W H E R E A S, the need of this vacation is usually more keenly felt at the beginning of service rather than later:

V O T E D: That the Faculty respectfully recommend that the length of the first period be changed from ten years to five years.

V O T E D: That the salary of the adjunct Professor in Arabic be £120 sterling per annum, without board, and that the Secretary of this meeting inform Professor Dermit that this limit is fixed and final.

V O T E D, that the following Instructors be appointed with the salaries affixed:

Khalil Tabit	B.A.	£5 Sterling per month
Nasib Bedr	B.A.	£3 " " "
Boulus Khauli	B.A.	£2 " " "
Faris El Khuri	B.A.	£2 " " "
Daud Aftimus	Ph.G.	Instructor in Pharmacy, 80 francs per month.
Shukri Maluf	B.A.	Assistant Librarian £5 Stg. per month.

V O T E D: That the Treasurer be authorised to open an account with any well known Joint Stock Bank in London.

V O T E D: That Class 111 of the Managers be nominated to the Trustees for re-election with the exception of Rev. J. R. L. Hall, and of Rev. J. Stewart Crawford of Damascus be nominated for Class 111 in the place of Dr. D. Methemy, deceased.

V O T E D: That Rev. Geo. C. Doolittle of Deir El Komr be nominated for Class 111 in the place of Rev. J. R.L. Hall of Jerusalem.

V O T E D: That Rev. William Jessup be nominated for Class 1.

The following officers were then chosen.

Rev. Geo. E. Post, M.D., Curator.

Rev. Geo. E. Post, M.D. & Rev. H.H. Jessup, Auditors.

Rev. W.W. Eddy, D.D., Secretary.

The Treasurer's Report was then declared to be duly audited and found correct and was approved.

The meeting then adjourned sine die.

Acting Secretary.

Syrian Protestant College.

Thirty-first Annual Report of the Faculty to the Board of Managers.

1896-7

Gentlemen,

The past year has been one of unrest and depression,bordering on despair, throughout the Turkish Empire; and yet we can say, with gratitude to God, that it has been the most prosperous year for the College since its foundation. We received a larger number of students with no increase of aid from scholarship funds, and consequently our income is larger; while on the other hand the expenses of the boarding department were materially less in proportion to the number of boarders.

The whole number of students on the register is 309, of these, 65 were in the Medical Department, 72 in the Collegiate, and 172 in the Preparatory. When war broke out between Turkey and Greece, all Greek subjects were ordered to leave the country. The consequence was that not only Greek subjects but also students of Greek nationality who were Ottoman subjects, left the College, to the number of about thirty, during the last days of April. We had intimations from the local authorities that the order would not be executed if the students remained on the College campus. We did not wish, however, to take the responsibility of guarding them from private assault, or of assuring their friends that there was no danger. Even a few natives from Egypt took their boys from College, fearing that there might be trouble in Beirut,while it is probable that Beirut is the safest place in the Turkish empire.

The following table gives the statistics concerning the religions represented among the students:

	Preparatory.	Collegiate.	Medical.	Total.
Protestants	36	30	23	89
Greek Orthodox	85	30	16	131
Greek Catholic	12	6	4	22
Armenian Orthodox	9		11	20
Maronites.	12	1	2	15
Druzes	7	1	4	12
Mohammedans	4	1		5
Jews	4	2	4	10
Latin Catholics	2	1	1	4
Copt	1			1

The number of teachers this year is twenty. Of these, nine are professors, two adjunct-professors, andnine instructors and tutors. The staff is composed of thirteen Americans, one Swiss and six Syrians. The chair of Diseases of Women and Physiology was vacated at the end of last year by Dr. Schauffler, and has remained vacant. Dr. Franklin T. Moore has been

appointed to that chair, and is expected to occupy it at the commencement of the Autumn term. Mr. James R. Swain was transferred from the Preparatory Department to the position of Senior Instructor in the Collegiate Department in place of Mr. Nicely, promoted, and Mr. William H. Hall, (Union '96),and Mr. Charles W. Wisner, Jr. (Princeton '96), arrived in October last to fill this vacancy, and that caused by the resignation of Mr. Arthur Mitchell.

On account of the very severe sickness of Mrs Graham, the Medical staff strongly recommended Dr. Graham to take her to Switzerland and to remain with her till she could be safely left alone. Dr. and Mrs Graham reluctantly consented, and they left Beirut on November 30th. Mrs Graham was no better in Switzerland, and in a short time they went on to New York. After consulting with experts, and putting Mrs Graham under the charge of a skillful physician, Dr. Graham left his wife at her sister's and returned to Beirut, arriving February 20th, 1897. During his absence, his Hospital duties were taken by Dr. Adams, and Dr. John Wortabet taught the class in Pathology. Mrs Graham is slowly recovering, and we hope that before many months she will be able to be with us again. Mrs Webster had an attack of typhoid fever in the Spring, but Dr. Webster, having obtained the assistance of a trained nurse,was able to attend to all his duties in the College. The President was absent on a visit to America, from May 4th to December 14th.

Mr. Paul Erdman retires from the College, having completed three years of faithful service. Mr. Iskandar ul Khuri will also not return as a teacher. Mr. D.L. Wood, (Union '97) and Mr. Fred N. Jessup,(Princeton'97) have been engaged for the next three years. The Faculty recommend the appointment of Messrs Bulus ul-Khauli and Faris ul-Khuri of the graduating class as new instructors for the coming year. Thus two will retire from the teaching corps, and four will be added, which together with Dr. Moore will make the number of teachers 23.

The course of study has been maintained in all departments, with the following changes: In the absence of the Professor of Diseases of Women and Physiology the courses in Gyneology and Hygiene were omitted, and will be given to two classes together next year. The classes in Physiology and Obstetrics were taught by Dr.Webster, and that in Legal Medicine by Dr. Post in addition to their regular duties. Dr. Webster, however, was relieved of the instruction in Pharmacy, which was given by Mr. Daud Aftimus, Ph. G. of the Class of 1890 in Pharmacy. His work was acceptable, and the Faculty would recommend his appointment as Instructor in Pharmacy for next year. Other changes which will go into effect next year are the lengthening of the course in Surgery to a full year, the transfer of the instruction in Eye and Ear to the chair of Anatomy, and of Histology to the chair of Natural Sciences.

In the Collegiate Department, a course in Political economy has been added, given to the Junior and Senior classes together. Next year a course in Logic will be given in alternation, to the same two classes. This work has been assigned to Professor Nicely. A course in Physical Geography has been added to the Freshman year, to take effect next year. These changes are all in the line of advance.

For several years past, the Preparatory Department has been full during at least part of the year. This year, however, its accommodations were not sufficient, there being at one time fourteen students more than there are seats in the study room, while the dormitories and class rooms were also overcrowed. Temporary, and, it may be added, unsatisfactory, arrangements were made to accommodate this overflow. These facts led the Faculty to make a report of the condition and needs of the Department to the Board of Managers at a special meeting in February. The Managers approved the suggestions made in this report, and steps have been taken to partially carry them out during the coming year. Two additional instructors have been engaged and all the important classes will be divided into two divisions. The new Hall will furnish additional dormitories, study and recitation rooms. We hope to take the opportunity to thoroughly reorganize the Department, with a view to increasing its efficiency and raising the standard of its work, as well as of increasing the effectiveness of its training as a moral force. The Department is, in numbers and income, the most important in the whole institution, and is of the greatest importance as a feeder to the higher departments. We can well afford to throw considerable energy into its development in the endeavor to build up its effectiveness in teaching and training. The Annual Report of the Principal is appended.

SPECIAL REPORTS.

1. Health. The College Physician has much pleasure in reporting that there has been no case of serious illness during the past year, among the students residing in the College. He begs leave to acknowledge the valuable assistance of the Matron who is also a trained and experienced nurse, not only in caring for those students who have been taken ill,but also in saving the physician from many needless calls.

(Signed) C. A. Webster.

SABBATH SCHOOL

2. The Sabbath School of the College has been conducted on the same general plan as in recent years. The school is opened with singing,prayer, and responsive Bible reading. One full half-hour is given to the lesson, after which the school reassembles in the main body of the Chapel, and one of the Professors or Instructors gives a short resume of the main points of the lesson. Then we hear the Treasurer's report of the amount given by the various classes the preceding Sabbath, and after singing another hymn, we close by repeating the Lord's Prayer in concert.

Mrs Adams has had a class at her home all year, and Mrs Bliss,since her return in December. Two medical students who have been teachers in mission schools very faithfully and very acceptably acted as teachers during the past year.

The course of study pursued during this year was the Life of Christ as found in the Gospel of Luke, with a supplementary study of the Parables as given in the other Gospels.

The collections have exceeded those of any previous year. They amounted to 1982 piastres, which equals £14/1/2 or $71.00. This sum was given to the support of the Ras Beirut Boy's school, which is looked after by the Y.M.C.A. of the College. The students are not very liberal givers, and by far the larger part of the above sum was given by the teachers: but they have done better since they have felt the responsibility for the support of this day school near the College grounds.

(Signed) J.W. Nicely,

Superintendent.

LIBRARY

3. The additions to the Library during the year have been 541 volumes, of which 78 have been in the Arabic language, and the remainder in English and the other European languages. The Library has been used more than ever before. The number of volumes issued to students has been 6144 against 4750 last year, and the total number drawn 7022 against 5408 last year. The number of students who have drawn books has been 290, of whom 153 were from the Preparatory Department, 72 from the Collegiate Department, and 64 from the Medical Department. The number of books issued to the different departments has been as follows: Preparatory, 3272, Collegiate 1851, Medical, 1021.

The Library catalogues have now been wholly typewritten,except a portion of the subject catalogue.

During the closing days of the year, the Library of the Syrian Mission was deposited in the College Library. A distinct section has been allotted to it where it is to be kept intact, and used by the Professors and students, subject to conditions to be agreed upon between the Mission and the Librarian. This Library contains about 2600 volumes, many of which are very valuable. They are very largely different from those in the College Library.

(Signed) H. Porter. Librarian.

REPORT OF CURATOR OF MUSEUMS

4. The abstract from the accounts of the Apparatus Fund, herewith submitted, shows the sums expended in augmenting the collections and apparatus of the Institution. The details of expenditure, and the objects thus acquired, appear in the reports of the various departments, given below.

1. Archaeology. There have been added to the Archaeological Museum during the year:

27 pieces of ancient glass, some of them the finest in the collection. 6 lamps. 5 bronze of various kinds. 21 gold Cufic coins. 16 silver Cufic coins. 3 copper Cufic coins. 8 silver Roman coins. 16 silver Greek and Colonial coins. 14 copper Greek and Colonial coins. 1 silver Ottoman coin. 1 silver Mahdi coin. in all 118 articles. (Signed) H. Porter.

2. Botany. One hundred and thirty-three specimens of plants from Mardin have been added to the Herbarium, with only the trifling cost of freight to the College. The "Flora" was completed soon after the opening of the College term in October, 1896. Since then, one third of the edition has been sold. Already nearly 18000 piasters of the sum advanced by the Theodore Fund, to aid in the publication of the book, has been repaid to the Fund. The book has been adopted as a text book in the Egyptian School of Medicine at Cairo, in Central Turkey College at Aintab, Anatolia College at Harput, St. Paul's Institute at Tarsus, the American College for girls at Constantinope, and the Female Seminary at Marash. It is also used in a number of other institutions, where it has not yet been formally adopted as a text book.

(Signed) George E. Post.

3. Chemistry. In the department of Materia Medica and Chemistry, it is with great pleasure and gratitude that we report the introduction of gas into the Laboratory. Not only is the use of gas far cheaper than alcohol, but it is also much more efficient in every way. The chief piece of apparatus purchased during the year is a retort for generating the acetylene light from calcium carbide.

Three medico-legal cases, two stomachs, and a garment, etc for blood stains, have been sent to the laboratory for analysis: also a supposed embalming fluid from an ancient tomb, which proved to be merely dirty water. The students had the advantages of these analyses.

The Chemical Society held 10 meetings, at which 20 lectures were delivered. On May 21st a public meeting was held in the Assembly Hall. Two speeches reviewing the formation and aims of the Society and the past year's work were given by the Vice-President and Secretary, and three lectures illustrated by experiments, were given on "The Early History of Chemistry", "Oxygen",and "Chemistry and Civilization". Music was interspered in the program. The excerises were all in Arabic. The attendance was 1200.

(Signed) W. B. Adams.

4. Geology. During the year there have been added to the Geological Museum considerable collections of fossils from Majdal Shams, Bhamdun, the Matn, and other parts of Lebanon. Some interesting specimens have been given by Rev. Wm Bird, and Dr. H.H. Jessup has contributed a large lot of fossils and rocks from Egypt. Mr. E.G. Freyer has given a slab from China, showing a very fine orthoceratite in section. Also work has been done in classifying and labelling.

(Signed) Alfred Ely Day.

5. Zoology. Some additions have been made to the collections of invertebrates preserved in spirits, which has been found very useful in lecture demonstrations, and a collection of about 500 Syrian butterflies has been made, including some 50 species, which is probably about five-sixths of the total number to be found in the country. (Signed) Alfred Ely Day.

6. Skin Diseases. During the past year a valuable collection of wax models has been added to the Medical Museum of the College. These models have been purchased for the express purpose of instruction and demonstration in the department of Diseases of the Skin, and are used in the class room only. They have been found extremely useful to both teacher and students, and very much superior to colored plates and photographs in presenting the characters and clinical appearances and in acquiring a practical knowledge of the various diseases of this department of medical study. The models are all life size, very accurate in their representations of the disease, neat in their execution, and make a good showing in the Museum. The collection now amounts to thirty-two, of which fourteen were purchased during the past year.

(Signed) C.A. Webster.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) George E. Post Curator.

THE OBSERVATORY

5. The astronomical work of the Observatory has been restricted to the observation of variable stars and suspected variables principally in the more Southern part of the sky, work beyond the reach of the majority of Northern observatories. 589 observations were made on 55 different nights. Four new variables were discovered, two of suspected variability were confirmed, and data have been obtained of considerable value in determining the period of a number of others. Incidentally, three small nebulae have been discovered. Another year's work in this field will probably complete the work on variable stars as at present planned out. The year has been a very cloudy one: otherwise the number of nights of observation would have been materially greater.

The meteorological work has been carried on as usual and without break, Mr. Shukri Maluf taking the greater part of the observations, and making the reductions. A sunshine recorder has been purchased, but has not been placed in position, owing to the great danger of theft in the present open state of the grounds.

Early in the year, the old reflecting telescope was sold to St.Paul's Institute, Tarsus, for about £48 net. It was still a fair instrument, but there was no prospect of any need or use for it. The money obtained by its sale, supplemented slightly from the Apparatus Fund, has been appropriated to the purchase of a seismograph, for recording the time and extent of earthquake movements. The installation of this instrument will open a new field for work in the Observatory, and will enable us to do our part in the increasingly important study of earthquakes and earth tremors.

(Signed) Robert H. West. Director.

It is already known to the Board of Managers that the Trustees have secured from the Board of Missions the Theological Building erected on the College Campus. The room which it will furnish was much needed and will meet our wants for several years. It is suggested that this building be called the Morris K. Jessup Hall.

Not much progress has been made toward the purchase of the three pieces of land necessary for the completion of our College Campus. An offer has been made for the larger plot, belonging to the heirs of Midhat Pasha. Nothing has been heard from them, except that they have asked their agent to inform them how many square yards there are in the piece. No one has offered as much as we have. The obtaining of the fig orchard is perhaps a little nearer. The owner has heard that the Morris K. Jessup Hall will be occupied by boys, and this leads him to believe that no family will rent the small house erected on the property. The same reasons apply to the Denden property. Both of these pieces border on our premises, and are within a few feet of the Hall.

Professor John W. Nicely, having been elected Professor of English Language and Literature, and Local Treasurer, entered upon his new duties in October last. The office of treasurer had devolved for thirty years upon the President, with the assistance of Professor West the latter part of the time. The labor of collecting fees from the students, receiving remittances from other sources, making daily disbursements for housekeeping and incidentals, and of book-keeping might still have been borne; but for many years there has been a strong conviction that a more detailed superintendence of running expenses was necessary for economy. It was thought that by a minute examination of all material used in the boarding establishment, in regard to quantity, quality and price, and that by constantly seeing that there was no waste in the kitchen and dining room, a saving would be made of from eight to twenty per cent on the entire expenses of the College,except salaries and payments on special accounts. Taking into consideration the number of boarders, there has actually been a saving during the nine months of this academic year, of 36% of the household expenses during the corresponding period last year.

It is impossible to trace the excess of expenses of previous years over this year. There is a saving in the kitchen, owing to prevention of waste and through care in preparation, through the presence of the Matron; there is prevention of waste in the dining room, through the presence of an American instructor during meals; there is a saving in the purchase of some articles at wholesale instead of at retail. There was a possible loss in past years through the culpable neglect of the steward to see that tradespeople gave full weight and measure for the amounts paid for. Then there is the almost universal sentiment in the East that public funds may be used more liberally than private funds, without disgrace, and without prick of conscience. It may also seem necessary to resort to the theory that the former steward determined, without consulting anyone, not even his own erratic conscience, to take a commission, on a sliding scale according to safety, upon all purchases. But whatever the causes of previous excess of expenditure, the present administration is thoroughly efficient in promoting economy, and confidently expects to be able to take further steps

in the same direction.

It will be remembered that the Hon. John Wanamaker provides, for the present, Professor Nicely's salary, and will give a year's notice if he wishes to discontinue this liberal donation.

Last year the Board of Managers authorized the Faculty to secure a Matron for the College. The position was offered to Miss Elizabeth A. Mc Intosh, a trained nurse and an experienced housekeeper. She was employed by a society laboring in Lebanon, and her local committee would not release her. The Faculty requested the President, on his return journey from America, to see the home Committee in London. That Committee consented to transfer Miss Mc Intosh's services to the College, and she entered upon her duties in February. She has contributed not a little to the comfort, neatness, and economy of the household, and she will undoubtedly save, yearly, for the College, much more than the amount of her salary.

It will be seen by the Balance Sheet presented by the Treasurer that there was at the beginning of the year a balance on hand of 25,181.05 piastres. Of this sum, 24,206 piastres belonged to the Land & Wall Fund, leaving a net balance of 975.05 piastres in the General Fund. At the end of this financial year there is a balance of 126,900.15 piastres. Of this sum, 24,206 piastres belongs to the Land & Wall Fund, 3,367 to the Theodore Fund, 3420 to the Library Fund, and 1,898.05 to the Apparatus Fund, leaving a net balance in favor of the general Fund of 97,394.30 piastres, in round numbers, £ 714. This balance accrues from a larger income from students, from a decrease in house expenses, and from the fact that £300 still remains in the treasury, which would have been paid to the Professor of Physiology and Diseases of Women, had not that chair been vacant.

We cannot anticipate that much of this balance will be available for the expenses of next year. About ten years ago, Dr. Porter purchased from the "Book Fund" the stock of text books on hand, and the amount of cash received as turned into the general treasury. Since that time Dr. Porter has furnished the capital, and has carried on the business of importing and selling text books as a private enterprise. The College will now take back the business, and the treasurer will open a book account. For the purchase of books now in the hands of Dr. Porter, and for further stock, £200 will be needed, and will be taken from our balance. Then the Morris K. Jessup Hall requires repairs and changes and a supply of desks and other furniture, new flooring must be put down in the study room of the Ada Dodge Memorial Hall, and various repairs are necessary in all the buildings.

We cannot forsee what our income from students will be next year, owing to the doubtful condition of the Eastern world; but we can foresee that our expenses will be greater than this year. The salary list will be greater by over £350, and it is intended to somewhat increase the amount of aid granted through scholarships. But with the usual remittances from the Treasurer in New York, and with the same income from students, we shall hope to end the year 1897-8 with a balance on the right side.

An interesting and encouraging feature of the financial situation during the past year, has been the fact that the Preparatory Department has been entirely self supporting, the income from students meeting all expenses, including all salaries, repairs and even the board of students assisted from scholarship funds.

The number of graduates this year is as follows: in Medicine, 4; in Pharmacy, 5; in the Collegiate Department, 7; in the Preparatory Department, 25.

At the close of last year, the number of the present Medical class was ten, but six of them went to America for their fourth year. The reason given was, (and in their case it was probably the main one), that an American dipolma was legalized at Constantinople without subjecting the student to a protracted examination, extending over several months, as has been the case with students presenting our certificates. We hope that when the arrangement with the Regents of the University of the State of New York has been in working order for a few years, students who have passed the examinations of their third year will generally continue through their course. There is, however, a lurking doubt in the minds of the students, and to some extent in our own minds, as to whether the authorities will regard the Regents' diploma given to students who have studied in this Empire, as they do the diploma given to those who have studied in America. But even were this question of diplomas satisfactorily arranged, still some would leave for America; those who fail in their examinations and are obliged to repeat the year, and others who wish to complete their course in three years instead of four. This exodus will continue so long as certain medical schools are allowed to disagree the profession in America.

The Baccalaureate Sermon was preached by the President on Sunday, July 11, on the subject, "Intellectual and Complacent Faith or Faith of the Head and Faith of the Heart." The Anglo-American congregation of Beirut joined in the service.

We close this report with renewed thanks to God for all his mercies, and with a prayer for still greater blessings both temporal and spiritual.

Respectfully submitted,

Daniel Bliss, President.

Dr.	BALANCE SHEET.	Cr.
25,181.05	Balance	
436,902	Salary Account	465,317.10
421,061.20	Board and Tuition Account	238,289.15
22,610	Miscellaneous Account	80,547.10
28,904.20	Theodore Fund	25,537.20
20,433.05	Library Fund	20,398.25
23,521	Apparatus Fund	21,622.35
	Balance carried forward	126,900.15
978,613.10		978,613.10

The above is an exact reproduction of the General Summary of the Accounts of the College for the year 1896/7.

George E. Post. Auditor.

Explanation.

In General Fund, 975.5. Land and Wall Fund, 24,206	Balance	
Regular remittances from Treasury in New York. £3100. Remittances of Wanamaker's gift £103.7.7.	Salary A/c	Salaries of Professors and Instructors
Receipts from students. Board of two Professors, £80. Payments through Treasury, £ 22.15.4.	Board and Tuition A/c	House Expenses. Salary of Matron. Fees transferred.
Rent Marquand House; dipolma fees; interest at bank; fees transferred from Board and Tuition A/c	Miscellaneous A/c	Incidentals, repairs; passage money; painting; laboratory supplies; introsuding gas; release of Matron £40; land registration.
Sale of books; fees for use of cuts.	Theodore Fund.	Binding and Printing; repayment of notes.
Remittances, £100; rent of Annex.	Library Fund.	Payments to Librarian; repairs and taxes on Annex.
Remittances, £100; sale of old telescope 48; transfer of fees from Board and Tuition A/c.	Apparatus Fund	Payments to Curator; chemical supplies.

Balance Forward. Land & Wall Fund, 24, 206., Theodore Fund 3,367.,
Library Fund, 34.20, Apparatus Fund 1,898.,
Net Balance, General Fund, 97,394.35. a Total of
126.900.15.

Respectfully submitted. Jno W. Nicely.

Treasurer.

ABSTRACT OF LIBRARY ACCOUNT 1896-7.

	Dr.		Cr.
To amount paid for books	16,735.15	Balance from last A/c.	7,495.30
" " " " serials	3,511.20	By remittances from N.Y.....	13,675.00
" " " "binding	1,645.	By Cash from Local Treasury.....	4,975.30
" " " "sundries	557.20	By Cash from fines etc.	295.15
" Balance to new A/c	3,992.20		
	26,441.35		26,441.35

The above is a correct abstract of the audited account.

George E. Post,

Auditor.

ABSTRACT OF GENERAL STATEMENT OF APPARATUS AND MUSEUM FUND.

1896-7.

To Anatomy	3,000.00	By balance brought forward	18,164.20
Archaeology	4,098.00	Amount from Treasurer S.P.C.	6,837.20
Botany	2,500.00	Amount returned from Professor Porter.	25.
Chemistry	51.00		
Geology	116.30	Amount received for telescope	6,595.
Observatory	8,205.00	Amount from Treasurer of S.P.C.	6,837.20
Pathology	1,390.25		
Physics	1,535.20	Reimbursement from Custom House.	87.20
Skin Diseases	4,302.30		38,547.
Surgery	683.30		
Zoology	3,502.05		
Sundries	4.00		
	29,389.20		
Balance carried forward	9,157.20		
	38,547.		

Respectfully submitted.

Geo. E. Post. Treasurer.

Abstract of account as above compared with the books of the Apparatus Fund and found to correspond. Beirut, June 30, 1897. H. Porter,Auditor.

REPORT OF THE PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT, 1896-7.

The year 1896 - 1897 began with a corps of instructors more than half of whom were new; Mr. Hall taking the place of Mr. Swain who was transferred to the College; Mr. Nasib Bedr and Mr. Iskandar ul Khuri filling the two vacancies made by the departure of Mr. Ahr Jamrah and Mr. Salim ul Khuri; and Mr. Wisner in place of Mr. Mitchell. Mr. Ahr Jamrah was given charge of the Arabic writing in place of Mr. 'Allam. This year there has been good health among the Instructors for which we are especially thankful as the School has been so full. Mr. Bedr was in poor health in the Spring and he received a lengthened Easter vacation. Mr. Tahr was laid aside from work for several days at the same time, but vacation restored the health of both.

The courses of study have been the same as during the past year. The only change in text-book was the substitution of the Second Star Reader for the Natural Science Primer, to be used in Class D. to follow the First Royal Reader. It is a much more useful book than the Science Primer in English instruction. The Arabic writing under Mr. Ahr Jamrah has been much more faithfully done by the students than previously. A series of writing books with printed model was used, and certainly much better work in quantity was done by the students and I believe in quality also. The writing period was begun at 2:15 P.M. daily after the Easter vacation, as was instituted in the previous year. Every Friday until Easter the half hour from 2 to 2:30 P.M. was given up to singing, Professor Day kindly having offered his services as instructor. Some advance was made, but it is tremendously up-hill work and very difficult to get and permanency in the improvements made from week to week.

At the beginning of the year the School filled up very rapidly so that on the first day of the second week there were 148 students present filling every available desk in the school room. By the beginning of the second month there were 160 students in attendance. In December 3 students were added to the roll, 2 in January, 1 in February, 2 in March, and 3 in April. Thus there was a total of 172 students actually in attendance for a longer or shorter time, during the year, an increase of 12 over the last year's enrollment. And the average monthly attendance has been much more even and constant than last year. Class D. was too large to handle, with the help of Professor West in arranging schedule and in taking upon himself the Mathematics, the class was divided into two sections in all work except Arabic, Bible and Spelling, entailing increased work upon the teachers, but also increasing the efficiency of the teaching very greatly as is shown by the fact that before the middle of December, 18 boys were promoted to Class C. and all have done well there. Three of them were promoted to Class B. at the beginning of the 2nd Term, and one of these three ends the year at the head of his class - a boy who did not speak a word of English when he came. To make room for all the students in the study hours, 14 of the smaller charity scholars were put in charge of different college students in the Y.M.C.A. reading room under the general supervision of Mr. Wisner. It was not a plan to be chosen except in the exigency of the circumstances. The two divisions of Class D. were reunited in the middle of December, as the class had been greatly reduced by promotion. But these promotions

necessitated the division of Class C. in Mathematics and English into two sections . They were reunited after the Easter vacation, after the loss of a number of Greeks. The actual attendance by months is as follows: October 157, November 160, December 158, January 160, February 160, March 158, April 154, May 126, June 126, making an average of 151 per month; or for the time previous to Easter, when 21 Greeks left the School on account of the Greco-Turkish War, the attendance averaged 158 each month. During the year there have been 31,643 days of attendance and 1,148 days of absence or an average of one day of absence in every 27 1/2 days of attendance, a much better average than last year when the average was one day of absence in every 14 1/2.

The representation of religious sects is as follows: Greek Orthodox 83, Protestant 40, Greek Catholics 12, Armenian 11, Maronite 7, Druse 7, Jew 4, Moslem 4, Roman Catholic 2 and Copt 1.

The crowded state of the room and the fact that three of the teachers were new have made the discipline of the school rather difficult, but on the whole the spirit of the School has been better than during the preceding year. There has been much less petty thieving in the school than last year though there has been enough even then. Five warnings have been given by the Faculty for smoking, and 3 for leaving the grounds without permission. Two students were suspended for insolent disobedience and insulting conduct, one for two months and the other indefinitely. A third student was suspended indefinitely for continued absence and general unsuitability for school work. One student was expelled for repeated going out at night and obstinate lying in regard to it.

The health of the School has been on the whole very good. There have been the usual number of small illnesses. One boy was advised to leave very soon after coming because of heart trouble. Four students have left during the course of the year on account of sickness, and several have been absent for periods of a month or more for the same reason. Two students have been sent to the hospital but neither for a long stay.

Two prizes in Oratory, one in Class D. Spelling and one in Class A, Mathematics have been offered by the instructors.

Three lectures have been kindly given to the students by different Professors and two other lectures arranged for were prevented by ill-health.

In the middle of the year the Library, which had been kept in the Principal's room, was transferred to the shelves of the College Library.

Class A consists at the present time of 37 students of whom 25 will graduate.

Very respectfully submitted,

Paul Erdman.

July,1899.

To the Board of Manager of the Syrian Protestant College.

Board of Trustees. New York.

Morris K. Jessup, President.
D. Stuart Dodge, Treasurer.
William. E. Dodge.
Samuel S. Dennis.
Alexander Maitland.
V. Everit Macy.

The Thirty-third Annual Meeting of the Board of Managers of the Syrian Protestant College was held in the Faculty room, July 12th, 1899, at 10.am.

The following members were present: Rev. G.E.Post, M.D., who in the absence of the President and Vice -President took the chair; Rev. Drs. H.H. Jessup and S. Jessup; U.S. Consul G. Bie Ravndal; Rev. Messrs.G.M. Mackie, J. Stewart Crawford; G.C. Doolittle, F.E.Hoskins, W.K. Eddy, Rev. W. Carslaw, M.D., and the Secretary.

The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. J. Stewart Crawford.

The reports of the last annual meeting and of the special meeting were then read by the Secretary, and accepted.

Also the report of the Corporation and of the Board of Trustees.

The Annual Report of the Faculty, with the Treasurer's report for 1898 and 1899, were then read and accepted, and a copy ordered to be transmitted to the Board of Trustees.

The report of the Preparatory Department for the year was also presented, and its transmission to the Board of Trustees directed.

All the recommendations of the Faculty in their Annual Report were then taken up and considered and passed, without exception.

The members of Class No. 1. of the Board of Managers, whose term of office expires in 1900, were then recommended for re-election by the Board of Trustees.

Also, it was recommended, that Mr. Drummond Hay, Her British Majesty's Consul General for Syria, be elected to Class No. 1, and Mr. E.C. Freyer to Class No.111.

The following officers were then chosen: Rev. G.E. Post, M.D.Curator; Rev. H.H. Jessup, D.D., and Rev. G.E. Post, M.D., Auditors; Rev. W.W. Eddy, Secretary.

The meeting then adjourned sine die.

W.W. Eddy , Secretary.

Gentlemen,

In presenting the thirty-third annual report we are happy to announce a successful year in all departments of our work. During the past seven years the average increase in the number of students has been twenty-one yearly. The register of the year 1898-9 shows 381 names as against 320 for the year 1897-8, an increase of 61 this year. Last year we had 36 Egyptian students; this year 61, an increase of 25. Last year there were 21 from Asia Minor, this year 25, an increase of 4. From Syria, Cyprus, etc, there has been an increase of 32. By departments, the increase is -Medical, 6; Collegiate, 25; Preparatory, 30.

The following schedule shows the religious represented:

	Medical.	Collegiate.	Preparatory.	Total.
Protestants	25	39	46	110
Greek Orthodox	27	42	88	157
Greek Catholic	2	8	15	25
Armenian Orthodox	9	6	3	18
Maronites	-	5	6	11
Latin Catholic	-	1	7	8
Coptic	-	-	8	8
Jews	3	2	12	17
Mohammedans	2	1	14	17
Druzes	3	2	5	10

This gives a total of 337 nominal Christians, and 44 non-Christians.

The entire number of Professors and instructors is now 26-15 Americans, 9 Syrians, 1 Swiss and 1 Waldensian. There have been the following changes during the year: In July, 1898, Mr. Swain retired after three years successful service. Mr. Wisner was appointed to his place as Senior Instructor in the College, and Mr. J. M. Mitchell, B.A. (Wabash,1898), arrived in October to take the place vacated by Mr. Wisner. Mr. Nikola Tabit, B.A., of the class of 1898, was made an additional instructor in the Preparatory Department. In February, Mr. H.J. C. Charbonnier, B.A., an experienced teacher, was engaged to assist in the instruction in French. Lieut. Volmer Krohn has held the position of Instructor in Physical Drill throughout the year.

Dr. Webster returned in October after his regular vacation; Professor Nicely and bride also arrived before the opening of the term. Professor Porter was absent on his regular vacation from July to December inclusive. On December 17th, the Faculty voted: " Wheras, Drs. Graham and Webster have reported that the state of Professor West's health requires rest which cannot be obtained in Syria, voted that he be granted leave of absence for six months to visit America." Professor West was absent four months and returned in good health. During his absence his work was taken up by Professors Moore and Nicely and Mr. Wood. Dr. Adams left at Easter for his regular vacation, and is now in America with his family. The President left for America on May 15th, at the request of the Trustees, to be absent until the Autumn.

Shortly after Easter vacation, Mr. Jessup was taken ill with typhoid fever. It proved to be a light case, but a relapse followed with serious complications, so that he has not been able to return to duty, and is now only really beginning to convalesce. During his illness, Mr.Labib Jureidini, B.A., a graduate of the College, and formerly an instructor in the Department, was engaged to take his work.

Today the terms of service of Messrs. Hall and Wisner terminate. They have been very faithful and efficient as teachers in all their work, and we part with them with great regret.

In April, Professor Day and Miss Mary Dodge Jessup were married, adding another delightful home to our circle.

The Teachers' meeting for the discussion of methods of teaching and discipline have been held once a fortnight throughout the greater part of the year. They have been attended with a considerable degree of enthusiasm, and have been very helpful in keeping the teachers in touch with each other and with their work. They will be continued next year and sytematized, so as to become in effect a series of classes for mutual work in normal training.

Discipline has been maintained with little difficulty, great credit being due to Mr. Wisner as Senior Instructor in the College, and to Mr.Hall as Principal of the Preparatory Department, for their efficient work in this direction. There have been the usual warnings for minor offences, and a few suspensions for inattention to duty and failure to live up to regulations. One student was expelled for interference with a teacher in the performance of his duty; another was guilty of the same offence, but was let off with light punishment because of previous good record.

The course of study has been maintained in all departments, with only slight changes. Physical drill under Lieut. Krohn has been required of all boarders of the Collegiate and Preparatory Departments, and there has been a marked increase in vigor and manly bearing among the students.

Certain changes are proposed for next year. On February 7th, the following resolution was passed: " Dr. Wenster having given notice that in view of the pressure of his other duties, he wished to be relieved of the course in Dermatology, voted, that the Board of Managers be requested at their next meeting to relieve Dr. Webster of this course, and that Dr. Adams be suggested as his successor." The Faculty also recommends that Hygiene be transferred from the second year to the fourth year of the medical course, and that three hours per week be given to the course throughout the whole year.

As already reported at the special meeting of the Board of Managers in December, the Faculty agreed to the request of the Board last July that we should introduce Turkish into the curriculum. Muggerditch Effendi Boghosian, B.A. (Anatolia College), has now been engaged as instructor. Classes will be formed at the opening of next year, and students will have a choice between French and Turkish.

The Faculty recommend the appointment of the following instructors for the coming year:

M. Charbonnier.....100 stg. per annum, with board.
Daud Aftimus, Ph.G..... 4 Napoleons a month.
Labib Jureidini, B.A..... at 5 stg.per month, with board.
Bulus Ul-Khauli, B.A..... at 4 " " " "
Nikula Tabit, B.A..... at 3 " " " "
Ania Ur-Rasi, B.A..... at 2 " " " "
Khalil Mashakah, B.A..... at 2 " " " "
Muggerditch Boghosian,B.A.. at 4. Turkish Lira.

Nearly three years ago the Board of Managers approved the proposition to make the position of the Preparatory Department a permanent one, and the Trustees ratified the action. It has been found difficult to fill the position, however, and the system of temporary principals has been retained till the present time. On June 20th the Faculty passed the following:" Voted, that the Faculty recommend to the Board of Managers that Professor West be transferred from the chair of Mathematics and Astronomy to the permanent Principalship of the Preparatory Department. While regretting the loss of Professor Wests' services in the directorship of the Observatory, and the chair of Mathematics and Astronomy, the Faculty feel that the pressing necessity of having an experienced head of the Preparatory Department justifies them in recommending this transfer." Professor West's work in the Collegiate Department will be assigned to instructors until a permanent professor can be found for the chair which he vacates.

Since Professor Nicely's appointment as Treasurer, three years ago the work connected with that office has greatly increased, partly on account of the more detailed supervision introduced at that time, and partly on account of the increased number of students, until it is now beyond the power of one man to handle it in addition to even a small amount of professorial work. The Faculty therefore recommend the establishment of the office of Assistant Treasurer, with a view to the ultimate separation of the office of Treasurer from the chair of English; and, further, they recommend the appointment of Mr. Stuart D. Jessup as Assistant Treasurer for one year, at a salary of 100 sterling per annum, with lodging, board, etc with an allowance of one pound sterling weekly for expenses during such time in the long vacation as he may be engaged in College work, and an allowance of £13.1/3 sterling on account of passage to America in case his connection with the College should cease at the end of one year. Under this arrangement Professor Nicely will continue to be the responsible Treasurer, but he will be relieved of most or all of the routine work, and will be able to give more attention to the development and improvement of the English courses of the whole institution. At the same time the close supervision of the last few years will be continued and extended. Our experience leads us to believe that still further economies can be effected.

Mr. Shukri Ma'luf, B.A., was appointed Assistant Librarian in 1891. He has filled this difficult post with continuous and increasing acceptance, being faithful and enthusiastic in the care of the library, and courteous

and helpful towards students and others in their use of it. He has a love for his work, and seemsto be a born librarian. The Faculty value his services very highly, and take pleasure in recommending that he be appointed permanent assistant librarian, with the rank of Adjunct-professor, with a salary of £72 stg. for 1899-1900, 84 stg. for 1900-1, and 100stg.thereafter, all with board, so long as he may reside in the College premises. We feel that this appointment will ensure the continuance of the past faithful administration, which has been sosignally successful in safeguarding the interests of the library.

It has long been deemed desirable that members of the medical staff should have the opportunity of visiting Europe from time to time; even a short stay there enables them to keep in better touch with the advance of medical science and with hospital work. Therefore, February 21st, the Faculty voted "that, in addition to the member of the medical staff entitled to a six month's vacation, each should have in turn a summer free from hospital duty, with privilege of absence from the country if he so desire, provided that in any case, not less than three of the staff shall remain in the country, and not less than two on duty." Dr. Post has been granted permission to be absent during the summer of 1899 under this rule, for the purpose of visiting Europe.

A school of commerce was established some two years ago by the trustees on recommendation of the managers, but it has never been opened, owing principally to lack of room. The completion of the new hall for the Preparatory Department will give amply room for it in Ada Dodge Memorial Hall. In the meantime the evidences of the need of such a school are very strong and increasing, and the Faculty has determined to open the department in 1900. We have most encouraging assurances from every side that the school will be a success from the first.

The legal status of our medical diplomas is one of the questions which are always with us. Unsatisfactory as our present arrangements with the Turkish authorities are, we have been cautious about making any attempt to change them, lest we should endanger what we have. It was, however, reported last winter that the French Medical School in Beirut had gained certain privileges from the Imperial Government for the examination of their students here. The Medical Faculty was appointed a committee to enquire, with power to negotiate with the proper authorities to secure like privileges. The committee recommended the despatch of a letter to the American Minister in Constantinople, urging upon him the right of the College under the "most favored nation" clause of the treaty. On motion, the Presidnet was requested to communicate such a letter to the Minister. The following is Mr.Straus' reply:

Constantinople, March 7th, 1899

Doctor Daniel Bliss,
President of the American College:

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your favour of the 25th ult. respecting the privileges granted regarding the examination of the graduates of the French Medical College in Beirut, and asking that similar privileges be granted to your College.

It would seem that your request is an entirely reasonable one. I have accordingly addressed a note to the Porte, calling attention to the subject, and expressing the assumption that the Imperial Government would certainly accord equal privileges to your College. I have drafted the note carefully and with emphasis. It will give me great pleasure to follow the subject with the hope that the privileges asked for will be granted.

I can see no advantage for you to apply to the Department of State for instruction to the Legation, as I feel fully authorized to take the needed steps without express instructions. Yet if you prefer to make such application, or can see any possible advantage in so doing, I can see no objection thereto.

If you can give me any more pertinent facts bearing upon the subject, I shall be pleased to receive them in order to strengthen my position, should it become necessary. Matters, as you know, move slowly, and it requires all the energy and constant push I can command to urge matters forward, although I find a desire at the Porte and the Palace to facilitate my work.

With personal regards, truly yours, (signed) Oscar S. Straus.

Later information indicates that the privileges asked for is of a very doubtful character, and that the students of the French School are very much dissatisfied with the character of the diploma granted, and its reception by the local authorities. We have received no further word from Constantinople, and will follow up the subject with caution.

In the summer of 1898 Dr. Post made a botanical excursion to Cyprus, and availed himself of the opportunity of interviewing the Medical Department of the Cypress Government. He was informed that our medical certificates would be accepted as soon as the proper authority to deal with such cases is placed in their hands. No further information has been received.

In this connection the faculty desires to draw the attention of the Board of Managers to the act of suspension of December, 1882, accompanied with a formula to be signed by students as a condition of their reinstatement in the College. This disciplinary measure has a salutary effect in maintaining the authority of the College. A large proportion of the suspended students returned to their duties in the manner prescribed. As the time has long since passed by when the act could be of any further use in maintaining the authority of the College, the Faculty respectfully suggests that it be rescinded.

The Faculty has for several years felt the need of enlarged facilities for teaching the Diseases of Women. Special emphasis at the present time may be laid upon the following points:

1. The Johanniter Hospital cannot give any attention to maternity work, and Gynecological cases are reduced to a minimum owing to the necessary internal arrangement of hospital work.

2. The need for enlarged facilities in this work is very great, and the opportunities for reaching the masses of suffering women are annually increasing.

3. From a didactic point of view the need for increased hospital possibilities is most pronounced, not only because of our present inadequacy, but also because of the superior preparation of the French School in this respect.

4. Finally, it would not be advantageous to the Faculty to undertake hospital administration on a small scale.

From a consideration of the above facts, the Faculty has unanimously passed the following resolution:

Voted, that the Faculty recommend the establishment of a Gynecological Hospital in connection with the College.

The following is the estimated cost of the establishment and expenses for the first year:

1. Plant	£ 100
2. Rental of House	35
3. Nursing	50
This item may be considerably less for the first year.	
4. Running expenses	115
Total	£ 300

For this year, or less.

The Faculty recommend that the rate of charges for residence be the same as those of the Johanniter Hospital.

For a number of years there have been various suggestions from neighboring missionary institutions looking towards closer relations with us. We have carefully gone over the ground, and are strongly of the opinion that affiliation to the proper degree and closer relationship can result only in strengthening all the institutions involved, including our own, and in raising the standard of Christian education in the Levant. Action has been taken with reference to four institutions. On January 31st the Faculty voted," Whereas, the Faculty of the American Training College in Assiut,Egypt, has requested that (1) students of that College who have completed their fourth year be permitted to enter the medical and pharmaceutical first year classes of the Syrian Protestant College without examination, and that (2) those students of the A.T.C. who have completed their fifth year be permitted to enter the senior class of the Collegiate Department of the S.P.C.without examination, voted that the two requests of the A.T.C. be granted, with the proviso (1) that the Assiut Course in English be such as to fit students for passing into the studies of the classes which they propose to enter in the S.P.C.; and (2) that mathematics and physics be taught in English as proposed by the Faculty of the A.T.C." On June 6th it was voted that the certificates of the American Collegiate Institute in Smyrna be accepted as qualifying for admission to the Medical Department. On June 20th it was voted that the certificates of the Sidon Academy, and of the Bishop Gobat Memorial School in Jerusalem, be accepted as qualifying for entrance to the Freshman Class of the Collegiate Department. These four institutions are under the care of the American United Presbyterians, the American Board, the American Presbyterians, and the Church Missionary Society respectively.

The Faculty believe that the acceptance of these certificates will not interfere in any way with the maintainance of our standard, or with its gradual advancement from time to time. On the contrary, we confidently look for the cordial co-operation of these institutions and of any others which may enter into like relations, in our attempts to solve the problem of evangelical Christian education in the Levant. From another standpoint, it has been very gratifying to receive these requests for recognition, coming as they do from such widely separated sources. They carry with them a certain degree of acknowledgment that we hold the position of leader. We recognize the responsibility which this acknowledgment places upon us.

Last autumn, Rev. D. Stuart Dodge, Secretary of the Board of Trustees, received an invitation from Berlin to be present at the dedication of the German Church of the Redeemer in Jerusalem. He was unable to respond in person but at his suggestion, and at the request of the Faculty, the President represented the College on that occasion.

The last annual report mentioned the close of the negotiations for the historic fig orchard. A few weeks later the cash payment was made, and the legal transfer effected. Work was at once begun on the wall to complete the enclosure of the grounds. The wall was finished during the summer, and has proved to be of great assistance in certain phases of discipline and order.

The lower terrace of the Midhat property was set aside as an athletic field. The necessary grading was done in the earlier part of the winter,and the field was inaugurated with great enthusiasm in March.

One further purchase of land was made during the year. Just north of the College grounds, near the gate leading to the sea, was a small property, which was for sale on favorable terms because its owner wished to purchase certain other property nearer the city. The price paid was $683.75. Its addition helps straighten our very tortuous north boundary, and adds in a direction in which we may wish to expand some day, since now no further expansion is possible on the higher level, owing to the existence of public roads on the south and west.

The Faculty reported to the Managers at their special meeting in December on the crowded state of the institution, especially in the Preparatory Department. The action then taken by the Managers reached New York in time for the annual meeting of the Trustees. Two decisions were reached by the Trustees in consultation with the Faculty:

1. To increase the capacity of Ada Dodge Hall by the addition of a wing 80 x 44 feet, which gives all the additional space in dining rooms and dormitories required to meet immediate needs. The construction of this wing was authorized by a telegram from the Treasurer in New York on March 7th, and work was immediately begun. The stonework and roof are now completed, and the whole will be ready for occupancy in the Autumn.

2. To erect a new building for the Preparatory Department in the western part of the grounds, with accommodations in study and recitation rooms for 400 students. Suggestions as to size, general form, and internal arrangements were sent to New York, and there, with the assistance of Professor West,

wrought by the architects into a plan admirably adapted to meet the above wants. The new building will be situated at the western end of the athletic field, facing east. Ground was broken on May 15th, the day Dr. Bliss left for America. The foundations are now completed and the stonework is being rapidly pushed forward. It may be ready for occupancy before the close of the next academic year, but in any case we may hope to have it complete by the opening of the session of 1900-1901.

We gratefully acknowledge the generous gifts, amounting to $30,000, which are enabling us to carry out these additions without delay.

In the same special report, attention was called to the inadequate accommodations of the Medical Department, especially in regard to the chemical laboratory, the proposed physiological laboratory, and the various museums. Without repeating the detailed account of the needs, which can be found in that report, the Faculty ventures to bring the matter once more to the attention of the Managers. Indications are strong that next year's entering class will be at least up to the figure named in the report, and hence well beyond our present accommodations in important particulars. Our work will be seriously hampered if we delay too long in making our plans, and hence we request the Managers to take such action as they may deem wise. The Faculty would repeat the suggestion made in the special report that a Science Hall be erected between the Assembly Hall and the Chemical Laboratory.

1. This would contain the botanical, geological and archaeological collections, and the physical apparatus from College Hall; the zoological and mineralogical collections from Medical Hall; two lecture rooms for natural and physical science, zoological laboratory, and the necessary work rooms.

2. This would release three large and three small rooms in College Hall, all of which would be available in effect for increased recitation and dormitory space; also the whole of the old chapel to the use of the library and reading room, for which it will ultimately be needed. It would also release a whole suite of rooms on the second floor of the west wing of the Medical Hall, and one large and one small room on the first floor,giving ample room for the physiological laboratory, for the enlargement of the histological laboratory, and other expansions. All purely medical museums would remain in the building. It would also release the lecture room in the chemical laboratory, so that the whole of the lower floor of that building could be assigned to analytical work, with room for about seventy students. This would give ample room for any probable growth in future. It would enable present collections to be displayed to much greater advantage, and thereby increase their educational value, and at the same time provide room for reasonable expansion.

We are painfully aware that this means a new call for money, just after we have received most generous gifts. But while ready loyally to do our best with our present accommodations, we deem it our duty to call attention to additions, which, if found possible, will greatly strengthen our work.

The small incubator house, mentioned in the last report as being erected near the Medical Hall, was completed during the year. It will be

referred to more fully under the special report on Bacteriology.

No changes of importance have been made in existing buildings, except the introduction of gas into the Assembly Hall, the Library, and the study rooms of the Collegiate and Preparatory Departments. It has been a notable improvement.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

The Sabbath-school has been held as usual every Sabbath afternoon. The course of study has been in the Gospel of Matthew, following the first half of the International Lessons for 1898, supplemented by five lessons on the life of Elijah.

The attendance included all the boarders (190) before, and (160) after Easter, a few day pupils, and with two exceptions all the professors and instructors. The Sabbath-school brings students and teachers together one hour each week in the study of the scriptures, and the teachers have splendid opportunities for quietly impressing practical and fundamental truths to an extent which no other college exercise affords.

During Mr. Jessup's illness, Professor Nicely has acted as Superintendent; and Mrs Graham has had charge of Mrs. Bliss's class since Easter.

The collections have amounted to 2864 piastres ($102,) which is more than in any previous year. Eighty-eight dollars of this sum have been used in paying the salary of the mission day school teacher near the College, the rent being paid by a generous friend in America. This little school has had 66 boys enrolled, of all religions, with an average attendance of 50. The balance of the collections, together with a small balance from last year, will be sent to the Arabian Mission(Dutch Reformed), at Busrah, to be used in repairing a boat purchased some years ago by the Sabbath-school for the use of that Mission. Mr. Mitchell's class of Greeks gave $16, more than twice the sum given by any other class.

Respectfully sibmitted.
J.W. Nicely, Acting
Superintendent.

Y. M. C. A.

The Y.M.C.A. Has had a successful year's work under the presidency of Mr. Hall. The following is a resume of the annual report of the Secretary of the Association:

There have been 35 regular prayer meetings, 29 of which were led by students and instructors, members of the Association. Other meetings were led by Mr. Stewart Crawford, of Damascus; Mr. Thompson, of Alexandria, and others. By invitation, Mr. Crawford conducted a series of special meetings during the Week of Prayer. The meetings were well attended and were most helpful. The total attendance for the year has been 2,710, an average of 85, as compared with an average of 65 last year.

There have been 9 voluntary Bible classes, with an average attendance of 46. The subjects of study were, respectively, Proverbs, Gospel of John, Daniel, Journeys of Paul, Life of Paul, Phillipians and Timothy, and the Miracles, or Christ as a Doctor.

The neighborhood meetings have been continued with a fair degree of sucess, in connection with the boy's school supported by the Sabbath - school. Also seven Sunday morning meetings have been held in the Musaitbeh quarter of the city with encouraging success, and there is hope that this line of work may be extended to other parts and suburbs of the city. Next year it is proposed to organize Junior meetings for the younger students of the Preparatory Department and to take up other forms of practical work. Dr. Webster is the new President of the Association.

REPORT OF THE COLLEGE PHYSICIANS.

For some years past, typhoid fever has been endemic in the City of Beirut, with annual or semi-annual epidemics, which have reached every part of the city. Perhaps the College has suffered less than any other part. This year, however, we have had our turn, and have to record in all nine cases of typhoid as having occurred during th year among boarders and teachers, with several more cases among day scholars. No apparent source of infection has been found within the College Walls, notwithstanding that diligent search has been and still is being made. There has been no sudden outbreak as though some part of the College premises had been poluted, but from time to time, through the whole College year, there have been one or two cases in the Hospital from the College; at no time more than two. Cases have been occurring in much the same way in the city; the College has had its share of the disease, but no more.

Of the cases that occurred, we regret very much to record that three were fatal, one boarder and two day scholars; one death was from inflammation of the heart muscle, and another inflammation of the brain membrane; the third was a day scholar, not under the care of the College physician. Aside from the typhoid, the heal th of the College has been very good.

signed. H. Graham. College Physician.

On the 19th of June, a medical student, John M. Nyland, of Ramallah Palestine, was found dead in his room, outside the College grounds. The medico-legal examination indicated that he had committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver. The motive for the act is supposed to have been metal depression on account of what he believed to be an incurable disease of the lungs.

LIBRARY

The number of books added to the Library during the year has been 407, of which 158 have been donated, and 249 purchased. Of the books donated, the larger portion have been given by Mr. Fleming H. Revell, to whom our thanks are due. The whole number of volumes now on the catalogue is 9088. The receipts during the year have been $500, of which $496 were

from invested funds. The cost of books purchased has been $419.54; periodicals have cost $133.10, and binding $69.48. There have been other expenses amounting to $9.10, making in all $632.22, the difference between income and expenses being covered by the balance from last year.

The Library has been made use of more than in any previous year, as would be natural from the increased number of students. The circulation has been 8344 volumes, and the number of students making use of it has been 363 out of a total of 381. The circulation among the different departments has been as follows: Preparatory Department, 3,731; College, 2,675; Medical, 809. The officers of the College, including Managers, who have drawn books number 31, and the number of volumes taken by them, 1,129.

(signed) H. Porter. Librarian.

Dr. Post, the Curator of the Museums, trasmits the following special reports:

ANATOMY.

For the Department of Anatomy, during the past year, there was expended from the apparatus fund the sum of 4,500 piastres ($160). The greater part of this sum was expended in the purchase of new instruments and appliances for the work in practical anatomy. The balance was used to cover the cost of framing and erecting for proper preservation and use the valuable collection of Ford's charts which have been lying for many years in the anatomical museum.

(signed) C.A. Webster.

ARCHAEOLOGY.

There have been added to this department, during the year, 84 coins, of which 50 belong to the section of Cufic coinage, 12 to the section of Selucid kings of Syria, and the rest Roman and colonial. The most considerable addition to the Museum has been a large marble sarcophagus from Beirut of the Roman period. A pillar with a Latin inscription, found in the same excavation, was also secured. The sarcophagus is 7 feet 3 inches in length, 2 feet 7 inches in width, and 3 feet 7 inches in height to the top of the gable like cover. Some few flints and bronzes have also been added during the year.

(signed) H. Porter.

BACTERIOLOGY.

The incubator house is furnished with a medium sized incubator, the temperature of which is regulated with an improved Reichert thermo-regulator. It contains also a steam sterilizer, an oven for constant high temperatures, a dry sterilizer, a refrigerator, microscopes, and other utensils for preparation of culture media, and the cultivation and destruction of germs. The room is fire-proof, and almost all the furniture in it is non-inflammable. It has been of great convenience during the years work on bacteriology, and is of much assistance to the students.

(signed) H. Graham.

HERBARIUM.

The Herbarium has been enriched during the past year by the following collections:

291 specimens from Cyprus, obtained by Dr. Post during his journey.
110 specimens from Asia Minor and Palestine, obtained by exchange from Professor J.Bornmuller, of Berka bei Weimar,Germany.
21 specimens presented by Mrs Andrus, of Mardin.
85 specimens collected by Mr. Bertram. V.D.Post.

507 total, of which 17 species are new to science.

During the botanical journey in Cyprus, beside the specimens collected, the distribution of several hundred plants not in season was noted, and many valuable observations made, which contribute to the knowledge of the flora of the island, and will become of special use to the College, should a new edition of the flora include, as is desirable, the plants of Cyprus.

Some years ago, a plot of ground was voted for the establishment of a botanical garden. During the past year this garden has been commenced by Mr. Bertram Post. About 250 species of seeds have been successfully cultivated, many of them of rare alpine plants. It is hoped that this garden may contribute much, not only to assist in the instruction in botany, but to developing the botanical resources of the country.

(signed) George E. Post.

PHYSICS

During the past year there has been added to this department a powerful and complete Rontgen ray apparatus, consisting of a gas engine, dynamo and storage battery, a 10 inch Apps induction coil, together with tubes, stands and other accessories. This is to be at the service of the Medical faculty. For the last year or two a smaller apparatus has been used with success in finding shot, bullets and needles in the limbs; but the new apparatus is capable of locating fractures of bones or the presence of bullets in any part of the body. The coil, which is one of the most expensive and essential parts of the apparatus, is made by Newton & Co., of London, who lead all other makers of induction coils.

(signed) Alfred. Ely Day.

TREASURER'S REPORT

The local Treasurer is pleased to report a very successful financial year. The large increase in the number of students, and continued economies in the refectory, have enabled the Treasurer to render a net balance of £567, notwithstanding a number of expenditures of an unusual character, detailed as follows:

Introduction of gas.....	pias,	12,674 20 =	$ 452 50
Athletic field		3,777 35 =	135 00
Apparatus.....		14,985 20 =	535 20

as follows: X-ray apparatus..... $458 80
Anatomical apparatus... 44 80
Microscope..... 31 60

Taxes on recent land purchases.....3,185 35 = $114 00
Iron fencing near Marquand House .....2,289 00 = 81 75
Salaries..... 30,153 25 = 1076 50

Prof. Nicely, additional, £100)
Prof. Day, additional .... 25) because of marriage

Syrian instructors, additional.....£58
M. Charbonnier..... 37
Walling property..... pias 38,311 25 = $1368.25
Purchases of land..... 51,455 00 = 1837.75

"Fig Orchard", $ 1,154; " Iskanderani," $ 683.75. This represents only moneys taken from the General Fund, and used to augment the sum of 24,206 piastres ($865), which was many years ago donated for the purchase of the fig orchard, and has since been kept as a special fund. The total expenditure for land and wall has been about $4,000.

The Treasurer desires to call attention to the fact that this year's balance sheet shows a gross balance of $3,619, and a net balance of $2,766, after deducting the sums due special funds. The subtraction of last years net balance of $4,001 from the transactions of this fiscal year, would indicate a deficit for the year. No inferences as to the fiscal state of the treasury can, however, be drawn from this fact; since it should be bourne in mind that the extraordinary and additional expenditures, as noted above, and amounting to $5,101, really exceed the net balance from last year, so that the showing of the real financial status of the present year is fully abreast of the high standard of the past few years.

It should be noted that £830 have been distributed during the year as scholarships, an excess of £80 over the previous year. A very large proportion of this sum has been administered by the members of the Syria Mission (Presbyterian), from their various stations.

The outlook for the coming year is bright. The present balance will be largely needed in fitting up a laboratory for Physiology, for making certain sanitary changes necessitated by the continued growth of the institution, and in payment of salaries in excess of the regular remittances for that purpose. In closing the Treasurer wishes to express his indebtedness to Professor West for taking charge of the treasury for six months while the Treasurer was absent in America; to Dr. Moore, for assistance during a short illness and at the time of the Easter payments; and to Dr. Post, for a painstaking audit of the accounts, amounting to thirty hours of careful labor.

Respectfully submitted,

John. W. Nicely, Local Treasurer.

Prize Declamations in the Collegiate Department took place Saturday evening in the Ada Dodge Memorial Hall. On Sunday, July 9th, the Baccalaureate Sermon was preached in the Assembly Hall by Rev. Harvey Porter,Ph.D., on the text " This one thing I do". Phil. iii: 13.

This evening we will graduate 5 in medicine, 10 in pharmacy, 8 in arts, and 37 from the Preparatory Department.

Respectfully submitted,

Beirut,July 12,1899 (signed) George E. Post, Acting President.

REPORT OF THE PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

The past year has witnessed but little change in the Preparatory Department, either in method of teaching or in the subjects taught. In general the school has been running smoothly along the lines laid out during the previous history, and altered a little one year ago. One Syrian teacher has been added to the teaching force, and has thus made possible a farther division of classes. The Bible classes and lower Arabic classes were divided according to the scheme of a year ago. The change in the French teachers has greatly improved that course. The new teacher has brought with him new methods and new force which have been very beneficial. His work has been especially noticeable in Class C, the beginning class in French, where he has given up the old system of translation, and introduced dictation of easy sentences and conversation.

The only change in the studies has been in giving up the subject of English Dictation, so called, Class C, three hours a week, and substituting in its place one hour a week of Grammar and Composition, and two hours of Object Lessons. This last was tried as an experiment, and was of course a little weak, as the teacher had to feel his way in an entirely new field. The plan was to perform some simple experiment before the class, have the pupils describe in their books this experiment, then its results, and finally, with the teacher's assistance, draw some simple inference. The purpose has been to cultivate their power of observation, and at the same time develop a little ability to put this and that together and draw a conclusion. The experiment, we believe, has been sufficiently successful to warrant a further trial, and with other classes. Perhaps the best recommendation is that the interest of the youngest or dullest pupils has never once flagged in the subject.

The hour which was given to composition and grammar we would recommend be added to the English course, thus giving time for whatever instruction in grammar is necessary, to be given in connection with the English class. It is also the opinion of those who have been teaching the English that the Grammar and English should be more closely united in all classes, even joining the two subjects if possible.

The whole subject of text books for English needs also to be investigated. The present readers have been in use so long that they have lost their interest for both pupils and teachers. Besides the English employed is too formal and bookish. It is possible to obtain books of selections from popular authors of good and simple English which will be much better suited to the purpose. A few experiments have already been tried with the lower classes and the success recommends the plan very highly.

The course in Geography will bear changing. The introductory book now in use by class B is an 1879 edition; some of the students are using editions of 1868. The book used by class A is not bad but, being an American edition, gives rather too much space to the United States.

The greatest success of the school has been in the department of English penmanship. It has taken a good deal of drudgery and patience on the part of Mr. Wood and Mr. Jessup, but a comparison of the penmanship of the school today with that of two years ago easily shows the fruit of their labors.

During the year the school has fortunately been free from vicious students. Discipline has, of course, been necessary, and, in a few cases, severe; but, on the whole, the spirit of the school has been for good order and earnest work. There have been occasional ebullitions of animal spirits but such are to be expected. It has been the policy of the teachers in general to be the friends of the students. And I, for one, am glad to testify that my experience is that confidence begets confidence, and the students, with very rare exceptions, respond most heartily to any trust.

Of a severe nature the following punishments have been given. One student has been expelled for repeated disobedience; one has received a double warning for a similar offence; two have received double warnings for special disorder in dining rooms; one has been warned for smoking, and two warned for neglect of College duties; two boys received punishment.

The health of the school, for the greater part of the year, has been good. The last few weeks, however, have brought a large number of slight ailments. Three of the boarders have been in the hospital for some length of time, but only one of them was seriously ill. One of the day scholars, Juiji Khuri, has been removed by death.

The Preparatory has shared largely in the increase of attendance this year. The total registration has been 204. The per cent. of attendance has been as follows: October, 99; November, 99; December, 99; January, 98; March, 99; April, 97; May, 97; June, 98. Of those registering, 79 per cent. have remained until the end of the year. Certificates of graduation were given to 37 out of a class of 40 taking the final examinations.

Wm. H. Hall. Principal.

THEODORE FUND

Dr.		Cr.	
English Flora; transfer from Book Account		Publication of Elementary; reprint of 20 pp. of Flora	

LIBRARY FUND.

Remittances	$489	Expenses on Annex	
Rents (Annex)	300	Expenses of Library.	
Total	$789	Total	$524

APPARATUS FUND

Remittances	$489	Apparatus, Clearance and charges in Custom House,Supplies,Chemicals, Archaeological Specimens.	
Fees,Chemistry	176		
Histology	31		
Zoology	16	Total	$225
	$712		

BOOK ACCOUNT

Sales of Books	$1.423	Books Bought (Stock)	$1,181
		Censor's Fee	19
		Freight Clearance	17
		Transfer to Theodore Fund	70
		Total	$1,287

ADA DODGE HALL EXTENSION

Remittance	$4,000	Expenses to June 30th 1899	$3,573

DANIEL BLISS HALL

Expenses to June 30th,1899.... $942

EXPLANATION OF GENERAL SUMMARY.

SALARY ACCOUNT

Remittances from Treasurer in New York as follows: £850, £850, £940.7.3, £850 = 3,490.7.3.=	$17,047	Salaries of Professors and Instructors	$20,563
		Passage money of Mr. Swain	196
		Total	$20,759

BOARD AND TUITION ACCOUNT

Receipts from students,including a payment of 8,500 piastres in advance for ensuing terms		Home Expenses	$6,600
		Water Rent	200
		Matron's Salary	293
		Cow Expenses	400
Piastres, 518,569 =	$18,520		

BOARD AND TUITION ACCOUNT (contd)

B/fwd.	$7,493
Servants.....	$863
Refund to Students (either leaving College, or withdrawing from Dining Room)	$577
Total.....	$8,933

MISCELLANEOUS ACCOUNT

Rent Marquand House; Sale of Calves ($43), and Hogs ($111); Sale of Figs, Olives,Supplies,etc;Fines; Gain on Currency; Board of Staff Servant; Interest London Bank; Anatomy Fees; Tramsfers from Library and Chemistry Funds.

Loss on Currency;Bank Charges;Diplomas Prizes;Stamps;Carriages;Completion of Incubating House; "Incidentals and Repairs"; Advertising;Microscope; Press Bill; "Material";Athletic Field ($135); Yale Locks; Custom House; Quarrying; X-Ray Apparatus (£91); Post Office; Taxes; Introduction of Gas($470).

LAND AND WALL ACCOUNT

Midhat Wall; Isharandani Wall; Fig Orchard Property; Isharandani Property.

Total..... $4,053

ABSTRACT OF LIBRARY ACCOUNT,1898-99

Books purchased .... Pias.	11,746.30	Balance from last account	3,792.10
Periodicals.....	3 726 15	Receipts from Treasurer	13,657.00
Binding.....	1'945 20	Fines	273 30
Miscellaneous.....	254 30	Overcharge Vail & Co.....	121 30
Balance to new account....	189 15	Piastres	17,862 30
	17,862 30		

Audited and compared with items in Librarian's Cash Book and found correct.

Beirut June 24,1988 F. T. Moore
Auditor

BALANCE SHEET

154,644 15	Balance July 1,1898	
477,307 00	Salary Account	581,259 00
518,569 05	Board and Tuition Account	276,318 25
27,888 15	Miscellaneous Account	114,786 20
	Land and Wall Fund	113,973 10
4,573 10	Theodore Fund	5,975 20
22,053 00	Library Fund	14,675 00
20,169 25	Apparatus Fund	6,310 30
39,847 15	Book Fund	36,076 10
113,075 00	Ada Dodge Hall Extension Account	100,040 25
	New Preparatory Hall	27,372 15
	Balance Carried Forward	101,339 10
1,378,127 05	The above is the correct abstract of the audited accounts of the S.P.C. for the year 1898-99	1,378,127 05

Beirut, July 12th, 1899 — George E. Post, Auditor

BALANCE SHEET EXPRESSED IN UNITED STATES MONEY

$5,523 01	Balance July 1, 1898	$20,759 25
17,046 68	Salary Account	9,868 52
18,520 32	Board and Tuition Account	4,099 52
996 01	Miscellaneous Account	4,070 47
	Land and Wall Fund	213 41
163 33	Theodore Fund	524 11
787 61	Library Fund	225 38
720 34	Apparatus Fund	1,288 44
1,423 12	Book Account	3,572 88
4,038 39	Ada Dodge Hall Extension Account	977 58
	New Preparatory Hall	3,619 26
	Balance Carried forward	$ 49,218 82
49,218 82		

1899-1900 Syrian Protestant College to the Board of Managers

The Thirty-fourth Annual Meeting of the Syrian Protestant College Board of Managers was held in the Faculty Room at 10 A.M. July 11th,1900.

The President, Dr. Bliss, was in the chair.

The following members were present : Rev. Messrs H.H. Jessup, Geo.E. Post, W. Bird, O.J. Hardin, F.W. March, G.A. Ford, W.K. Eddy, F.E.Hoskins, Stewart Crawford, W. Jessup, G.E. Doolittle and Mr. E.G. Freyer.

The President appointed Mr. F.E. Hoskins to act as Secretary pro tem.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. G.C. Doolittle.

The minutes of the last annual meeting were read and adopted.

The Annual Reports of the Corporation and of the Board of Trustees were then read.

Dr. Eddy'd Death

The following minute was read and adopted by a rising vote:

Whereas, In the wise Providence of God, the Rev. William W. Eddy,D.D. a member of this Board since its organization in 1864, and for eleven years its Secretary, was called to his rest in January last; therefore:

Voted, That this Board express its profound sorrow in the loss we have sustained in his death, and of our high appreciation of his faithful services to this Board, and his wise and devoted interest in the welfare of the Syrian Protestant College, and that the cordial sympathy of all members of the Board be extended to Mrs Eddy and to all members of her family

Annual Report of Faculty and Treasurer.

The Annual Report of the Faculty, covering all the departments for 1899-1900, and that of the Treasurer of the College for the same period, were then read and accepted, and copies ordered to be sent to the Board of Trustees.

Commercial School

The following recommendations, made by the Faculty in their report were approved and adopted seriatim:

1. That the Ada Dodge Memorial Hall be used as the commercial school building.

2. That English be the language of instruction.

3. That the classes of the school be kept separate from the classes of other departments.

4. That the course cover two years.

5. That a knowledge of three languages be required, the native tongue of the student, English, and the third a choice between French, Turkish, and Arabic.

6. That the course of study be provisionally as follows: Penmanship languages, bookkeeping, business arithmetic, commercial geography,commercial law, commercial history, and economics.

7. That the tuition fee be£ 10 stg per annum.

DEGREE OF M.A.

In view of his long and acceptable services, and his recent publication of a text book on Arabic Literature, the Board recommends that the degree Master of Arts be conferred upon Professor Gebr Dumit.

PROFESSORSHIP IN PHARMACY.

That a full Professorship of Pharmacy be established, to be filled by a graduate pharmacist. The present Instructorship of Pharmacy to be abolished.

COURSE IN THERAPEUTICS

That the addition of a course in Therapeutics to the Medical Curriculum be authorized.

NEW PROFESSORSHIP

That a new Professorship, to include Physics and other branches at present taught by tutors, be established in the Collegiate Department.

TREASURER RESIGNS

That Mr. Nicely's resignation as Local Treasurer be accepted.

NEW TREASURER

That Mr. Stuart D. Jessup be appointed as Local Treasurer with full professorial standing.

INSTRUCTORS

That Mr. Charbonnier be nominated for the position of Adjunct Professor, and that his services be permanently engaged at the rate of £150 stg per annum, without board.

That the contracts of Messrs Khauli, Rasi, Tabet and Shaheen be renewed for one year at an advance of £1 stg monthly, and of Mr. Aftimus at his present salary.

That Mr. Zaki Kamar be engaged as a tutor in the Preparatory Department at a salary of £2 stg per month.

That Mr. Perrini be engaged to teach French twelve hours per week at the rate of 125 francs per month without board.

PLINY FISK HALL

In the desire to link the future life of the College with the earliest missionary effort in Syria, the Board of Managers recommend that the new Dormitory be know as Pliny Fisk Hall.

MINUTES

Voted that the practice of the Board be changed and that the minutes be read and adopted at the end of each meeting.

BOARD OF MANAGERS

Voted that Mr. D. W. Torrance, M.D., of Tiberias, be nominated as a member of Class 111 of the Board.

The members of Class 111 were then nominated for re-election.

OFFICERS

The following officers were then elected for the ensuing year: Vice President, Dr. John Crawford; Curator, Rev. Geo.E. Post, Auditor, Mr. E.G. Freyer; Secretary, F.E. Hoskins.

After the minutes were read and adopted the meeting was adjourned sine die.

F.E. Hoskins, (Secretary)

1900

To the Board of Managers of the Syrian Protestant College.

Gentlemen,

In presenting the thirty-fourth annual report, we are able, with gratitude to God, to announce a year of unusual success.

The number of students has increased from 381 last year to 432 this year. The average age of the students in the Preparatory Department is 16 years, in the Collegiate 19, in the Medical 22. It will be observed that the Preparatory Department is not a collection of small boys; many of them, especially those from the Greek Islands, have been educated to some extent in other schools. The increase by departments has been in the Preparatory Department 35, in the Collegiate 2, in the Medical 16. The number of graduates, in proportion to the whole number of students, is gradually on the increase. Taking the average age of the student body to be 19 years, the expectation of life is 43 years; in other words, the ethical, religious and intellectual labors of the past will continue to be felt during the next 43 years, not to speak of the influence on heredity. Since the foundation of the college 2,207 individual students have registered,and have come under the direct influence of our teaching. These figures bespeak inspiration for the future rather than complacency in viewing the past.

The teaching force now consists of 10 professors, 2 adjunct professors, 18 instructors, one of whom is a Waldensian, one an Armenian, one Dane, six Americans, and nine Syrians; in all thirty persons. There are also two efficient matrons, one of whom is a professional nurse.

On December 26, 1899, Dr. and Mrs Bliss arrived, returning from a visit in America. Mr. Stuart D. Jessup assumed the duties of Assistant Treasurer in July, 1899. Mr. Lucius Hopkins Miller, M.A., and Mr. Raymond S. Dugan, B.A., at a later date to supply the place of Mr. Mitchell, whose lamentable death occurred soon after the opening of the term in October. Mr. Frederick N. Jessup and Mr. Dann L. Wood retire at the end of this year, having completed their contract of three years with honor and distinction. During the year the families of our professors have been increased by two, David Dodge Moore, son of Dr. and Mrs Moore, and Francis Woodruff West, son of Professor and Mrs West. This increase brings the total of children of professors up to seventeen thirteen of whom are living in Beirut and nine of whom are less than nine years of age.

In general, the conduct of the students has throughout the year been commendable. While avoiding the system of espionage, so common in this country, we maintain a careful oversight of the students, and endeavor to foster in them self-respect and a manly spirit. Our best friends, who for many years protested against the amount of liberty granted to our students, are now convinced that a liberal government not only lessens the tendency to deceit and hypocrisy, but builds up character. What we call a liberal government here would be regarded in an American college as oppressive and strict. We allow no smoking in college buildings or on

the grounds; collegiate and preparatory students are not allowed to leave the campus without a pass, and no one is permitted to be out at night beyond 10 O'clock without permission specially granted. A rule has been made requiring all Freshmen and Sophomore collegiate students to live within the college grounds. There have been several warnings given for smoking and disorderly conduct in study-rooms and recitations. Two were suspended for one year, one of them for persistent disobedience, and the other for having firearms with an evident intention to use them. One was suspended for three months for a similar, but less aggravated offense. Two boys were expelled near the close of the year for having false keys for the attempt to alter a key to correspond to the "master key", giving access to all closets, and for stealing books. Within a week of commencement a sad occurrence perplexed the minds of all. A student was expelled for entering a teacher's room, attempting to steal a set of examination questions. After being informed of our action, he attempted suicide by firing into his own chest, but fortunately the ball pursued a superficial course, and his condition to-day is not dangerous. The spirit of the students in general is, we believe, of a high tone of loyalty to the College.

The excitement of football contests on Field Day produced a slight strain, but the effect of athletic battles is, in the end, good.

Lieutenant Volmer Krohn continued his instruction in Physical Drill till the Easter vacation with entire satisfaction, after which time the students have taken exercise in bathing and swimming in the sea from half-past five to half-past six every evening except Sundays. The apparatus for athletic sports is very meagre. There is no gymnasium, and the country does not demand one modeled after the expensive structures found in America; but an ample shed is a necessity as a shelter from the rain in Winter and the sun in Summer. This year, exercises in drill were held in the halls and in the dining room in sections, which was both inconvenient and detrimental to the best results. Football (theAssociation game), baseball and cricket have been introduced, but the only field for playing these games lies between Daniel Bliss Hall and Morris K. Jesup Hall. This place is far too limited for the purpose, and when occupied by excited players easy access to Daniel Bliss Hall is virtually prevented. The only way to provide a suitable athletic field is to purchase land on the plain adjoining our campus. The importance of the development of athletics has not been sufficiently set forth in past years.

Proposed changes in the curriculum will be stated later in this report. Continued effort has been made to increase the efficiency of the present courses, and the only addition this year has been the introduction of Turkish. This course bids fair to be successful. Fifty-eight students have elected it this year.

In addition to the morning and evening prayers and Sunday sermons, and the effort put forth in personal work by individuals of the teaching staff, the Sunday-school and the Y.M.C.A. contribute very directly to the religious work of the College. The following is the Sunday-school report:

The Sabbath-school lessons for the past year have been chosen from the Old Testament, with six supplementary lessons from the Parables. This

course of study has confirmed the belief that lessons from the New Testament are more interesting and more helpful for our students than lessons from the Old Testament. The attendance has increased with the increase of resident students. Mrs Graham has had charge of the class usually taught by Mrs.Bliss.

Mr. Wood has acted as Treasurer, and the collections have amounted to 3,024 piastres or $108. Of this sum, 2,735 piastres, or about $100, was used in paying the salary of the teacher of the Ras Beirut Boys School; 68 piastres ($2.50) were used for buying lamps, oil, chairs, etc, for the Sunday evening neighborhood meetings conducted by the members of the Y.M.C.A. While the great interest in our Sabbath-school may not be marked, yet it is in this service that the teachers and students are brought together in a way that affords the former an excellent opportunity for making impressive the cardinal truths of our faith.

Respectfully submitted

(signed) J.W. Nicely, Sup't.

The following is the report of the Y.M.C.A. for the present year:

The Society has gone the round of its yearly course with no special feature to mark the year or to add to its history. The attendance at the Wednesday evening prayer meetings has been larger than that of any previous year, and, on the whole, fairly satisfactory. The membership now numbers 60. Sixteen new members have been added to the roll during the year. There have been held in connection with the Association nine Sunday morning Bible classes, the ultimate object of which is to promote daily devotional Bible study among the students. The classes began with an average attendance of 100, and closed with an average of over 70. In addition to the regular prayer meeting services, the Association carries on a Sunday evening service in the Boys' Mission School in Ras Beirut, and also a Sunday morning preaching service in the Museitaby district. In May the Association had a visit from Mr. W.H. Sallmon, of Yale University, and recently connected with the Australian College Y.M.C.A. movement. His visit was a real stimulus to us, his personal interviews with students giving real help in their special difficulties, and his strong, manly addresses an inspiration to all.

(signed) C.A. Webster, President.

The following is the College Physician's report:

The only death in the college circle occurred at the very opening of the year. All were deeply shocked by the tragic circumstances of the death in his room of Mr. J.M.Mitchell, Senior Instructor in the Collegiate Department, on Friday, October 13, 1899. The coroner's jury appointed by the Consul found "that his death resulted from a pistol shot from his own hand, but that it was impossible to tell whether it was accidental or intentional" The general health of the students during the year has been excellent, and the sick room has been empty most of the time. This is evidenced by the fact that only two students both of the Medical Department, were sent to the Johanniter Hospital, both for surgical operations. Nevertheless, the duties of the college physician are not a sinecure,for in so large a number the attention to the common disorders and minor ailments

demands much time and care. In the winter and spring the city was full of whooping cough and mumps; but we have been spared from the former, and only five cases of the latter appeared. The fine physical tone, with its natural effect upon the morals of the student body, is attributable in large measure to the compulsory physical drill and the general interests in athletics. As an instance of the increased physical activity, we may cite the treatment of four sprains (a foot, from football; an ankle, from handball; two wrists, from football); and four broken arms (one while kite-flying, one from bicycle riding, one from football, and one from gymnastics). Two cases of dermatitis from the X-rays were of deeper interest to the dermatology class than to the victims. Acknowledgement and thanks are due to Dr. Webster for frequent help and consultation in examining and treating the many cases of disorders and diseases of the eye. Though the installation of the Welsbach light into the study halls greatly tends to diminish eye troubles, yetthis is offset by the increased number of bad eyes from Egypt. The labor of the college physician has been cut in half by the efficient nursing of the matrons, Nurse Mackintosh and Mrs Strutt; and their woman's touch and tender sympathy have eased the throb of many aching heads and comforted more than one homesick heart.

Respectfully submitted,

(signed) Walter. Booth Adams.
College Physician.

The last annual report recorded the final purchase of the famous fig orchard and the acquisition of the Midhat property. But even with these properties, and the right to close the road leading through them, we feared we should not be able to enclose all our grounds with a wall, owing to the intrusion of the triangular piece of ground known as the Denden property. It was decided, however, to build a wall which should entirely separate our own from the Denden property, and this was done, with the two fold effect of completely enclosing our grounds for the first time in our history and of leading the owner to believe we did not care to purchase. He soon offered reasonable terms, and the propoerty was bought in November, 1899. Two new buildings and a large wing to Ada Dodge Memorial Hall have been erected this year, and foundations are now being laid for the George E. Post Hall of Science. The following is the report of the Building Committee for Daniel Bliss Hall:

Ground was broken for the foundations on May 15, 1899. In many places deep trenches were dug before satisfactory rock bottom could be found. The first course of masonry above the foundations was begun on July 1, and allmasonary was finished by December 31. The building was completed on May 15, 1900, just one year after the breaking of ground for foundations. Owing to delay in the arrival, and consequently in the adjusting, of the furniture, the formal occupation of the building did not take place till May 28. The structure is 144 feet in length, 100 indepth (54 at the wings), and 48 in height to the eaves. The cubical contents, exclusive of the roof, is 401,000 cubic feet. Simplicity and dignity of outline characterize the architectural plan of the building. Its site, at the extreme western end of the campus with its long, handsome front facing due east, is well chosen

from a landscape and from every practical point of view. With the exception of the stone for masonry and the tiles for roof, almost all the materials for building were brought from America. Early in September a steamer arrived with a cargo destined for Daniel Bliss Hall. The doors and windows were shipped complete, and had only to be fitted on their arrival. The windows were even glazed, and suffered no more in transit than the usual percentage of loss from breakage which glaziers count on in transport. The Georgia pine flooring has enabled the Committee to lay floors in all study and recitation rooms and in the large assembly room of an exceptionally high grade, and far better adapted to fitting desks than the customary stone floors. At least as much flooring has been left over, owing to the large order sent, as was required by the Committee. A part of the excess has been used in flooring the rooms of the new dormitory, and the rest can probably be disposed of in other ways. The huge timbers sent out for the roof have made a fine and immensely strong structure, but have added to the cost of erection, as a roof, less strong and stable, yet adequate, could have been constructed from material at hand at a less cost. On the other hand, the iron beams, most of which were of considerable size and of great weight, were a distinct saving. They were bought in America at an opportune time, and when delivered on our grounds were cheaper, and certainly of much superior quality than beams of the local market. The fact that they came numbered, drilled, and in every way ready for fitting was a great saving of labor to the Committee. The purchase of locks and all similar fittings in America was also a saving in money, and will be a source of comfort for years, as similar commodities " made in Germany" are unsatisfactory. Another distinct gain in quality of material, with corresponding increase in cost, arose in the purchase of the roebling for the construction of floors. The use of this new method of making floors was an experiment, and established the following facts: First, the cost of fitting the netting between the beams, of laborers, and of purchasing gravel and cement for filling in,about equals the entire cost of making floors in the ordinary way in this country, so that the loss is the price of the roebling itself and its transport; second, the time saved is greatly in favor of the use of roebling, as it takes about five times as long to make a floor by the older method,number of workmen being equal; third, the roebling gives an immensely stronger structure, an entire floor being a single mass of stone and iron. A second experiment has been tried in the Daniel Bliss Hall, namely, the use of stucco instead of the finished stone, either hard or soft, of which all the other college buildings are made. It has not been found much of a saving in money over the use of finished soft stone, but possesses this advantage, that it keeps out dampness in the rainy season, whereas the soft stone of equal cost would have rendered many rooms damp for several years. Its use contributed also to the celerity with which the building was erected.

The most distinctive feature of Daniel Bliss Hall is its perfect adaptation to the needs of the Preparatory Department. There is ample rooms for the development of the school until its membership shall reach 400, a figure which may, perhaps, be considered the limit of expansion of this department. The building is devoted to teaching, the students for the most part living in other buildings. The benefit of separating the study and recitation rooms from the dormitories is self-evident, and when this separation become complete, as in the present case, the benefit is

greatest. Under the old system, quietness in study and recitation rooms was impossible, owing to the presence of dormitories, refectory, kitchen, and administration offices in the same building. In Daniel Bliss Hall there are four large, airy study rooms, one for each class, and immediately adjoining each large room are three smaller rooms, which may simultaneously be used for teaching the class in sections. In this way each class becomes practically a small school in itself, thus making discipline far more simple and allowing greater concentration of the effort of the teaching force. The furniture has, for the most part, been brought from America. It is plain, but adequate to the need. The assembly room is furnished with seats for 400, is lighted by gas, and possesses a fine organ, the furnishings of this room being the gift of Mrs. T. S. Baldwin and Miss G. Baldwin, of Cleveland. The cost of the erection of Daniel Bliss Hall was $30,457.

Your Committee wishes also to report on several other projects intrusted to its care. One of the problems of the College last spring was to provide adequate refectory accommodations. A solution was found in the addition to Ada Dodge Memorial Hall of a wing 80 x 44 feet, the first story of which is used as a dining room capable of seating 220 students, and the second story as a dormitory, containing 11 private rooms, the rental of which pays a good interest on the cost of the whole wing. Ada Dodge Hall now bears no resemblance to its original structure, having twice been greatly extended, and almost annually altered in its internal arrangement. The wing recently erected now brings the total of the building up to 250 feet. The cost of the wing was $4,543.

Although the new dormitory now in process of construction is not quite finished, the Committee wishes to report on the work done. The erection of this dormitory is an experiment. It is designed for those only who will pay rent for their rooms, and it is expected that this income will ultimately pay the cost of the building. The demand for private rooms has of late years been so great that our lack of accommodations in this respect has become a source of annual loss in our income. The building contains 36 rooms and a simple system of baths, and has been so designed that in future years it can be added to in such a way that the completed building will not give the appearance of patchwork. The part now building is only one wing of the proposed future building . The cost will be about $8,000. The funds have been borrowed, by consent of the Trustees, from the Permanent Funds of the Institution. Forty per cent. of this debt have already,by appropriation from the General Fund, been repaid. Your Committee tried the experiment of contracting for the construction of the building, and are unanimous in reporting that, in their belief, contract work is in every respect unsatisfactory.

Your Committee finally report that under their supervision several needed sanitary changes have been made during the past year.

In behalf of the Committee, respectfully submitted,

(signed) Franklin T.Moore.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

The Medical Department is now passing through a critical period of its history. The Turkish Government two years ago granted concessions to the Jesuit Medical Collge in Beirut. For many years we had ourselves striven to obtain from the Porte similar concessions. The present disparity between the two rival medical schools must, unless remedied, lead to marked disability, to say the least, of our own Medical Department. By Turkish law, the Imperial University, at Constantinople, is the only authority which can grant the right to practice medicine in the empire. Until within comparatively few years, medical instruction in the empire was, aside from that given at the Imperial School, very adequate, and the law requiring all candidates to undergo examination before the Imperial Faculty was, and still is, a wise provision, aiming to maintain a high standard in the medical profession. The State Boards of Examiners in the United States are analogous. The establishment of the Syrian Protestant College Medical School, followed by the establishment of the French Medical School under the Jesuits, changes the situation so far as the character of medical instruction in outlying parts of the empire was concerned. But their graduates were required to make the journey to Constantinople and to pass examinations in all branches of medical studies before being given the government permit to practice. Against the principal of government over-sight of the medical profession in the empire there can be no criticism; it is both wise and necessary. The Imperial University, however, early developed a spirit of opposition to the foreign medical schools, both American and French, and the graduates of both institutions, in addition to their journey of over a thousand miles and the delay experienced in undergoing a long list of examinations , had to face the annoyances, which have at times been serious, of being examined at the hands of an unsympathetic faculty. Extraordinary expenditures have at times been necessary before the examinations or the government permit were forthcoming . So far as our own graduates are concerned, they have at the present time to remain from three to six or nine months under constant expense, subjected to such vexations as the Imperial School, or their agents, may devise.

Several years ago our students discovered that by taking their final year in America, they could not only obtain their diploma with great ease, by being admitted to the colloquim at Constantinople, which is merely a formal examination of credentials, they could obtain the government permit to practice and actually return to their homes and open offices before their former classmates had completed their senior year. The American college term is two and a half months shorter than ours. It can be readily understood how great is the inducement for our students to take advantage of this loophole out of their difficulties at the Imperial University.

The Jesuit College has solved the difficulty for themselves by obtaining an Imperial Irade, whereby commissioners are appointed by the government for the purpose of meeting in Beirut and examining the Jesuit students, granting them a full government permit with all necessary documents. It is not known by what means this invaluable concession was obtained, nor how much it costs each condidate for examination before this Board as his share of its expenses. But it creates a disparity between the

French and American institutions which is becoming the subject of much comments by those in the country who are interested in education. Unless we are in a short time placed on equal footing , parents who are investigating the subject of educational facilities for their children will discover in making their choice between a French and an English education, that in French there are better facilities for entrance upon a professional career. The effect is obvious.

We cannot believe that the Medical School has fulfilled its mission in the education of this country, and we dare not see it develop into a school which merely prepares its students in the earlier years of a course that they may enter a foreign school, whether in America, England or Egypt, for graduation, while the rival French school flourishes and becomes an acknowledged leader. The situation is so grave that no effort should be spared to place our own school on equal terms with any other in the East. The following table is instructive:

Class of	As Freshmen*	As Seniors	Per cent of original entries who have graduated.	Left for America or other colleges, ostensibly to escape Constantinople
1890	8	9	100	-
1891	11	9	82	2
1892	10	7	70	2
1893	9	6	60	1
1894	8	7	70	4
1895	12	8	66	2
1896	8	6	60	4
1897	19	4	21	13
1898	21	6	27	13
1899	19	6	28	10
1900	18	8	42	10
1901	15	3(probable)	19 (?)	10 (?)

* Column does not include entries later in course.

The following is the Curator's Report:

The great event of the year in connection with the museums of the college has been the munificent subscription of $40,000 for the erection and fitting up of a Science Hall. By direction of the Trustees, provisional plans, embodying the necessities and wishes of the Faculty in regard to the new building, were prepared, and early in January, forwarded for the consideration of the Trustees. On the 12th of May the architect's sketch of the ground plan was received, and soon after ground was broken for the foundations. About half of the trenches have been excavated, and the foundations are being laid. As soon as the elevation plans and details of construction shall have arrived theerection of the edifice will be pressed with all convenient speed. This building will provide for all probable wants of the College in this direction for many decades to come.

The Pathological Museum has been enriched by the addition of fifteen wax models, illustrating Diseases of the Skin.

The Surgical Museum has been growing by the preparation of the specimens of tumors, calculi, and bone diseases. It is of the greatest practical use to the chair of surgery in illustrating the topics of instruction. The fine apparatus for Roentgen rays has been of much use during the past year. The plant consists of a coil capable of yielding a 10 inch spark, of a storage battery, a gas engine for charging the same by means of a dynamo, of the tubes, diaphragm, and other accessories needed for practical working of the apparatus, and of phonographic plates for the radiographs. Many cases of fracture, dislocations, foreign bodies, as bullets, needles, coins, etc., have been examined, and otherwise impracticable operations for their relief performed. A considerable collection of radiographs has been produced for the Surgical Museum.

The Bacteriological Laboratory has been of more practical use to the students than ever before. In addition to extra time in regular classwork in this department, considerable time has been spent there by the students in the study of cases which they have had in hospital and outdoor work. Two new Leitz microscopes have been added to the number of instruments for work in bacteriology.

The Herbarium has been increased by a large collection of the rarer plants of Lebanon, Anti-Lebanon and the adjacent plateaus, presented by Mr. Bertram V.D.Post. At the request of Howard C. Butler, Esq., the head of the American Exploring Expedition into Northern Syria, Dr. Post was authorized to join the party for six-weeks. He accompanied them into Jebel-Baritha, and thence through Jebel-el-Hass to Zebed, Isriyeh, Jebel-el-Mauredeh, Jebel-er-Rejmein, to Palmyra, and thence southward to Dumeir. A considerable part of this journey was through regions unknown to Europeans. A large collection of plants was made, and will be added to the Herbarium. It contains numerous species new to science, and will add much to our knowledge of the distribution of plants.

Mr. Bertram Post's report on the Botanical Gardens follows:

In addition to the plot of ground used last year, an adjoining plot was laid out into 15 new beds. Seeds of nearly 500 indigenous species were sown, the biennials and perennials started last year being preserved and counted in this number. Over 300 species sprouted and reached various degrees of development. Of 113 Alpine and sub-Alpine species sown, 24 flowered, and of these 18 matured seed. Two species were of rare beauty. A collection of about 200 seedlings, exhibiting cotyledons, was made from the garden, and will be turned over to the College Herbarium in due time.

(signed) Bertram. V.D. Post.

The Laboratory of Histology has been furnished with several new microscopes or accessories to existing instruments.

The physical apparatus has also been augmented by the addition of several valuable instruments and pieces of apparatus.

The Anatomical Museum. - There have been added during the past year to the apparatus of the Anatomical Department two new marble-topped dissecting tables, and a valuable collection of 65 lantern slides illustrating anatomical sections made by Professor His, of Leipsig University.

(signed) George. E. Post, Curator.

The small Maternity and Gynecological Hospital, recommended in the last annual report, was authorized by the Managers and Trustees. It was thought wise to offer the option of inaugurating and maintaining this enterprise to the Curatorium of the Johanniter Hospital. In May of this year we were informed that they could not see their way clear to this undertaking so a committee of the Faculty has been appointed to organize the Hospital. This Committee report progress.

COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

The Collegiate Department has this year been deprived of the valued services of Professor West, and Mr. Mitchell's decease further crippled the department. Dr Moore from the Medical, and Mr. Wood from the Preparatory Departments, accepted classes throughout the year to strengthen the collegiate work, and the arrival of Mr. Fraser relieved the situation still further. Mr. Dugan has also begun his work in the college this year. But the Collegiate Department needs strengthening at several points, and the necessity of increased force will be referred to later in this report. A committee appointed during the year to study this question and other problems in connection with teaching, have advised the establishment of a new chair. The release of Professor Nicely from Treasury work will increase the strength of the classes in English.

The following is the report on the Archaeological Museum:

The additions to the collection of coins during the year have been as follows:

Gold Cufic Coins (Chiefly of the Abbaside Dynasty..... 26

Silver Cufic Coins (Chiefly of the Abbaside Dynasty.....	48
Copper Cufic Coins	6
Silver, Greek and Colonial.....	12
Copper " "	11
Total.....	103

There have been added to the Museum 13 terra-cotta Tesserae from Palmyra, supposed to have been used as business cards or advertisements; 1 terra-cotta lamp and 3 pieces of glass.

(signed) H. Porter.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT

Final steps have been taken toward the opening of this new department next October. The prospects for a prosperous beginning are bright. A committee of the Faculty, appointed to plan the organization of the school, made the following recommendation, which were adopted by the Faculty:

1. That Ada Dodge Memorial Hall be used as the Commercial School building.

2. That English be the language of instruction.

3. That the classes of the school be kept separate from the classes of other departments.

4. That the course cover two years.

5. That a knowledge of three languages be required, the native tongue of the student, English, and the third a choice between French,Turkish and Arabic.

6. That the course of study be provisionally as follows: Penmanship, languages, bookkeeping, business arithmetic, commercial geography,commercial law, commercial history, and economics.

7. That the tuition fee be 10 stg. per annum.

This scheme of organization will be further referred to in this report.

It may be mentioned that since the public announcement of this course, sundry Beirut and Egyptian newspapers have given notice that the Jesuit College is about to undertake a similar enterprise.

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT

The installation of Professor West as Principal of the Preparatory School, marks a new era in that Department. The following is his report for the year:

The entire number of students registered in the department during the year has been 241. The highest number in any previous year was 205, in 1898-99. By classes, the registration has been: Fourth Form (Class A)

56; Third Form (Class B), 56; Second Form (Class C),75; First Form (Class D), 54. The highest enrollment in any one month was 229, in January and March; the lowest 207, in June. There have been 45,300 days (125 years) of school attendance during the year, over 97 per cent. of the registered attendance. One hundred and forty five of the whole number have been boarders, and 96 day scholars. The rule requiring students from a distance to enter as boarders has been strictly enforced, a few exceptions having been made for good reasons. The working of the rule has been eminently satisfactory in lessening discontent arising from the greater liberties of day scholars. One applicant for admission refused to enter because of the rule, but we probably lost little by his action. The large number of Moslems (23) is noteworthy. While there has been no special trouble with them, they are not a particularly desirable class of students. Most of them are from Egypt.

The considerable increase in numbers during th year strained our accommodations to the utmost, both in dormitory space and in study and class rooms. We were obliged to arrange a new study room in Ada Dodge Memorial Hall to accommodate the overflow from the regular study rooms, and were forced to use one, and sometimes two recitation rooms in College Hall, an arrangement inconvenient and troublesome to both departments. All of this created a heavy demand on the school staff for supervision and management. With this statement, the annual complaint of cramped quarters disappears from the department reports, as far as study and recitation rooms are concerned, for many years to come.

On Monday, May 28th, the Fourth Form, with a ringing cheer, entered Daniel Bliss Hall. Within the next week the rest of the school followed. There has been but little difficulty in readjusting the school to its new quarters, and teachers and scholars alike testify to the inspiration that has come from the airy study rooms, and from the quiet and order that pervade the building. The arrangement of the building, which gives each class a separate study room, with its recitation rooms immediately adjoining, leaves nothing to be desired. The building make a fine appearance; but we have good reason to be proud of it more especially for its adaptation to the needs of the school. We pray that much good may be done within its walls. If we but rise to our opportunities, we will build a worthy monument, indeed, to the honored name it bears.

The year opened with an increase of staff over that of the previous year by the addition of the Principal, one Syrian instructor and the instructor in Turkish. Almost immediately, however, we lost the larger part of the services of Mr. Wood, owing to his transfer to the Collegiate Department to fill the vacancy created by the death of Mr. Mitchell. This left us with but one American teacher with previous experience in the school, and with but two Americans to live in the buildings. A few weeks later another Syrian instructor was engaged, and at the end of November the arrival of Mr. Fraser gave us half the time of another American. By giving every one hard work, we had just enough force to permit of the division of all classes into two sections each.

All the staff, Syrian and American, have worked with the greatest harmony and in an earnest spirit of co-operation. This has not only enabled us to perform the extra duties of discipline and supervision, and to overcome the other difficulties of the year arising from crowded quarters, etc., without friction, but there has been a pleasantness and a readiness in the performance of duty which has greatly lightened the work of the Principal and added much to the efficiency of the school. In this connection, the Principal wishes to record his high appreciation of the value of Mr.Jessup's services as Assistant Principal. He had charge of many of the details of management and discipline, in addition to very heavy work in teaching, and all duties were cared for alike with great conscientiousness and with great success. His term of service now expires, to the great regret of the whole school.

The Principal has spent much time in inspecting classes. This work has not been as extensive and as systematic as was planned, but it has been of considerable value. It has put him in touch with practically all the classes, has acted as a spur to the students and as a help to the teachers. The latter fully understand its purpose, and cordially cooperate. Next year further help will be given by the revival of the teacher's meetings, unavoidably suspended this year.

The course of study has not been radically changed in any particular. The year has been one of observation and study on the part of the Principal, and, to some slight degree, of experiment. The course needs readjustment and revision, but he is not ready to make any definite suggestions. Effort has principally been expended in freshening up the old courses by the introduction of new text books and reading books, and by giving a greater degree of definiteness to class work, especially in the languages. The introduction of Turkish has been only a qualified success, partly owing to the inexperience of the teacher in this sort of work, and partly from the mixed character of the classes. Turkish is easy for Arabic-speaking students, difficult for Greeks; and Greeks from Cyprus all desire to learn it.

The Principal began the year with the theory that it is a confession of weakness to send away a pupil; he still holds to it in a modified form. But he has learned that some natures will not respond to well-meant endeavors to reform them, and he now believes that there is a certain class of incorrigibles whose presence can well be dispensed with at the beginning of the year, before their example has had a chance to work harm among their companions. Several students were requested to withdraw during the year. Much kindness and patience were shown them, but they failed to respond, and the seeming leniency in their cases was misunderstood both by them and by others. Aside from two cases of stealing and one of entrance into a teacher's room in search of a set of examination questions, the most serious offences were those of deliberate endeavour to annoy teachers on duty and to destroy their authority. A severe struggle with the smoking question resulted in at least banishing the open violation of the rule, and probably in materially lessening the amount . For the Preparatory Department the rule forbidding smoking is unquestionably necessary and beneficial,principally as a means of keeping young boys from the temptation of learning the habit.

Looking back over the year many defects appear, many things to discourage, with some successes. But there is always inspiration in great possibilities; and the fact that during a single academic year 125 year of young life were spent within the walls of this school, gives a conception of the possibility of a far-reaching influence on the life and thought of the East which is truly inspiring. God grant we may reach these possibilities to the full.

Respectfully submitted,

(signed) Robert H. West, Principal.

LIBRARY.

The following is the Librarian's report:

The number of books added to the Library during the past year is 445, of which 378 were by purchase and 67 were donated. The expenses have been $736.34, of which $721,04 were for books and periodicals. The whole number of books now in the Library is 9,533, and the number of issues during the year 9,320, of which 1,142 were drawn by medical students, 3,277 by collegiate, and 3,828 by preparatory students. The professors and instructors have drawn 1,073 volumes. The whole number of students who have drawn books is 373, as follows: 74 medical, 107 collegiate and 192 preparatory. The reference books have been very largely consulted. It is estimated that 13,000 volumes have been thus used during the year, showing the increasing use of the Library for purposes of study.

(signed) H. Porter, Librarian.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE BOARD OF MANAGERS.

1. That the plan of organization of the Commercial Department,as above noted, be adopted.

2. That in view of his long and acceptable services, and his recent publication of text books on Arabic literature, the degree of Master of Arts be conferred upon Professor Jabr M. Dumit.

3. That a full Professorship of Pharmacy be established, to be filled by a graduate Pharmacist, the present Instructionship of Pharmacy to be abolished.

4. That addition of a course in Therapeutics to the medical curriculum be authorized.

5. That another professorship, to include physics and other branches at present taught by tutors, be established in the Collegiate Department.

6. That Mr. Nicely's resignation as Local Treasurer be accepted. The Facultydesire in this connection to speak of the faithful, honest and eminentlysuccessful work of Professor Nicely in the Treasury, and to record their regret that the combined duties of the English professorship and the Treasury have become too heavy for one man to bear.

7. That Mr. Stuart D. Jessup be appointed Local Treasurer with full professorial standing.

8. That Mr. Charbonnier be granted the title of Adjunct Professor, and that his services be permanently engaged at the rate of £150 stg. per annum without board.

9. That the contracts of Messrs Khauli, Rasi, Tabet and Shaheen be renewed for one year at an advance of 1 stg. monthly and of Mr.Aftimus at his present salary.

10. That Mr. Zaki Kamar be engaged as tutor in the Preparatory Department at a salary of£ 2 stg. per month.

11. That Mr. Perrini be engaged to teach French 12 hours per week at the rate of 125 francs per month without board.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Owing to the vastly increased amount of clerical work in the Treasurer's Office, an elaborate system of double entry book-keeping has been devised, and was put in operation at the beginning of the fiscal year, July 1, 1900. So great has been the work of this office that the appointment of Mr. Jessup as Assistant Treasurer has been amply justified, and the effort of his wholetime will doubtless be required in administering the office.

Following is the Treasurer's report for the past year:

The sum totals of the Balance Sheet (2,282,856 piastres, or$81,531) indicate the handling of a large sum of money by the Local Treasurer during the past fiscal year. This is an increase of 884,729 piastres ($31,597) over last year, and is due chiefly to the large building operations in progress during the year. The most interesting part of the Treasurer's report is the net balance. The annual upward tendency of this balance is very gratifying to the Local Treasury. The large net balance this year, 100,548½ piastres ($3,592.44) is due to the increase in the number of students and to the fact that the year was begun with a net balance from last year of $2,755.62. The increase in the number of students augmented the surplus in the "Board and Tuition Account" no less than 43,320 piastres, or $1,539.64. The additional and special expenditures for the year include:

Appropriation for Dormitory Fund.....	£400	
Balance of Taxes Unpaid.....	20	
Shipment of Iron Beds, Woven Wire Mattresses.	94	
Passage Money and Salary of New Matron.....	46	15/0
Professor Day (increase of salary).....	75	
Mr. S.D. Jessup (salary).....	100	
Mr. Charbonnier (salary).....	63	
Syrian Instructors (increase over last year).	96	
Total.....	£894	15/0 ($4,349)

The scholarships for the past year have amounted to £916 ($4,580), an increase of£ 76 over last year's distribution. The cost of the Denden

property, together with $158 for due and unpaid taxes on general property, was covered by a special remittance of $1,650. The total receipts for the credit of the building fund of Daniel Bliss Hall (from which also the cost of the wing to Ada Dodge Memorial Hall has been drawn) have been $35,000, including special remittances of $2,000 of the amount paid by Mr. John Wanamaker, and voted by the Trustees to the Building Fund, and $3,000 by special remittance at another time. The small balance of $50 to the credit of this fund, together with lumber valued at $350, will be needed for the introduction of gas into Daniel Bliss Hall. Large bills for furniture for Daniel Bliss Hall have found their way to the Local Treasurer marked "Paid." The cost of the Ada Dodge Memorial Hall extension was $4,543, and of Daniel Bliss Hall $30,457.

The establishment of the Commercial School and the proposed increase in the number of professors and instructors in all departments will make heavy demands on the treasury. The new Dormitory debt of about $6,000 should be paid as soon as the local funds will permit.

Of the gross balance (323,139.15 piastres, or $11,541.00) there is due the Special Funds and Accounts the following sums:

To the Theodore Fund.....piastres,	13,865	00=	$	495	18
" Library Fund.....	3,740	20=		139	59
" Apparatus Fund.....	16,906	35=		603	81
" Daniel Bliss Hall Account...	1,460	35=		52	17
" Dormitory Account.....	59,539	10=	2,126		40
" George E. Post Hall Account.	127,078	15=	4,538		51
Piastres,	222,590	35=	$7,955		66

Gross Balance.....piastres,	323,139	15
Less Amounts Due Special Funds and Accounts	222,590	35
Net Cash Balance piastre	100,548	20
(= £735 5/0, or $3,592 44)		

There is due also to the General Fund the amount it has paid for books above what is has received from the sale of books (i.e. the value of the present stock of books): 27,473 piastres or £200 18/0 or $976 40.

In retiring from the office of Local Treasurer, I desire to express my sincere appreciation of the cordial sympathy and real help of the President and all the members of the Faculty, and of the wise counsel and never-failing encouragement of the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees. Any success of the Local Treasurer during th past four years has been due more to this united support than to any other cause. I ask that the same cordial aid may be extended to my successor, Mr. Stuart D. Jessup. It is because of his eminent fitness for the position of Local Treasurer that I take pleasure in turning over to him a work which I have learned to love.

Respectfully submitted.

(signed) J.W.Nicely, Local Treasurer.

On Sunday, July 8, the baccalaureate sermon was preached in the Assembly Hall by the President on the subject: "Follow me, and I will make you fishers of men". Prize declamations in the Collegiate Department took place Saturday evening, and in the Preparatory Department on Monday, in Ada Dodge Memorial Hall. This evening we will graduate 8 in Medicine, 10 in Pharmacy, 5 in the Arts, and 42 from the Preparatory Department; in all 65 students.

We cannot close this report without making an earnest and hopeful plea for that which this college most needs. Heretofore the annual increase in the number of students has been a financial benefit, but we are reaching the "point of diminishing returns", where a relatively small increase of students will mean for us an increase of teaching force out of all proportion to the gain in students. There are clear indications of a very rapid and constant growth in the number of students who will come to us for our teaching, and if we are to walk in the path seemingly so clearly pointed out, our Endowment Fund must be increased. The supreme need of this institution is to-day a total endowment fund of $500,000.

Respectfully submitted,

Daniel Bliss, President.

Syrian Protestant College,
Beirut, Syria, July 11, 1900.

BALANCE SHEET,1899-1900

Dr.		Cr.
101,339 10	Balance July 1, 1899	
479,306 10	Salary Account	611,043 05
598,952 10	Board and Tuition Account	313,381 20
239,288 15	Miscellaneous Account	283,639 10
164,785 25	Land and Wall Account	46,788 05
5,729 25	Theodore Fund	2,902 00
24,333 10	Library Fund	29,401 10
21,442 15	Apparatus Fund	22,923 05
44,630 30	Book Account	49,006 00
523,200 30	Bliss Hall	480,437 35
	Ada Dodge Memorial	26,964 00
140,333 15	Post Hall	13,255 00
139,515 15	Dormitory Fund	79,976 05
	Balance July 1, 1900	323,139 15
2,282,856 30	The above is a correct copy of the general summary of the audited accounts of the college for the year 1899-1900. George E. Post Auditor.	2,282,856 30

BALANCE SHEET IN UNITED STATES MONEY

$3,619 35 ..	Balance July 1, 1899	
17,118 10	Salary Account	21,823 00
21,391 15	Board and Tuition Account	11,192 20
1,403 14	Miscellaneous Account	10,129 90
5,885 18	Land and Wall Account	1,671 00
204 60	Theodore Fund	103 60
869 03	Library Fund	1,050 00
765 80	Apparatus Fund	818 87
1,593 93	Book Account	1,750 21
18,685 71	Bliss Hall	17,158 46
	Ada Dodge Memorial	963 00
5,011 90	Post Hall	473 40
4,982 68	Dormitory Fund	2,856 28
	Balance July 1,1900	11,540 65
$81,530 57		$81,530 57

EXPLANATION OF SUMMARY.

SALARY ACCOUNT

Dr.		Cr.	
To remittances from America,		By Salaries of Professors and Instructors.	
£ 3,200 General Fund		Passage Money Messrs.Hall and Wisner	80
£ 200 Hospital Fund			

BOARD AND TUITION ACCOUNT

To receipts from Students for Board	$12,462 69	By Household Expenses,Salaries of Matrons, Cash Returned to Students, Wages of Servants, etc	
To receipts from Students for Tuition	$8,928 46		

LAND AND WALL ACCOUNT

To Transfer from General Fund	$4,214 18	To purchase of Denden Property	$1,492 00
Special Permit for Denden Property	1,650 00	Back Taxes.....	158 00

MISCELLANEOUS ACCOUNT

To Diploma Fees, $435; Sale of Milk and Calves, $25; Interest on Money in Bank, $35; Rent Marquand House, $221; Sale of Hogs, $148; Fees from Technical Courses, $175; Fines,Sale of Figs, etc.,etc.	By Repairs; Tuning Organ;Maps; Microscopes; Loss on Exchange; Summer Work in Observatory and Hospital; X-Ray Tubes and Photographs; Press Bills; Transfers to Land and Wall Fund and Dormitory Fund; Gas into Ada Dodge Memorial Hall, etc., etc.

THEODORE FUND ACCOUNT

To Sales of "Flora"$55; West's "Arithmetic," $108; Dumit's "Philosophy of Style," $17.	By Publication Account of West's "Arithmetic"..... $ 27 Publication Dumit's "Style". $ 77

LIBRARY FUND ACCOUNT

To remittance,$487; Rent of "Annex", $380	By Payments to Librarian.... $804

APPARATUS FUND ACCOUNT

To remittance,$486; Technical Fees, $278	By Apparatus Purchases..... $450

BOOK ACCOUNT

Dr.		Cr.	
To sales of Books.....	$1,594	By Payments to Book Dealers.	$1,750

DANIEL BLISS HALL FUND ACCOUNT AND ADA DODGE MEMORIAL HALL. EXTENSION ACCOUNT.

To remittances.....	$31,000	By Building Expenses.	

DORMITORY ACCOUNT

To cash from Endowment Fund....	$3,000	By Government Permit to Build	$83
Transfer from General Fund..	1,944	Building Expenses	

GEORGE E. POST HALL ACCOUNT.

To Remittance.....	$5,000	By Expenses (Foundations)...	$474

ABSTRACT OF LIBRARY ACCOUNT,1899-1900

To Books purchased piastre	5,561	10	By Remittances from New York	13,675	00
Periodicals	3,035	25	Income from Annex	15,726	10
Binding	1,592	30	Fines	178	10
Incidentals	428	00	Incidentals.....	20	00
Balance to new account.	9,171	10	Balance from Last Account	189	15
	29,788	35		29,788	35

Examined and compared with the audited accounts, and found to be a true abstract.

June 25, 1900 Franklin T. Moore,Auditor.

Board of Managers of the Syrian Protestant College.

Minutes:

A Special Meeting of the Board of Managers was held at 7.30 P.M., December 14th, 1900, at the house of Rev. F.E. Hoskins. The call for the meeting was "to consider the needs of the College arising from the continued growth."

The following members were present:
The President, U. S. Consul G. Bie Raundal, Rev.Messrs.H.H.Jessup, G.E.Post, W. Bird, S.Jessup, O.J. Hardin, F.W. March, W.K. Eddy, D.Ira Harris, F.E.Hoskins, W.S.Nelson, G.C.Doolittle, and Mr. E.G.Freyer.

The meeting was opened by prayer led by Rev. W.K. Eddy.

The President presented a communication from the Faculty embodying a number of recommendations, which were then discussed and adopted:

1. The engagement of a permanent professor as Assistant or Associate Principal of the Preparatory Department.

2. That the salary of Mr. Jereidini for 1901-02 be £84 stg., and of Mr. Khauli be £80 stg.; and that for 1902-03 and thereafter they be £100 stg. each with the title of Adjunct Professor.

3. That two American and two Syrian instructors be added to the present staff of the Preparatory Department. If the professor in the first recommendation be appointed, only one new American will be required.

4. That the salary of Professor Dumit be £150 stg. from October, 1901.

5. That a new American instructor be engaged to devote a part of his time to the Collegiate Department and the remainder to the Commercial Department.

6. That the minimum age for entrance to the Preparatory Department be eleven years.

7. That Fisk Hall be completed at once for occupation in October, 1901, in accordance with the authorization of the Board of Trustees in 1899.

Rev. G.E. Post reported that on the day of this meeting the corner-stone of the new Science Hall was well and duly laid by the U.S. Consul, G. Bie Raundal, Esq.

After the Minutes were read and adopted, the meeting was adjourned sine die.

F.E. Hoskins, Secretary.

To the Board of Managers of the Syrian Protestant College.

Gentlemen:

In the year 1896 the Faculty called the attention of the Board of Managers to "the crowded condition of the Preparatory Department." As a result of the information then given, Morris K. Jessup Hall was transferred to the College and adapted for the use of Class A and for private dormitory rooms. It was supposed at that time that the accommodations thus secured would be sufficient for many years. Two years later, however, owing to the great increase of students, especially in the Medical and Preparatory Departments, the Faculty called the attention of the Managers to the fact that the institution had again reached its limits, except in the Collegiate Department. It was then stated that we anticipated a considerable increase both in the Preparatory Department and in the Medical Department, and we therefore asked for additional accommodations. The Managers thereupon recommended the erection of a new building on the western part of the campus for the Preparatory Department, and a Science Hall for the use largely of the Medical Department. The new preparatory building then authorized has been erected, capable of holding, so far as study and recitation rooms are concerned, 400 students, and sleeping room for 60 students. An addition was also made to the Ada Dodge Memorial Hall for a dining room, instead of providing one in the new building, as once suggested. The Trustees authorized, also in connection with the needs of the Preparatory Department, the erection of a dormitory, one-third of which has been built. The Science Hall, authorized for the relief of the Collegiate, but mainly of the Medical Department, is now in process of erection.

It was intimated in that report of 1898 that we might reasonably expect the number of students in four years time to reach 500. Only two years have passed, and we have on the register 535 names, the increase being mainly in the Preparatory, Commercial and Medical Departments. Moreover, should the average increase in the number of students during the past five years continue, next year we should have 583 students; if the average increase of the past three year continues, we should have 608; if we should increase next year as we have this, we should have 640 students. But if only one-half the average increase of the past three years continues, we should have 575 students, this last figure being a conservative estimate of our probable number for 1901-02.

One of the principal causes of the large increase of students in latter years is the widening influence of the college outside of Syria. For twenty years our patrons were mostly confined to the Lebanons and the coast from Tyre to Tripoli. Now we have men from Greece, Turkey-in-Europe, Persia, Mesopotamia, Asia Minor, the Greek Islands, Cyprus, Syria and Egypt. This was anticipated by the founders of the College. All of the first circulars, issued in commending the scheme of building a college,included the phrase "for Syria and adjacent countries". Dr. Thompson wrote in 1863 what might have then seemed visionary, but which now seems almost an approaching reality: " The college ought to be, and with God's blessing will be, the very centre and fountain of coming literature and learning from India westward to Mogador".

In connection with this remarkable extension of the area of college influence, it may be stated that the increase of students means a directly proportionate increase in the income of the college, for, of the £ 950 disbursed this year in scholarship aid, all of it, with the exception of £83, is given to students from the Syrian mission field and from the immediately neighboring fields of Lattakia, Damascus and Palestine. The attractive power of financial help is thus not a cause of our rapidly extending influence in distant lands.

Another cause for the increase of students is the establishment of the Commercial School. Twelve have entered that school, and evidently many more are here to prepare themselves to enter hereafter. The establishment of this department is also in accord with the plan of the original founders, who contemplated in due time to add not only a course in business training, but also courses in engineering and in law and jurisprudence.

In view, then of our needs today, and of the probably increased need of the coming year, we suggest:

1. The engagement of a permanent professor, who shall act as Assistant or Associate Principal of the Preparatory School. The school now numbers 296, and has accommodations for 400. It is not improbable that the Department will in a very few years reach this. The faculty is strongly convinced that in the best interests of the Department that a second professor be assigned to it: At present, of the corps of 19 instructors in the Department, only one is permanent. All the 18 assistants, both Syrian and American, scarcely grasp the deeper demands of their work before they leave, either to return to America or to seek more remunerative positions in Egypt or elsewhere. The burden of administration, of discipline, of extending and perfecting the curriculum, of inducting young teachers into their work and supervising the methods of teachers, of safeguarding, as far as possible, the moral and religious influences which surround the students of the Department, all fall directly on the Principal, and under present arrangement can be shared only to a limited extent. This recommendation is made partly to relieve the Principal of overwork, but more particularly to introduce into the Preparatory Department another American professor, whose influence in quiding the development and in assisting in the administration of this large school may be continuous and permanent.

2. The need of retaining the services of certain Syrian instructors who, through experience and aptitude, have become valuable, is evident,and to this end the Faculty clearly see the necessity of raising the salaries of such Syrian instructors to prevent them from seeking important and well-paid positions in Egypt and elsewhere. The Faculty therefore recommend that the salaries of Mr. Jureidine for 1901-1902 be named at £84 stg., and of Mr. Khauli for the same year at 80 stg., and that for 1902-1903 and thereafter their salaries be £100 stg.each, and that the title of Adjunct Professor be granted when their salaries shall reach £100.

3. The engagement of two American and two Surian instructors in addition to the present staff of the Preparatory Department. This recommendation is based upon the need of the present moment, and will be still more urgent next year. If the professor above recommended be appointed,

only one new American would be required.

4. That the salary of Professor Dumit be named at£ 150 per annum from October, 1901.

5. That a new American instructor be engaged to devote a part of his time to the Collegiate Department, the need arising from the transference of Messrs. Patch and Beck to other departments, and the remainder of his time to the Commercial School, a second class in that department necessitating next year a stronger teaching force.

6. That the minimum age of entrance to the Preparatory Department be eleven years.

7. That Fisk Hall be completed at once, for occupation in October, 1901. This new dormitory was authorized directly by the Trustees at a special meeting in the fall of 1899, the authorization being accompanied with an offer to invest up to $20,000 from the Permanent Funds of the institution. The Faculty thought it wiser to erect only such part of the entire building as they determined necessary to meet the them present need. It was stipulated that this building, or the wing of it then to be erected, should be devoted entirely to private rooms, it having been estimated that the rentals would suffice to pay the interest of 4 per cent. required by the Trustees for the loan. It was supposed that the erection of a single wing would meet the needs of the institution in respect of private rooms for at least five years.

The west wing of the building was accordingly erected, and was ready for occupation at the opening of this college year. Contrary to the expectation of the Faculty, not only was the whole building at once filled to its full capacity, but the demandfor private rooms has exceeded our supply by at least 20 per cent. In other words, it is imperative, in the judgement of the Faculty, that the whole building, as projected by the Trustees, be erected at once. We therefore, recommend to the Board of Managers the sanctioning of the completion of this dormitory hall.

It may be interesting to note that the west wing has been erected and fitted up at a cost of $7,700, which is $600 below the orginal estimate of the Faculty. Of this sum, about $4,000 have been paid out of the General Fund of the college, and $3,000 of the Permanent Funds have been invested, the Faculty desiring to refund this as rapidly as possible. The west wing now pays an interest of almost 10 per cent., and a conservative estimate of the interest which will accrue from the entire building is 6 or 6 ½ per cent.

Respectfully submitted.

Beirut,December 14,1900 D. Bliss.

Thirty-fifth Annual Report of the Syrian Protestand College to the Board of Managers 1900-1901.

Beirut, July 10th,1901.

Board of Trustees. New York. Morris K. Jessup, President. D. Stuart Dodge, Treasurer, William. E. Dodge. Samuel S. Dennis. Alexander Maitland V. Everit Macy.

Minutes of the Thirty-fifth Annual Meeting.

The Annual Meeting of the S.P. C. Board of Managers was held at the Faculty Rooms at 9 a.m., July 10th, 1901.

The President, Dr. Bliss, was in the chair.

The following members were present:

Consul G. Bie Raondal, Dr. H.H. Jessup, Rev. Geo. E. Post, Rev.Messrs Samuel Jessup, O.J. Hardin, G.A.Ford, Dr. Ira Harris, Rev.Geo.M. Mackie, Dr.Wm. Carslaw, Rev. F.E.Hoskins, Rev. Wm. Jessup and Mr. E.G.Freyer.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. F.E. Hoskins.

The Rev. Howard S. Bliss, of Upper Montclair, N.J., was invited to sit with the Board at its deliberations.

The Minutes of the last Annual Meeting and of the Special Meeting were read.

The Annual Report of the Corporation and of the Board of Trustees was then read.

The Annual Report of the Faculty, covering all the departments, for 1900-1901, and that of the Treasurer of the College, for the same period, was presented by the President, read, accepted, and then taken up seriatim.

Change of Corporate Name.

Voted, That the Board of Managers recommend to the Trustees to take the necessary legal steps to change the corporate name of the Institution to Syrian Protestant University.

Department of Biblical Archaeology.

Voted, That the Board of Managers cordially emphasize the importance of a definite organization of the Department of Biblical Archaeology with a suitable endowment.

Primary Boarding School

Whereas, There is a constant and growing demand in Syria and Egypt for good boarding school facilities for very young boys, and

Whereas, There is so little good Christian home training in these lands, making such facilities for the very young imperative, and

Whereas, The domestic, educational and disciplinary care of such boys differs materially from that of the older boys, and

Whereas, The College is already proposing to raise the age of admission to the Preparatory Department,

Voted, That the Board of Managers welcome with great cordiality the suggestions made in the Annual Report regarding the establishment of a distinct Primary Department upon separate premises, and desire to press upon the Board of Trustees the importance of the earliest practicable decision to carry out those suggestions, even though there should be necessarily some delay in the execution of the plans for the same.

The following Recommendations were then discussed and adopted:

Jureidini. 1. That the salary of Mr. Jureidini be increased to £100 (£120 without board) to take effect October, 1901

Perrini. 2. The increase of Mr. Perini's salary to £120 without board beginning October,1901, in view of his hereafter giving all his time to teaching.

Rasi. 3. The increase of Mr. Rasi's salary to £5 per month from October, 1901.

Tabit. 4. The increase of Mr.N. Tabit's salary to £5 per month from October, 1901.

A. Salibi. 5. The engagement of Mr. Amin Salibi of the present Senior class at £5 per month for two years.

K. Tabit. 6. The engagement of Mr. Kahalil Tabit of the present Senior class at £2 per month.

Jurdak. 7. The engagement of Mr. Mansur Jurdak of the present Senior class at £2 per month.

Kessab. 8. The engagement of Mr. Shukri Kessab, class of 1899, as Assistant Librarian at £5 per month.

Ladakis. 9. The engagement of Mr. Triantophyllo Ladakis of the Senior Pharmacy class as Demonstrator in Chemistry and Instructor in the Practice of Pharmacy at six Napoleons per month with board.

Marq. House. 10. That the rental of the Marquand House be abolished.

Commercial. Course. 11. That the Commercial Course be extended to three years, the course being so arranged that the first two years will satisfactorily educate students who seek merely clerical training.

Diploma. 12. That a Diploma with the degree of Bachelor of Commerce be granted to those who satisfactorily complete the three years course; that a certificate setting forth the range of the work accomplished be granted to those satisfactorily completing the two years' course.

German. 13. That a course in German be authorized to be established at the descretion of the Faculty.

Fraser. 14. That the resignation of Mr. Fraser be accepted to take effect Sept. 30th, 1901.

Chamorel. 15. That the regisnation of Prof.Chamorel be accepted to take effect Sept. 30, 1901.

ADOPTION OF REPORT.

The Report of the Faculty was then adopted as a whole and one ordered to be filed and another sent to the Board of Trustees in New York.

The Members of Class 11 of the Board of Managers were then nominated for re-election.

The following Officers were then elected for the coming year: Vice-President, Dr. Crawford; Curator, Rev. Geo. E. Post; Auditor, F.E. Hoskins; Secretary, F.E. Koskins.

After the minutes were read and adopted, the meeting was adjourned sine die.

F.E. Hoskins, Secretary.

To the Board of Managers of the Syrian Protestant College.

Gentlemen,

In presenting the Thirty-fifth Annual Report, we are reminded that men die, and that institutions live. Only four who were members of this board 35 years ago are now members, and only 2 are present here today. All the original trustees have passed away. The College has not passed away, and in so far as it is founded in righteousness, will continue in one form or another for centuries. Its success has seldom been equalled in the history of educational institutions. We commenced the College in 1866, in three small hired rooms, and continued to occupy rented houses for seven years. Now we have a campus of 35 acres with its commodious buildings in which there are 365 rooms, varying in size from the Assembly Hall and the chapel in Daniel Bliss Hall with seating capacity of 800 and 400, down to bedrooms for the accommodation of two or three. The number of students has increased from 16 to 544. Great progress has been made in the line of selfsupport. In the first year 81 ½% paid nothing, this year only 3% pay nothing. Then only 12½% paid in full, this year 74% pay in full. Then only 6¼% paid in part, now 23% pay in part. The amount disbursed this year as scholarship aid is only 15½% of the total cash received from students for board and tuition fees. This willingness to pay for an education is remarkable, for this people have been accustomed to receive the charities of Europe for centuries. They commended Paul's practice in collecting for the poor saints at Jerusulem, but disregarded his later announcement that if any provide not for his own, especially those of his own house, he hath denied the Faith and is worse than infidel. The question of self-support was ably discussed at the Congress of Missions last year in New York. Perhaps the history of our College along this line may be an object lesson in solving the most difficult problem which missionary societies are called upon to consider. In the Annual Report of 1868 it was said " the number of paying students is very small; and while we hope that the charity students may be still increased, yet we trust that in the future their number in proportion to the number of paying students will be small" It was then said "that every effort should be made to induce parents to pay in full for the education of their sons; the success of the College and the good of the country demand it." One generation has passed away since these words were written, but during all that time this aim has been steadily in view, and the College has as a result become as nearly self-supporting as the colleges and universities in Europe and America. The proportion of income from fees as compared with the income from endowment is probably greater with us than with them. But this state of things will be reversed when our courses of study are increased, when our large classes are divided and subdivided for efficient work, when we advance, as we must, from the more elementary to the higher grades of education in all departments when we approach to the standard of Harvard, Yale and Princeton, then we must, as do they, depemd largely for income upon endowments. From this time on we may expect an increase of income from fees, but in a far less proportion than the increase in the cost of administration. This is the law of all growing institutions.

The reference to our approaching to the standard of our best American colleges is made soberly. Forty years ago, when those missionaries who first thought of establishing the College published the statements that the College would extend its influence from India to North Africa,and would prepare men not only in literature and philosophy but also in medicine, commerce, law, engineering and other professions, it might well have been called a dream. But to-day we see our way clear to make this early vision a reality. We stand at the threshold of as great an opportunity as can confront any educational institution. Our range of influence is rapidly, and by no process of forcing, extending over wide areas,ranging from Greece,Persia and Arabia far into Upper Egypt. There is a steady impulse toward liberal, and especially toward technical education. We would fail in our grasp of the situation if we did not note especially this tendency toward the technical professions. The same spirit which stimulates so many American college students to enter the fields, of journalism, law, agriculture, business, etc., is beginning to operate in the Levant and in Egypt, and this constitutes one of our opportunities.

At our faculty meetings suggestions are constantly made looking toward the strengthening and expanding of our courses. These suggestions from our professors arise from close study of the peculiar problems each is pursuing along the line of his own work. If they could all be grouped together, correlated and put into execution, we should be a university.But these suggestions are in many cases met by a non-possumus owing to lack of funds. A glance at the Treasurer's Report will show a gratifying balance even after some heavy extraordinary expenses. But as pointed out at the beginning of this report, if we eneter the field to which we believe we are called, our local income, though now relatively large, will become relatively small. Our balance sheets shows prosperity; it is a prosperity which demonstrates our health and the reality of our steady progress; it is not a prosperity on which we can draw for those enlargements which our continued progress demands. Our net balance has money value, but it has a greater moral value in demonstrating the soundness of our work.

Such expansion as we contemplete must be accomplished gradually. A comparison of our status ten years ago with our work today reveals a growth in number of students, number of teachers, and amount of money handled, of nearly 277%. We see our way clear to a growth in the decade to come nearly as remarkable in the number of students, and far more remarkable in the direction of efficiency and true educational power. But we have reached the limit of growth in any direction unless our Endowment Fund is increased. If we strengthen our courses, offer new lines of work, provide new professional outlets, then we must increase our corps of professors. Again, if without increasing our educational facilities we should have a fair increase of students, the mere increase would so strain the capacity of the teachers, especially in the Collegiate and the Preparatory Departments, that to maintain our high efficiency the classes would have to be divided. There again more teachers would be called for. Increase of students is almost certain; increased facilities for instruction,expanded courses, new departments, are necessary if we hope to continue our healthy growth of the past. So strong is the current throughout these lands toward the type of education represented in our moral and intellectual

standards, that to fail to meet it in fair measure would mean a reaction. We must grow; or, we shall retrograde. When we ask for a million dollars, as we shall, we do so in the matured conviction of our need if we are to be expected to lead in moral and educational development. The great need of the Institution is an immediate increase in the Endowment Fund to $500,000; in seven years it should be $750,000 and in twelve years a million dollars. No such statement should be forwarded to the Board of Trustees and our friends in America without being accompanied by the expression of our gratitude for all our history, and by the assurance that this estimate is founded on close study.

Since our growth must proceed slowly and in response to legitimate stimulus, it may be asked along what line our first steps should be taken. There are in particular three points where initial steps should begin at once. They are Hospital expansion,reorganization of the Collegiate Department, and the establishment of a primary school. In December, 1900, the Secretary of the Board of Trustees communicated with the faculty desiring certain information concerning the hospital work and needs. A statement was prepared in reply setting forth in detail the information desired. The second item mentioned, the needs of the College Department, is one of the most pressing problems of the Institution. The most efficient solution lies in placing all the principal courses in the hands of trained, scholarly, permanent professors. There would still be sufficient work to demand a regular supply of American tutors on the three-years' basis. Thus to increase the College staff of professors from three, including the President, to seven not including the President, with two adjunct professors and three tutors, means a large increase in the expenses of the department. It must always remain a cardinal principle with us to maintain the highest standard of efficiency; if any department falls below the standard, it endangers the success of the whole institution. This means an increase of four chairs, two of which, now taught by tutors, have already been sanctioned by the Board of Trustees, but for which there are no funds. Indeed there are now four chairs voted by the trustees, for which no financial provision is made; viz., the professorships of Pharmacy,Physical Science and a part of Mathematics, the Principal and Associate Principal of the Preparatory Department.

The third idea mentioned is a logical outcome of the second. If the standard is raised throughout the Collegiate Department, that necessitates an increase of standard in the Preparatory Department, which feeds the Collegiate. This increase of standard in the Preparatory Department will mean raising the age limit which now governs admission, and this will debar a large number of young applicants. It is good to disassociate the very young from our general organization; but on the other hand some of the finest work of the institution could be done in an isolated school, where 100 or 200 boys, ranging from eight to twelve years of age, could be brought under our system. In studying the problems of the higher education we must not lose sight of the foundation stones. A well organized primary school, well manned and well "womaned" by the most competent teachers, is a real need. Such a school, once built and equipped, would become independent, paying all its salaries, repairs,incidental expenses, and turning into our Clearing Fund a net balance of about £500 pounds Sterling yearly. The report of the Preparatory Department, later to be given in full, shows how little our Preparatory School draws away from the

Protestant schools of the country. We are to the least possible degree rivals of the schools of the Protestant missionary societies; much less would our primary school become such a rival, since tuition fees alone should be 8 pounds Sterling (as against 5 pounds Sterling in the College), and as scholarship aid should be refused except in the most exceptional cases. If we may judge from numerous letters received this year, parents from far distant regions would entrust their young boys to such a school.

In thus presenting the immediate needs of the college we are not seeking greatness of numbers, nor do we seek to absorb, but rather to stimulate and encourage existing schools and colleges. We are not over ambitious to be classed among original investigators with a number of specialists demanding large salaries, but we are desirous of presenting to our young men the known facts and best theories of modern learning. We have men in our faculty able to enter the field of research, but for the present their main strength must be given to class-room duties in directing their students in the paths others have trod. They will bring to light new facts, not as specialists, but as laborers.

The year has been one of somewhat unusual prosperity. There are 109 students more than have attended during any previous year. Last year there were 30 teachers - 11 Syrians and 19 foreigners, of whom 16 were Americans. This year there are 34 teachers - 10 Syrians and 24 foreigners, of whom 20 are Americans. Mr. Dann L. Wood and Mr. Frederick N. Jessup retired on completing their contract at the end of last year. Messrs Edward F. Nickoley, James A. Patch,Henry Noble MacCracken, Edwin A. Beck and Rev. Lewis G. Leary joined the teaching force in October, and Mr. James B. Brown a few months later.

Cases of discipline have not been frequent, and for the most part have not been of a serious nature. A few warnings have been given for various offenses, several scholarships have been withdrawn because of inefficiency or misconduct, two students have been suspended, and four were expelled. The most serious breaches of discipline were cases of disregard of our gate rules,visits to the city having been made against prohibition. For several years we have considered our gate system a weak point in our administration. A few months ago, through the generosity of Dr. Dodge, we were enabled to plan for a new gate house. Dr. Dodge has sent plans prepared by Mr. Casey, Architect of the Congressional Library, for a structure that will serve not only as a gate house but also as an administration building. It will provide for accurate supervision of all foot passengers and carriages; kitchen supplies will enter by a separate gate. All visitors will be properly received at all times in a reception room. No students will leave or enter the grounds without passing under the notice of a responsible officer. We look upon the erection of the gate house as the full solution of a troublesome problem; we also feel the difficulty of choosing an officer of the right stamp to administer that particular phase of our affairs. Closely connected with the records of discipline are the state of health and the general morals of the student body. The college physician, Dr. Webster reports the normal number of minor ailments; he emphasizes, however, the marked influence over health and hygiene exerted by the course in physical drill. This course has been invaluable; not only is the physical exercise of direct physical benefit, but the development of the power of attention and of co-ordination, of steadiness and accuracy, is of equal importance. The increased facilities in baths and showers have also

contributed to healthfulness. Field-day, the annual occasion of inter-depart mental sports and contests, developed much enthusiasm. We shall outgrow our present athletic facilities.

The religious services of the institution have been maintained as usual. All boarders are required to attend Sunday services. It has been observed that many who are required to attend do not understand Arabic,and that attendance is larger when preaching is in English than when it is in Arabic. This led us to limit the Arabic services to the last Sunday of each month. Early in the year Rev. W. L. Bray, who was visiting his daughter, Mrs Graham, assisted most acceptably both in preaching and in addresses to the students. On April 21 the late Dr. Babcock preached his last sermon to a large and attentive audience of students and professors in our chapel. He made a profound impression unpon the students and upon us all. The news of his death cast a gloom of sadness on the whole college community. Dr.H.H. Jessup, Rev. F.E. Hoskins, Rev. Mr. Doolittle, Rev. Stuart Crawford,Dr. Mackie and Rev. H. S. Bliss also occupied the pulpit one or more times.

The President of the Y.M.C.A., Dr Webster, reports the most successful year in the existence of the association. "There has been a distinct advance in every department of the work of the association , but especially in organ-ization and in the special Bible class work. The membership has been almost doubled during the year, and is now 77. The average attendance at the weekly prayer meeting has been over 100. The number of students enrolled in the Sunday morning voluntary Bible classes was 130, and the average attendance 90. The special feature of the year was the series of meetings held during the Week of Prayer for the deepening of the spiritual life of the members. This was followed up by a series of very interesting meetings, open to all the students, which were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Bray. The attendance at these meetings was very large, and an unusually deep impression was made."

The Superintendent of the Sunday School, Professor Nicely,reports "an enrollment of 228 students who were divided into 22 classes. These classes were taught by professors and instructors, assisted by Mrs. Porter and Mrs Graham, with occasional assistance from Mrs. Howard S. Bliss, Miss Bisbee and Miss Porter. The lessons were chosen from the Life of Christ. A student choir, organized and led by Mr. Leary, added much to the spirit of the music. Collections amounted to 3,641 piastres ($130), of which 2,854 piatres ($102) were devoted to the support of the boys' school in Ras Beirut and to Sunday evening neighborhood meetings conducted by the students of the college. The remainder of the collections, 787 piastres ($28) was given to the Arabian Mission".

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The last annual report dwelt fully upon the serious situation in which we are placed by not possessing imperial privileges regarding government examinations equal to those possessed by the French Medical Faculty. Nothing has been accomplished in the solution of this grave difficulty.

An important change has been made effective this year in the establish-ment of a course in Practical Therapeutics and in the extension of the Course in Chemistry.

Dr. Adams, the Professor of the Department of Chemistry, reports as follows: "The former lecture room in the Chemical Laboratory has been made into a laboratory with desks for 48 students. Not withstanding this gain in desk space, four men were obliged to seek desk accommodations in the adjoining pharmaceutical laboratory. The appointments of the chemical laboratory are now of the latest type. The professor has been relieved by one of the instructors of all the work in analytical chemistry, thus rendering it possible for him to take up the new course in Therapeutics. This course is taught three hours a week to combined senior and junior classes in alternate years, and is a valuable addition to the medical curriculum, justifying the Managers in authorizing its establishment. Dermatology, which alternates with Therapeutics, has of necessity been taught this year solely through the clinic. The clinic has been rich in material for instruction, there having been 446 individual cases before the students as against 268 last year".

The report of the Curator follows:

The attention and the efforts of the Curator have during the past year been largely absorbed in the erection of the Science Hall. The ground plans for this structure arrived May 12, 1900. Ground was broken a few days later and the foundations were completed about the middle of August. Owing to delay in the arrival of the remaining plans, work was suspended until November. We now see the providential intent of the long delay, which gave time for a thorough study of the stone available for the structure, and in the selection of a soft yellow limestone, admirably adapted to express the features of the plan. As soon as the plans came and had been sufficiently studied, the work of construction was commenced, and has been pressed with all the vigor consistent with the accuracy and solidity of the work. The heavy iron girders forming the floor of the second story are now all in place, and the beams riveted to them, and the course of masonry in which the free ends are imbedded is already laid. The masonry of the arches between the beams will shortly be commenced. It is hoped that the roof may be in place before the winter rains set in, and that the inferior fittings may be completed during the coming academic year.

In the Herbarium the large collection of plants made during April and May, 1900, in Northern Syria has been partly studied. It promises to be a very valuable addition to the Herbarium.

The Museum of Anatomy has been much improved in the last year by the refitting of the room, and the addition of several cases for specimens. The fine collection of osteological charts presented to this museum several years ago by Dr.--- of Baltimore, have been framed and hung in the Museum, adding greatly to its attractiveness.

(signed) George E. Post, Curator.

JOHANNITER HOSPITAL.

The relations of the medical staff to this institution have been harmonious and satisfactory to both. The improvements in the internal arrangements of the Hospital, including a remodelling of the operating room, and the construction of a suitable ante-room to the same, the construction of a

laboratory of Pathology, and of a new surgical ward with 16 beds, and the transfer of a large private ward to general medical cases, were completed during the present year. Large numbers of instruments have been added to the plant of the hospital. The result of these improvements in the increased facilities for the care of the sick, and the educational value of the hospital to our students has been very marked. The net gain in beds was nineteen. The carrying out of these improvements emphasizes the cordial union and the co-operation of two missionary institutions belonging to bodies of Christian men, far separated in geographical position. It is the constant aim of the Medical staff to maintain and strengthen this bond.

COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

The needs of this department have been touched upon earlier in this report. The work for the year has followed in the usual lines, but has been characterized by unusually large upper classes. Only once before has so large a senior class been graduated, and the senior class for the coming year will probably be still larger. With the increased staff of American instructors, expected in October, much can be done to strengthen the work of the department at a few points.

The Curator of the Museum of Archaelogy reports as follows: During the year the following antiquities have been added to the museum:

1. Greco-Phoenician bas-relief in black basalt.
1. Fragment of a bas-relief, statue of Zeus with a Phoenician inscription.
1. Inscribed fragment of a sarcophagus.
1. Large brick of Nebuchadnezzar with cuneiform inscription.
2. Greco-Phoenician statuettes.
1. Small altar.
1. Jewish bone casket.
1. Stone mortar with bronze trimmings.
5. Wine and oil jars.
1. Terra-cotta bowl with Aramaic or Babylonian inscriptions.
4. Pieces of Glass.
7. Mummied birds from Egypt.
5. Bronze statuettes.
1. Sitting statuette in stone from Egypt.
4. Fragments of Pottery with bas-reliefs from Egypt.
2. Gold coins, Greek.
39. Silver coins, Greek and colonial.
92. Bronze coins, Greek and colonial.
46. Gold Roman coins.

28.Silver Roman coins.
2.Bronze Roman coins.
3.Gold Cufic coins.
67.Silver Cufic coins.
12.Bronze Cufic coins.
3.Gold coins of Mediaeval Europe.

Of the above addition to the collection of coins, 54 gold, 66 silver, and 92 bronze coins were donated by the sons of Dr. D. Stuart Dodge. A large number of bronze, and a few silver and gold coins in the collection sent by them have not yet been classified. Our collection was already in possession of many of the bronze coins. This generous donation has added much to the value of the coin collection.

The Museum now contains 2063 separate archaeological specimens, not including our numismatic collection of 3275 coins. Many of the specimens are of rare interest; the coin collection is especially valuable. An itemized statement of the antiquities in the museum is given at the end of this report.

(signed) H. Porter, Curator.

In connection with this report of the Museum of Archaeology we desire to call the attention of the Board to the School of Biblical Archaeology and Philology, established in 1887. Three students were registered last year and one this year.

While this department is not first in the order of our present needs, nor first in importance for the general good of this country, yet it would add much to the cause of Biblical scholarship and would open the way for a more thorough study of ethnology and the religions of the East if this department could be put on a practical working basis. As before stated in this report, we do not wish to turn the energies of our faculty into special lines; yet much may be said in favor of having the college become the master and recognized authority in certain fields peculiar to this country. Through the indefatigable labors of Dr. Post we now occupy this enviable position of authority so far as the flora of Syria is concerned. We believe that it is not inconsistent with our aim as an educational body to seek the same pre-eminence in the fields of the fauna, geology and archaeology of this land; indeed, we might give the first place of importance in this list of specialized work to the study of the commerce of the country, so that our School of Commerce might become, as outlines in Mr. Nickoley's report, not only an efficient teaching corps but an authority on the exports, commercial capacity and commercial outlook of all these eastern Mediterranean lands. Such specialized work does add directly to our educational power; it certainly gives prestige in scientific circles; it might tend to command attention in financial circles.

This line of argument applies directly to the School of Biblical Archaeology and Philology. It is clear to us that with a fair equipment,we can accomplish a noteworthy success in archaeology and exploration, and advance both our own museum interests and the interests of scholars in general. The field for work is very rich, it is being pillaged by irresponsible persons,

and it is within easy reach of Beirut as a practical working centre. Having our plant and facilities and the collective wisdom of a faculty on the spot, we can probably do twice as much work with the same outlay as could be accomplished by any new organization.

SCHOOL OF COMMERCE.

Owing to the fact that there was no precedent to assist in determining what subjects and what methods would prove successful in the School of Commerce, it was possible at the beginning of the year to outline only in the most indefinite way the plans to be pursued in the work. With only a vague provisional scheme as a guide, it became necessary to fill in the details of the course from day to day according to what showed itself best adapted to attaining the end in view. Unsatisfactory as such a method of work is, even at best, this more or less experimental work has been the means for determining the course for the future. Since no students were received to advanced standing, only the work of the first year was offered, and on the basis of the year's experience that part of the course can now be established on a firmer foundation. The advanced work will have to be evolved in a similar manner next year. This can be done more successfully and more easily because the teachers and students have entered more fully into the spirit of the work, and all have a clearer idea of what is to be accomplished.

The past year has been one of probation for this new department of the College. Many mistakes have been made in planning as well as in executing the work. Frequently the school has failed to attain its highest possibilities because those in charge found it difficult to adapt western ideas and western methods to the requirements of this particular field. But these failures and errors are of such a nature that they are helpful in determining the policy for the future, and they must become the means for strengthening the course. Numerous unforseen problems have arisen during the year, some of which have been disposed of, while others still await solution. The most serious of these finds its cause in the widely varying ideals prevalent among the students as to what a course in the School of Commerce should do for them. From the first the men were about equally divided on this question; there were those who held that the course should give a large amount of practice and drill in routine work such as would devolve upon a subordinate employee in a business house, and others who demanded work, not less practical, but more advanced and of a more technical nature. This difference in aim on the part of the students must be recognized and fully considered in planning for the future of the department. Neither idea should be discouraged. A portion of the men, after taking a course in the School of Commerce, will go into business more or less independently,and these naturally demand a more thorough training than those who expect to begin their work on a smaller scale. For this latter class the present course is sufficient and satisfactory, but a third year should be offered supplementary to the two year course, taking up the more advanced branches of study and giving a more thorough and more technical training.

Another difficulty presents itself in the attempt to adjust the language courses offered by the school. Different students desire training in English, French, Arabic, Turkish and German, depending upon the country from which they come and the locality in which they hope to find their field for future work. The nature of the work for which the students are preparing

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The past year has been one of probation for this new department of the College. Many mistakes have been made in planning as well as in executing the work. Frequently the school has failed to attain its highest possibilities because those in charge found it difficult to adapt western ideas and western methods to the requirements of this particular field. But these failures and errors are of such a nature that they are helpful in determining the policy for the future, and they must become the means for strengthening the course. Numerous unforseen problems have arisen during the year, some of which have been disposed of, while others still await solution. The most serious of these finds its cause in the widely varying ideals prevalent among the students as to what a course in the School of Commerce should do for them. From the first the men were about equally divided on this question; there were those who held that the course should give a large amount of practice and drill in routine work such as would devolve upon a subordinate employee in a business house, and others who demanded work, not less practical, but more advanced and of a more technical nature. This difference in aim on the part of the students must be recognized and fully considered in planning for the future of the department. Neither idea should be discouraged. A portion of the men, after taking a course in the School of Commerce, will go into business more or less independently,and these naturally demand a more thorough training than those who expect to begin their work on a smaller scale. For this latter class the present course is sufficient and satisfactory, but a third year should be offered supplementary to the two year course, taking up the more advanced branches of study and giving a more thorough and more technical training.

Another difficulty presents itself in the attempt to adjust the language courses offered by the school. Different students desire training in English, French, Arabic, Turkish and German, depending upon the country from which they come and the locality in which they hope to find their field for future work. The nature of the work for which the students are preparing

makes a certain degree of proficiency in several of these languages desirable, in fact necessary. How to arrange for satisfactory courses in all these subjects, and do it without necessitating an extravagant force of language teachers is a problem which still remains unsolved.

Although much remains to be done toward perfecting the courses , the School of Commerce must be regarded as having passed the purely experimental stage. The experience of the year has been such as to dispel all possible doubt as to whether this department should be given a place in the College,or, on the other hand, whether the needs of these countries are such as to insure its success. From the first a wide -spread interest has been manifested in the school, and among the students who entered the first class are men from Syria, Cyprus, Rhodes,Egypt and Asia Minor. There is a demand on the part of the young men of these countries for a course of practical training for a business career, and if this requirement is met by the School of Commerce, its success is assured both regarding its financial independence and the realization of its ulterior purpose, of elevating the standard and the business ideals of the men coming under its influence. To make this possible the most imperative need at the present time is that the men teaching the professional and technical courses should make a thorough study of the business methods and the customs prevailing in those countries to which students look as the field for their future activity. Not only should these men become familiar with the existing conditions, but they should make themselves authorities in all matters pertaining to the commercial and industrial life of the Levant. This is necessary in order to enable the teachers to give the students training in the details of the work that will be expected of them after leaving college, but especially is this desirable in order to make possible a comparative study between the business methods of these countries and those of Europe and America, thus calling the attention of the students to opportunities for improvement upon the existing state of affairs and fitting them to become leaders in their chosen lines. Thus far very little attention has been given to this part of the work. It can be undertaken on a larger scale, when less of the time and energy of the principal is occupied with the minute details of organization and when the teaching force is increased.

The greatest encouragement for all interested in the new department lies in the fact that the school appeals to men who are among the strongest in the College. From the first a high standard was set for entrance, and it has been maintained in the work. This has made the enrollment smaller than it would otherwise have been, but in the end this must prove for the good of the school. Eighteen men applied for admission; four of these failed to pass the required examination; four others dropped out during the year, one for sickness, three because the standard was too high for them. The remaining ten, together with one who will receive his B.A. with the present collegiate senior class, will continue in the work of the second year. The class is small, but it is composed of men who are a source of pride to those in charge of the work, and who will be a credit to the College after the completion of their course. The character of our first graduates will be a powerful factor in determining our growth. The prospects are that at least twenty men will enter the first year class next October, among them some of the best students of the upper two forms of the Preparatory Department. The course,because of its practical side, appeals to the best and the strongest men of the College,

men who realize the need of special training for attaining the highest degree of success in business. Some of these men would not be attracted to an academic course because it offers so little apparent advantage for the work to which they look ahead. The enthusiasm of the students enrolled, the quality of the men preparing for the course and the general interest manifested are certainly gratifying, and make the prospects of the School of Commerce bright and hopeful.

(signed) Edward F. Nickoley, Principal.

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

Statistics.- The entire number of students registered in the department during the year has been 315, an advance of 74 on the registration of last year. By classes there have been: Fourth Form. 57; Third Form, 75; Second Form, 85; Upper First Form, 59; Lower First Form,39. The highest enrollment at any one time was 295 in January, and the lowest, 265, in June. There were 56,038 days (153½ years) of school attendance; 219 have been boarders, 96 day scholars. The number of day scholars is the same as last year; hence the whole increase in attendance has been in boarders. Last year the number of Moslems, 23, was deemed noteworthy; this year there have been just twice as many. It is a cause of great congratulation and satisfaction to be able to record that the year has passed without friction worth mentioning between these widely diverse races and religions. Absolute impartiality of treatment is the policy of the school, and it is the only safe one. The average ages for the different classes are: Fourth Form, 18 years; Third Form, 16.3; Second Form, 15.7; Upper First Form, 15.2; Lower First Form, 14.7.

Of the entire number of students, 140 had previously been students in the department and 175 were new. This great mass of new students, all new to our ways, and many unaccustomed to regularity of habits or even to any restraint, made the work of organization of the school at the beginning of the year exceedingly heavy and difficult. It is interesting to note the character of the previous schooling of these 175 new students:

Protestant Schools	66
of which 44 are from Syria and Palestine.	
Catholic Schools	37
including 17 from the Jesuits, 11 from the Freres, and 6 from Antur.	
Greek Schools	31
principally in Syria and Cyprus.	
Egyptian Government Schools	13
Moslem Schools	8
Jewish Alliance Schools	7
Unclassified	13
Total	175

A further analysis shows that we have received practically no students from the Protestant village schools; with one or two possible exceptions, all students with previous Protestant training have spent a longer or a shorter

time in one of the Mission boarding schools, and have then come to us with the approval of the Mission.

Owing to the large increase in the number of boarders, the dormitory in Bliss Hall, and the private rooms in the completed wing of Fisk Hall were not sufficient to meet the demands; and the overflow was accommodated in the dormitories and the private rooms of Ada Dodge Hall. The approaching completion of Fisk Hall will give ample accommodation next year within the buildings assigned to the use of the Department.

Teaching Staff and Curriculum.- At the close of the last year, one American and one Syrian retired from the teaching force. This year opened with the addition of two Americans, one Syrian and one French instructor,and a second Arabic writing master. This slight increase was not sufficient to cope with the great increase in attendance. Professor Nicely gave valuable assistance for several months, and others were obliged to take on extra work. The arrival of Mr. Brown in January gave much needed relief, and now,looking back over the year, we do not see how we could have continued shorthanded without a serious breakdown somewhere. After Mr. Brown's arrival, the First Form was divided into three divisions in all their studies, and the Second and Third Forms in about half of their work; we did not have, even then,sufficient force to complete the division, much as it was needed.

During the year Mr. Miller served most acceptably as Assistant Principal. He has has general oversight of the internal discipline, and has been most helpful and efficient in every department of school work. All resident members of the staff have had their share of supervision, inspection and discipline, and with hardly an exception have been assiduous and efficient in the performance of their duties. The same is true of their class-room work. It is believed that we have this year reached a higher standard of efficiency in this particular than ever before. There is still much to be done. We are working steadily to give increased definiteness to the course of study, with the proper graduation and logical sequence from class to class. We have only made a beginning, but good effects are already visible. The course in Geography has been put on a satisfactory basis; Mr. Miller is working on the Bible courses; and now Mr. Mac Cracken is taking up the question of elementary English, and Mr. Khauli the Arabic. The enthusiasm with which they and others are entering upon this study of their work in its relation to the deeper problems of the school is most encouraging. Considerable progress has been made in declamation; the prize contest on June 27 was very creditable. Mention should be made of series of nine lectures, six of which were by members of the faculty or teaching staff of the College, the other three being given by Dr. H. H. Jessup, Dr. F. J. Bliss, and Rev. C. N. Ransom, of Natal. They created much interest, and the offer of prizes has called forth some very good work in reporting them.

Discipline.- In a school of 300, with such a proportion of new students, the question of discipline takes on large proportions. Most of it is of a routine character, looking after minor offenses against law and order. This takes much time and nervous energy. There have been a number of serious offenses, but not many when the size of the school is considered. Several incorrigibles retired by request, several more were sent away, and

several who have remained to the end of the year will not be received next year. Taken as a whole the Department showed steady improvement during the year in order and behavior.

Problems.- Various problems of importance are before us besides those already mentioned in connection with the curriculum. Perhaps the first one is the necessity of an enlarged permanent teaching staff. This has been promptly met by the appointment of Mr. William H. Hall as Associate Principal, to take effect in 1902. Mr. Hall's previous experience as principal, combined with his natural qualifications, and his further study and observation in America, will add great strength to the Department. Messrs .Jureidini and Khauli have also been appointed instructors in the Department , on a permanent basis.

A second problem is how to dispose of the great and increasing mass of routine office work. It seldom amounts to less than two hours a day,and at times, as at the beginning of the year, and during examination, it rises to many times that amount. It constitutes a severe strain, especially on the Principal and his assistant. This year relief was obtained for several months by the employment of an American lady temporarily in the city, but the time is near when regular provision must be made for this work.

A third problem is one of long standing, as a long list of principals will testify; it might be called the small boy problem. The great mass of our students are boys and young men of some maturity. Only 46, or 15%,were under 14 years of age at the beginning of the year. But these 46 constitute a source of great anxiety and care. Regulations of discipline and methods of instruction suited to the older boys are not satisfactory when applied to them. They seldom make proper progress intellectually, and too often we can see moral degeneration arising from contact with older boys, or from freedom and privileges beyond their years. We cannot bring down our methods to their level without injustice and injury to the older ones, and with our present arrangements, we cannot give them the separate classes and the separate supervision they need. For these reasons it has of late been our policy to discourage very young boys from entering and with this in view we have raised our minimum age for admission from ten to eleven years. But the more radical measure of shutting out from our present school all under 13 or 14 is needed. With few exceptions the students thus excluded would fall under two classes; wealthy or well-to-do boarders from a distance, and day scholars from the city. There is not found to-day for either class, a suitable Protestant school to which they could go. No existing boarding school has the standard of living or of instruction called for by the first class, and there is no day school in Beirut of a grade to bridge over the gap between the Beirut Protestant Mission schools, and the middle or even the lower classes of the present Preparatory Department. The logic of the situation calls for the establishment of a primary school for boys of from 8 to 13, restricted to boarders who can pay, and pay well, and the building and grounds to be entirely separate from our present campus. And secondly,the establishment of a small day school to bridge over the gap already mentioned. The former would be entirely self-supporting, as the Preparatory is to-day; the latter would perhaps be only partially so, as it would have to include many of our charity students from the city. Both would succeed, and both

would be most useful in promoting the cause of Protestant education.

Bliss Hall has stood the test of the year's work well. It is admirably suited to our needs, and it would be difficult to improve on it. It is pleasant to record the praise accorded to it by Dr. Prince, Massachusetts State Superintendent of Schools, on the occasion of a recent visit.

Forty-six students have satisfactorily completed the course of study, and have been granted their certificates. The class has done fine work this year. The recognition of high standing on the certificates has acted as a wholesome spur to effort, reaching down to the middle of the class and below. It may be interesting to note that two of the class are married, one of them having the further distinction of having been divorced, and of having two children in school in the city at the present time.

There has been much drudgery and much dreariness to the flesh during the year; that is over now; and there remains the hope and the belief that many minds have been awakened and strengthened, and many souls quickened.

Respectfully submitted,

(signed) Robert H. West, Principal.

LIBRARY.

The Librarian reports as follows:

The number of books added during the year is 544, of which 90 were donated and 454 purchased. The whole number on the catalogue at the date of report is 10,077. The number of volumes issued during the year is 10,490, as follows:

To Professors and Instructors	1,109
To Students in Medicine and Pharmacy	1,354
To Students in the Collegiate Department	3,792
To Students in the Commercial Department	203
To Students in the Preparatory Department	4,032
Total	10,490

The number of students drawing books is 470, distributed as follows:

Students of Medicine and Pharmacy	96	(85% of enrollment)
Students of Collegiate Department	109	(100% of enrollment)
Students of Commercial Department	12	(85% of enrollment)
Students of Preparatory Department	253	(80% of enrollment)
Total	470	(87% of total enrollment)

(signed) H. Porter, Librarian.

TREASURY.

The system of double-entry bookkeeping which the Faculty adopted to go into effect July 1, 1900, has proved a success. It contributes much to a clear understanding of our complex accounts.

Economy lies at the root of all our hopes for the future. Believing that a thorough understanding of one year's financial history is the best guide toward economy in the administration of the succeeding year, we have designed our system of books with a view to enable us not only to be accurate, but still more to study our transactions. The result of such study of this fiscal year is given below.

The clerical work of the office falls under three chief heads; The conduct of the book store, the keeping of the students' accounts, and the close oversight of the Syrian steward's accounts. Whatever assistance may be required to lighten this load of clerical work, which bids fair to become too heavy, it must always remain the chief duty of the local treasurer to retain direct personal supervision of the steward's daily accounts, involving kitchen administration, where wastefulness is so easy. With some assistance along the other two lines of clerical work, time would be allowed for a more careful and efficient supervision of such business matters as building, repairs,etc. The need for such supervision is great. Such assistance as is needed can be supplied from our present corps.

The book store was formerly a private enterprise, but a few years ago it was made a part of the Treasury. During the last year or two it has grown in a remarkable degree, the total sales this year amounting to $2,546. In addition to this, a constantly increasing number of students personally order general and special literature. This is an interesting phase of the book store. The store has heretofore not been made into a separate department, and in some unsolved way its stock fell in arrears. This obligation has been cleared by a transfer to the Book Account from the Clearing Fund Account. Here-after the store will be organized and conducted on a thorough business basis.

The Ledger Accounts, in addition to Cash, Bank, Building,Contractor and many other accounts, include the following, which contain the financial life of the institution: Salaries, House Expenses, Repairs, Incidemtals, Apparatus, and General Expense Accounts. All of these, with the exception of the Apparatus Fund Account, are made to balance annually by making transfers to or from an account called the Clearing Fund Account. This Clearing Fund Account shows at the end of the year our net balance, plus the balances in the hands of such special funds as Apparatus, Library, Theodore Fund, Book Store, etc. After all sums due to special funds are subtracted from our gross balance, a net cash balance is left of 124,043.30 piastres ($4,430),of which 17,728.15 piastres ($633.15) is in the safe or in the banks, and the remainder is in the hands of the Trustees on account of Fisk Hall and the new gateway, payable on demand.

At the close of the year transfers are made from all ledger accounts which represent actual income or disbursement to the account of the several departments. It is not true that the financial showing of any one department at the end of the year is a measure of its educational success, but

such an analysis of departmental accounts is of great value in pointing out what lines of proposed expansion do or do not require large endowments. Tables are appended to this report showing the figures derived from such an analysis. They may be summarized thus:

The Medical Department shows a deficit of...piastres,	147,397 05 =	$5,264 20
The College Department shows a deficit of.....	146,307 05 =	5,225 25
The Commercial Department shows a surplus of....	346 05 =	12 40
The Preparatory Department shows a deficit of...	17,555 10 =	627 00
The Administration Department shows a deficit of	124,482 15 =	4,445 80

Since the Commercial Department has been running only three-fourths of a fiscal year, the showing of the department is slightly misleading, inasmuch as the salary list is 4,816.35 piastres ($172) less than it would have been for the whole year. The income of students will more than make up the increase of salaries to the department, so that the department will continue self-supporting.

The Administration Department includes the salaries of the President and Treasurer and all general expenses which cannot be directly charged to the other departments.

In percentages the Medical Department pays 53.9% of all its own direct expenses; the Collegiate Department pays 48.9%; the Commercial Department pays 101.6%; the Preparatory Department pays 96.7%; the Administration Department pays 8.5%. Taking the institution as a whole, it pays 66.6% of all its expenses. The meaning of this must be made very clear; it means that the actual cash receipts in fees from students pay 66.6%, or exactly two-thirds of all our annual expenses; and further, that in addition to all this, we have disbursed £973.1.3d.($4,640)in scholarship aid to students. This sum for scholarships has not entered into the calculation, nor have the quarterly remittances derived from the Endowment Fund. In other words, we are two-thirds self-supporting.

Many phases of the treasury work might be dwelt upon with much interest. Not counting the addition of five calves to our stock of cows, this year the milk supply has paid 4,000 piastres above expenses, or 10% of cost besides ensuring us a fair supply of unadulterated milk. It may pay equally well to acquire a strip of the fertile plain north of our wall and raise our own vegetables. A windmill would supply well water for irrigation at a small expense.

Attention should be drawn to the fact that the Apparatus Fund has this year expended 41,482.25 piastres ($1,481.52) and has received in fees from students for special courses and from appropriations from the New York endowment remittance 25,107.10 piastres ($896.64), leaving a deficit for this year's transactions of 16,375.15 piastres ($584.88). Reference to the financial reports of the past few years shows a steady increase in expenditures for apparatus, and as the scientific departments grow this must still more be true. This fund needs increased endowment in order to free the Clearing Fund for other uses.

The net balance is £907.1.9d. ($4,430). Of this sum £168 have been voted for apparatus which will arrive and be paid for early in the coming fiscal year. Recommendations to the Board of Managers pledge a salary list

£520 in excess of this year's list. We can thus see our present net balance reduced by about £688, but even so the signs point to a year as prosperous as the present.

We have borne several heavy extraordinary expenses this year, and in each case the expenditure has contributed to our permanent plant.

Payment from Clearing Fund, on account of erection of Fisk Hall.....	piastres,	54,700 00 =	$1,953 57
Internal Changes in Ada Dodge Hall.....		6,808 15 =	243 15
Internal Changes in Chemical Laboratory.....		10,691 15 =	381 85
Internal Changes in Anatomy Museum.....		3,782 05 =	135 09
Erection of Cow Stable and Dairy.....		12,882 25 =	460 09
Constructing Carriage Road on Campus.....		11,884 35 =	424 45
Erection of Shed for Drill.....		10,294 35 =	367 65
Sanitary Arrangements for New Buildings.....		5,930 05 =	211 81
Erection of Baths.....		9,043 05 =	322 97
Total.....	piastres,	126,017 20 =	$4,500 62

In closing, the Treasurer wishes to express the gratitude the Faculty, and especially the Treasurer, feels to the Auditor, Mr. Freyer, for the painstaking and thorough audit and for the many practical suggestions he has made. Especially as the result of his suggestion the book store has been established on a proper basis, a separate cash book has been opened, and an account has been opened with Dr. Dodge, Treasurer of the Board of Trustees. The audit required 70 hours of hard work. A counting machine and the familiarity of the auditor with our system only prevented the work from requiring twice that time.

Respectfully submitted,

(signed) Stuart D. Jessup, Treasurer.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

We desire to present the following recommendations to the Board:

1. Increase in salary of Professor Dumit to £150, beginning October 1, 1901.

2. Increase in salary of Mr. Jureidini to £84, beginning October 1, 1901.

3. Increase in salary of Mr. Khauli to £80, beginning October 1, 1901

4. The increase in salary to £100 to both Mr. Jureidini and Mr. Khauli in 1902-3, granting at that time the rank of Adjunct Professor to each.

These recommendations were sent to the Board at their special meeting of December 14, 1900, and were voted. Since then circumstances have arisen rendering it advisable to recommend, in place of 2 above:

5. That the salary of Mr. Jureidini be increased to £100 (£120 without board), to take effect October, 1901.

6. The increase of salary of Mr. Perini to £120, without board, beginning October, 1901, in view of his hereafter giving his whole time to teaching.

7. The increase of salary of Mr. Rasi to £5 per month, beginning October, 1901.

8. The increase of salary of Mr. Nikula Tabit to £5 per month, beginning October, 1901.

9. The engagement of Mr. Amin Salibi, of the present senior class, at £5 per month for two years.

10. The engagement of Mr. Khalid Tabit, of the present senior class, at £2 per month.

11. The engagement of Mr. Mansur Jurdak, of the present senior class, at £2 per month.

12. The engagement of Mr. Shukri Kessab, class of 1899, as Assistant Librarian at £5 per month.

13. The engagement of Triantophyllo Ladakis, of the senior pharmacy class, as Demonstrator in Chemistry and Instructor in the Practice of Pharmacy, at six Napoleons per month with board.

14. That the rental of Marquand House be abolished.

15. That the Commercial course be extended to three years, the course being so arranged that the first two years will satisfactorily educate students who seek merely clerical training.

16. That a diploma, with the degree of Bachelor of Commerce, be granted to those who satisfactorily complete the three-year course: that a certificate, setting forth the range of the work accomplished, be granted to those satisfactorily completing the two-year course.

17. That a course in German be authorized, to be established at the discretion of the Faculty.

18. That the resignation of Mr. Fraser be accepted, to take effect September 30, 1901.

19. That the resignation of Professor Chamorel be accepted, to take effect September 30, 1901.

On Sunday, July 7, the Baccalaureate sermon was preached by the President in Assembly Hall at 11 A.M., before a large audience of undergraduates, professors and instructors and many from the Anglo-American community. The text of the sermon was Gal.iii: 9, contrasting intellectual faith with the faith which gives life and makes character. On Saturday, July 6, there was a declamation contest by the students of the Collegiate department in the Assembly Room of Daniel Bliss Hall. On Monday, July 7, the graduation exercises of the Preparatory Department were held in Daniel Bliss Hall at 2:30 P.M. To-night we will graduate 6 in Medicine, 14 in Pharmacy, 12 in Arts and 46 from the Preparatory Department; in all 78 students.

We feel gratification in the work accomplished, but we forget our gratification in the strenuous desire to achieve that which lies before us.

We ask our Board of Managers and Trustees, in studying with us our problems, not to allow gratification greater prominence than is due in face of grave responsibilities.

Respectfully submitted,

Daniel Bliss. President.

Syrian Protestant College,
Beirut, Syria July 10,1901.

BALANCE SHEET.

Dr.		Cr.
Piastres		Piastres
6,081 10	Cash Account	
	Bank Accounts:	
1,453 00	London Bank	
3,039 30	Ottoman Bank	
7,154 15	Mercantile Bank,N.Y.	
	Building Funds Accounts:	
198,906 00	Fisk Hall	
	Science Hall	87,667 20
1,200 20	Gate House	
	Contractor's Accounts:	
5,000 00	M. Dadda	
4,373 35	J. Mujebbir	
942 35	N. Farah	
3,372 20	L. Kasan	
25,796 25	Book Store Account	
	Publishers' Accounts:	
886 10	H. Kimpton (London)	
4,405 05	Bonnell, Silver & Co.(N.Y.)	
12,105 15	J.H. Vail (N.Y.)	
	Library Fund Account	2,074 20
	Apparatus Fund Account	2,298 25
	Theodore Fund Account	15,740 25
	Balance(Clearing Fund)	167,937 05
275,718 15	(Say $9,847 07)	275,718 15

Examined and compared with the audited accounts and found to be a true copy.

(signed) E.G. Freyer, Auditor.

Thirty-sixth Annual Report of the Syrian Protestant College to the Board of Managers 1901-1902.

Beirut, July 9th, 1902.

Board of Trustees. New York. Morris K. Jessup, President. D. Stuart Dodge, Treasurer. William E. Dodge. Samuel S. Dennis. Alexander Maitland and V. Everit Macy.

Gentlemen,

As this, the Thirty-sixth Annual Report of the Faculty, will be the last one of this administration, a brief account of the origin and development of the College may be interesting.

At an early stage in the history of all missions the question arises, how much of the time and the money at the disposal of the Missionary should be given to preaching the Gospel, to giving the Bible to the people in their own language, and to teaching the young to read it, and, second, how much time and money should be given to higher education. Mission Boards naturally emphasize the first, which is the foundation of all success and which appeals to the Christian consciousness of the people from whom the missionary and his support come. There is at least a seeming incongruity in using the widow's mite and the hard earnings of the laboring man for giving an education on mission fields far above that which the contributors and their children can obtain. While sympathizing with these simple aims of the Boards, Missionaries on the field are almost compelled to give much time and money to a higher grade of education than can be had in the village schools.

The demand for education on the part of the few was clearly manifested in Syria more than three-quarters of a century ago. About the time the mission was established, quite a number of Syrians went to Europe for their education. On their return they exerted but little influence in elevating their countrymen because their foreign education unfitted them to a degree for usefulness by taking them out of sympathy with their people. To meet the demand for education in the East and to mitigate the denationalizing tendency, the English established a college in Malta, designed to educate young men living on the borders of the Mediterranean as near their homes as possible. This effort was unsuccessful and was abandoned after a few years of trial. Mr. Hebard's school for boys, Mr. DeForest's school for girls, and the Abeih Seminary did excellent work, and created a demand for more and a higher education than it was possible for the Mission to supply. The massacres of 1860 called the attention of the Western world to Syria, and likewise directed the minds of the Syrians to the outside world. They saw or heard of 6,000 French soliders landing at Beirut. They saw or heard of men-of-war from the fleets of all Europe and America lying at anchor in the harbor of Beirut. Thousands were clothed and fed for months by charities from aboard, and thus a further impetus was given to thought, and the desire to know was greatly increased.

The increasing demand for a higher education, and the decreasing ability to meet this demand led the Syria Mission to formulate a plan which had been more or less talked of for years, and on the 27th of January, 1862,

Daniel Bliss was appointed " Principal of the Contemplated Literary Institution." That "contemplated" institution is now the Syrian Protestant College. Daniel Bliss has been over forty years at the head of this work.

At the time of this appointment nothing had been said about a visit to America, but at the meeting held in Sidon, on June 12th, 1862, it was voted that Mr. Bliss go to America to carry out the plan proposed. He sailed from Beirut on August 14th, 1862, and landed in New York, September 17th. Soon after his arrival the meeting of the A. B. C. F. M. was held at Springfield and he was invited to speak on a resolution upon which the late Hon. W.E. Dodge was the chief speaker. This led to an acquaintance. Mr. Dodge invited Mr. and Mrs. Bliss to dine with his party, consisting of himself, his wife, his son and his son's wife. During the dinner Mr. Dodge asked Mrs Bliss if her husband had come home on account of his health. She replied that his health was perfect and then she stated in a general way the plans of the proposed institution. Mr. Dodge said to his son: "Stuart, that seems to be a good thing,- we must look into it." From that day to this the Rev. (now Dr.) D. Stuart Dodge has been looking into it. It not only seems to be a good thing, but it is a good thing.

Early in the next year Hon. W. E. Dodge, Wm. A. Booth, Hon.S.B.Chittenden David Hoadley, Abner Kingman, and Joseph S. Ropes were constituted a Board of Trustees by the Legislature of the State of New York. By invitation of the Trustees, a few gentlemen were invited to meet at the house of Wm.A. Booth,19E. 14th Street, on May 15, 1863, " to hear statements in reference to education among the Arabic-speaking races of the East." This was the first formal meeting, and it was followed by a public meeting held in Madison Square Church, whose pastor was Rev. Wm. Adams, D.D. The Hon. Wm. E. Dodge gave $15,000 and Mrs.Dodge $10,000,and in less than two years, under the auspices of the Trustees, the endowment amounted to $100,000. This was during the War of the Rebellion, when at one time it required $240 of "greenbacks" to purchase $100 in gold. But we did not call for a dollar of the $100,000 or the accrued interest until greenbacks were at par, and government bonds, in which a large part of this sum was invested, were above par.

In the meantime Mr. Bliss went to England and presented the plan of the College to several influential gentlemen, notably Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, the Earl of Shaftesbury, and the Duke of Argyle, among the aristocracy,to Drs. Hall and Hamilton and others of the clergy, to Messrs. John Bright, Morley and Gurney, among business men, all of whom heartily commended the enterprise. Over $20,000 were raised in England upon which the College was carried on for some time, until U.S. Government bonds were at par. The College was opened in 1866 in a few hired rooms and continued in similar premises till 1873,when it was moved to its present quarters. No part of the orginal endowment raised in America was ever used for the purchasing of land and the erecting of buildings; it has now increased more than three-fold by means far better known to the President and Secretary of the Board of Trustees than to the writer.

The present site of the College has long been thought of ; but the late John J. Phelps quite independently pointed it out as the best place in Beirut for the College, and gave $5,000 towards its purchase. The wisdom of this choice of site has been amply proven. Adjoining pieces have been added to the orginal purchase from time to time; thirteen rather noble buildings have been erected, library and apparatus purchased, until we have the present splendid plant.

The growth of the College in attendance, especially in the last few years, need only be referred to here. From a beginning of 16 we have grown to 615; from a teaching staff of 3 to one of 40; from two departments to five.

In the intellectual development of the College, the most important step was the change of the language of instruction from Arabic to English. It was a favorite theory with those who first conceived the idea of establishing the College that all instruction should be given through the Arabic language and that English and French should be taught simply as foreign languages. Theoretically, the conception was good; carrying the theory into practice was beset with many difficulties. Chief among these difficulties was a strong and insistent desire on the part of the young men of the East to know thoroughly some foreign language, especially either English or French. However much they may extol the real beauties of their native tongue, and however important it may be that they should be conversant with their own language, they are few indeed who are willing to restrict their knowledge within those limits, or who would be content with a merely academic acquaintance with the foreign languages. Another serious difficulty was the absence of text-books in the various branches taught. A few text-books were prepared by the professors but these, although most excellent, soon fell behind because of the progress of knowledge. Then again, the Arabic language is almost destitute of a literature in modern science and letters such as must be accessible to the students if they are to become efficient in their callings and in their work. This is especially true of men preparing to enter upon a professional career. Again, when Arabic was the medium of instruction, Armenians, Greeks, Persians and others were unable to enter the College.
In view of these and other practical considerations, the language of instruction was changed to English about 1880; so that now more than half the existence of the College has been on that basis. We consider that the results have justified the step, especially in these later years, when the instruction in English has become really efficient. Our students are now familiar with one of the greatest languages of modern times, and direct access of the wealth of literary, scientific and philosophical works found in it; and having access to this great wealth of learning, they are by far the better able to keep abreast with the scholarship of other and more favored lands. Moreover, the problem of securing a constant supply of high-class teachers is much facilitated by the change. But we do not forget that we arw within the borders of the great Arabic-speaking world, and therefore we have thorough courses in Arabic required of all Arabic-speaking students. Although the time given to these courses is restricted, the instruction is so efficient that our graduates average higher in ability to use the tongue acceptably than those of any other missionary institution in the Arabic-speaking world. And this efficiency is increasing of late years, not decreasing; our higher standing is not obtained at the expense of the Arabic, but the two are advancing together. The thorough Arabic instruction supplies the channel through which our graduates can communicate to their peoples the thought of modern learning; the English equipment supplies thought worthy to be communicated.

We look upon this material prosperity of the College with pleasure and gratitude, viewing our campus, magnificently situated and filled with noble buildings, and our large and increasing numbers. But we contemplate with greater pleasure and with deeper gratitude the elevating power of the College in the land, and the ascending trend of its graduates to a nobler manhood.

On June 19th, 1902, on the occasion of a presentation from the graduates and students of the College to the retiring President, Dr. Wortabet, a former professor, said in part: " The College under the fostering care of your-self and your colleagues, has attained a degree of efficiency and prosperity far beyond the most sanguine hopes entertained at its commencement. The numbers of its graduates, the many men who have attended some of its classes without taking a degree, who are now filling with conspicuous ability many posts of honor and trust in different parts of the world, but chiefly where the Arabic language is spoken; the 600 students who are now prosecuting their studies in its various departments; the great gain to the cause of sound education and moral power in the land; the literary and scientific work done by some of its professors; the number of its buildings, some of which have been constructed with most artistic beauty; its museums, laboratories, library and astronomical observatory;- all these are an imperishable record of your labor, devotion and wisdom, and for all these we now express our thanks, not only to you, its President, but also to your faithful and able colleagues, whose names, like yours, will be long remembered in connection with the early years of the Syrian Protestant College. And indeed, our thoughts go beyond this scene and this land, to that distant country from which so many of you have come, and to that group of noble men who founded this seat of learning and culture and Christian power. To them also we owe a heavy debt of gratitude - a duty, the neglect of which is forcibly expressed in an old Arabic saying, 'He is unthankful to God, who is unthankful to men.'"

But we must turn from the pleasant task of recording past attainments and present successes. As with men and with nations, so with institutions: self-congradulation is dangerous. We need to examine candily our present condition, not only in the light of our present standards but especially in the light of our present opportunities and of our future possibilities. We need to search out the weaknesses of the institution without reserve, to test our ideals and our standards in order to adapt them to the changing conditions around us. We need to study the new demands arising among the people of the Levant and how we may meet these demands. Mere satisfaction with our present condition and present attainments will soon put us far behind. We have not reached the goal. There is much more ahead of us if we but go forward. We are unsatisfied.

At the very center of our system is the Collegiate Department. The Preparatory School leads up to it, the Schools of Medicine and Pharmacy branch out from it, the School of Commerce somewhat paralles it. Weakness here is weakness at the heart of the institution. Conditions here touch practically every line of our work. Hence it is that we must look upon the present highly unsatisfactory state of this department not simply as a weak place in the midst of strength and power as a whole are determined by our weakest member. The Preparatory School cannot reach its proper standard of work until demands are made upon it from above. The Schools of Medicine and Pharmacy cannot advance as they should until there are higher ideals of thoroughness and higher attainments of scholarship in the preparation of their students. The presence of a weak sister department certainly cannot help the students of the School of Commerce to form high ideals of work, and it is not strange if it has the opposite tendency.

The weakness of the Collegiate Department is threefold:

(1). The curriculum is practically the same as it was twenty years ago; it needs a thorough overhauling and a systematic readjustment to meet present conditions.

(2). It needs more definiteness of adaptation to the needs of practical life as the aim of its higher course of study. It has been a favorite educational theory that education and culture are in themselves sufficient spurs to urge students on to effort, and it cannot be denied that they form the noblest aim. But for the mass of students even in America the ordinary course as an end in itself, is said to lead to effective work, that the best work is done by men who are using their college course as definite preparation for further and professional study. The same fact has been experienced here. The Collegiate course, above the sophomore year which admits to the medical course, leads nowhere except to an academic degree; and in no other place in the whole institution is the work of the students themselves so desultory and unsatisfactory.

(3). The paucity of permanent members on the teaching staff. There are to-day but four permanent men who give their whole time to the department, viz.: the professors of History, English, Arabic, French. Two of these are Americans, and next year one of these will be away on leave of absence. An important series of subjects,Natural Science, is taught by a professor who has heavy and engrossing duties in the Medical Department. The remainder of the curriculum, constituting over forty per cent. of the whole instruction,is in the hands of temporary tutors, and next year, in the absence of Professor Nicely this will rise to fifty-five per cent. Two important chairs, both regularly constituted, "Astronomy-Mathematics" and "Physics" are vacant. Other chairs need to be divided for efficient work. It is evident that success cannot be expected from the department under these conditions.

Such is the three-fold weakness of the College Department; - a curriculum out of date, a course of study without definiteness of practical aim as its end, the paucity of permanent staff. The diagnosis shows the remedy; thorough reorganization, professional courses to which the B.A.can lead up,more permanent teachers. These will be touched on later. Nowhere else in the institution can such weakness be found.

The demands elsewhere are the demands to go forward, not simply the needs of catching up. And in studying the nature of these demands we must remember that whatever strength there may be in them doubles the urgency of raising the College Department to the position it should hold.

The external conditions about us and the internal conditions within alike urge us on. We may note four items:

(1). We have to-day a very high reputation throughout the East, as much for forming character as for turning out scholars. To keep our reputation we must not only maintain our efficiency but we must keep in the lead. To fall behind our reputation would be disastrous, for it is difficult to regain a confidence if it is once lost. To-day is our crisis in this respect. A continuance, for instance, of the weakness of our Collegiate Department,without at least a start in the direction of improvement, will work great evil for the whole institution.

To-day also is our opportunity. The occupation of Cyprus, the practical control of Egypt by the British, the events of the last few years in China, in the Soudan, the Philippines, and South Africa have greatly magnified in the minds of the people the importance of the English-speaking nations. The demand for an English education is on the increase throughout the East. More specifically, the success of so many of our graduates in the military and civil service in Egypt and the Soudan, and in many other walks in life, has directed attention to the College. There are many signs that the French educational system which has been so powerful in the East is beginning to have less relative importance in the imagination of the people. In other words, the people are expecting much of us and are trusting in us. Shall we disappoint them ?

(2) The time is ripe for the developing of further professional courses. This is notably true of law, and to a less degree of engineering, technology and pedagogy. We cannot and do not expect to open full-fleged schools in these professions in the near future, but we can legitimately plan to develop our History and Economics courses towards practical law; our Mathematics towards engineering; our Philosophy and Psychology towards theology or the science of teaching , devising electives so that each man may choose according to his bent. And if at the same time we could weld the higher courses of the College Department to the lower courses of Medicine we would provide a noble series of diverging practical aims, the existence of which would solidify the work of the College Department and go far to meet the demands for professional education so rapidly increasing in this part of the world. We have led in the scientific teaching of medicine , of Pharmacy and of Commerce; let us look far into the future and plan to strive to lead in other professions as well.

(3) Another noteworthy feature of the problem which demands our close study is the steady increase in the number and especially in the efficiency of colleges and high-schools of Evangelical character throughout the Turkish Empire and Egypt. In this fact is a note of warning and also a call to a higher opportunity. If our curriculum maintains our present level, it is only fair to expect that the "inland" colleges will, in a continuously increasing degree, absorb almost all the available material for general education from their own districts. Indeed, this is much to be hoped for, as it will never be a part of our purpose to engage in educational competition with other Evangelical colleges in these missionary lands. The warning is clear, therefore, that continued growth is not to be expected in the line of merely general education. On the other hand, the opportunity which springs from the very fact of the existence of these evangelical schools and colleges is very great and should receive our earnest attention. It consists of the possibility of our entering into close relations of affiliation with these schools, and of providing for their students, as for our own, the necessary courses of study to fitthem for all varieties of professional life. In other words, by the expansion of our own institution in the lines already indicated we may become in fact (though not necessarily in name) a missionary university, drawing students for professional and technical courses not only from our own Collegiate Department, but from many other evangelical collegiate institutions.

(4) Another factor in the situation is the rapid rise in educational standards throughout this part of the world. We are no longer being judged by our own standards. Not only are the people becoming acquainted with the character of the work done in the colleges and universities of Europe and

America, and hence comparing our work directly with them, but the educational system of our next-door neighbor, Egypt,is being remodelled and invigorated by earnest and able men of our own race. This point of view, while it bears directly and forcibly on the problems of the College Department,is of special importance to the Medical Department. We are in this department face to face with the competition of the French school here, while perhaps not as efficient as our own, has the official backing of France, of the whole Catholic hierarchy, and the advantage of superior facilities for obtaining the Turkish diploma. We are face to face also with the competition of the Medical schools of America, and with the competition of the Government Medical School in Cairo, no longer the moribund institution of a few years ago, but a live, aggressive school under the care of able Englishmen who are determined to make it a success. To meet all this we must grow - and grow promptly. The need is not so much along the lines of increase of staff as of increase of equipment. We cannot hold our position nor wield great influence as Christian teachers unless we keep up to the highest point of efficiency; and efficiency in hospital work is vital.

The relations between the Noble Order of St. John and the College are most cordial and will remain so. But the Order is a charitable institution, and the College is educational. We cannot expect that the pressure for expansion felt by the educational institution will lead the charitable Order to expand its work correspondingly. Already the Order has given its sanction and approval to a scheme whereby the College will become responsible for the clinical and hospital work in the department of the diseases of women. Doubtless similar propositions for expansion in other lines would be similarly met in courteous acquiescence. Plans for expansion should not be allowed to go by default; there is urgent, pressing need of improved hospital and clinical facilities if we would hold our own in efficiency in the practical side of our medical teaching. Later in this report will appear recommendations for the establishment of a new chair of Children's Diseases. This is not only a step forward in the direction of growth and enlargement of the curriculum, but also a measure for relief to other professors who will thus be able to devote more time to the development of their particular departments, notably the department of Natural Science.

While the foregoing plea for advance has been written frankly from the standpoint of educational leadership, we do not forget that our great and final aim is the religious and moral uplifting of the communities with which we come in contact. The two aims agree. We can reach true success in religious power only as we reach it in educational soundenss; not that intellectual leadership is the cause of religious and moral power; it is the lever which we would use in our deeper and truer field of work.

It is probably rare in the history of education, certainly in the history of missionary education, that an institution has been so generously provided for as has our own by the loyal support of the Trustees. Accepting their magnificent support urged on by the counsel of our superior boards, and forced forward by the educational demands which these countries have made upon us, we have reached a period of transition which leads directly into a greatly enlarged sphere of influence. The increasing tide of success of the last few years must be taken in hand now if we are to be carried on to our manifest destiny as Christian educators. If we are to grasp this opportunity so clearly before us, if we are to make the work inside our buildings truly commensurate with their

stately proportions, if we are to prepare ourselves to supply the demands of students of other institutions for professionalcourses, if we are to maintain a leading position as compared with the educational projects of adjacent lands, we must begin without delay to strengthen and expand our curriculum.

We can take but a feeble and halting step in this direction with our present financial resources. Our weakness and therefore danger, are well appreciated by us and are herein stated; we have conservatively pointed to the future; it remains to draw sharpest attention to the one condition, increased endowment, which would make it possible to keep right on and to achieve the great results of the near future. Our growth must proceed slowly, always in response to legitimate stimulus, but we cannot take one firm step forward in the line of what is now not only legitimate, but pressing and urgent, without increase of endowment. The demands of the School of Biblical Research and the need of a high-grade Primary School are also parts of the general situation. We need endowment. This is the condition, always with the blessing of God,necessary to our pushing forward into the bright prospect, the responsible burden and the heavy toil of the future. The President gladly takes this last official opportunity of expressing his own deep sense of gratification and thanksgiving, and that also of all his colleagues, for the way the Trustees have made the College.

The year has been successful from the point of view of work accomplished. There has been marked interest in personal religion. Cases of discipline of a minor nature have been as usual. At Easter a most remarkable occurrence culminated in the suspension of twelve students, most of whom came from Cyrpus; reference is made to this in the report from the Preparatory School. There have been 615 students enrolled during the year, an increase of 64 over last year. Indications point to an equally prosperous year beginning next October.

The various religions represented in this number of students may be noted from the following table:

Greek Orthodox	252
Protestant	153
Mohammedan	45
Greek Catholic	35
Armenian Gregorian	32
Jew	30
Maronite	24
Copt	19
Roman Catholic	13
Druze	9
Armenian Catholic	3
Total	615

It may also be noted that the new students who have entered this year for the first time hail from 72 different schools scattered throughout the Levant.

Last year there were 34 teachers, this year there are 40, ten of whom are Syrian, 24 American, 2 Italian, 1 Armenian, 1 Swiss, 1 Greek, 1 Dane.Messrs

Moore, Barrows, Omwake, Steen and Pletcher arrived in October to begin their labors in the Commercial, Collegiate and Preparatory Departments. Mr.Ladakis,a recent graduate from our school of Pharmacy, also began his work as teacher in October. In addition to this large corps of 40 the work of administration is ably assisted by two English Matrons, Miss MacIntosh and Mrs Strutt.

The completion of the new gate house, to be known as Administration Building, marks, we hope, a new era in discipline. It is a beautiful structure and adds much dignity and grace to a part of the campus which was formerely not beautiful. The generosity of Dr. Dodge in erecting this handsome building has given us security in the administration of gate privileges, and has also provided ample room for the President's and Treasurer's offices, for Faculty rooms, and for the reception of visitors.

Mention must be made of the continued interest in athletic sports. To this healthy demonstration of modern student activity may be tracted much of a new phase of manliness of bearing and spirit which is becoming more noticeable in student life. To foster this, steps have been taken during the year to improve our athletic and gymnastic equipment in the shape of new tennis courts, new basket-ball field and the erection of additional gymnastic apparatus. The growing atheltic spirit is distinctly felt in at least three directions, in cleanliness of physical and moral habits, in power of study and in vigor of health. Dr. Moore, the College physician, reports the usual minor ailments, with two or three cases of fracture. The new sick-room will provide for more comfortable quarters for cases of ordinary illness.

In the curriculum but few changes have been attempted. The most important and altogether promising of the changes is the introduction of courses in German in the Preparatory and Commercial Schools. The growing influence of that language along the Mediterranean sea-coast has made this advance in our language curriculum essential, and the evident pleasure of the students in anticipating the establishment of the courses next year is already proof of the wisdom of taking the step. A temporary course in Greek Correspondence in the School of Commerce is also projected for next year; the day may come when this great language may demand admission to our curriculum of electives. Pressure in the Medical Department looking toward improvement in the grade of preparation of their students has led to an increased standard of admission, and a similar upward movement may be noted in the efforts to improve the Collegiate curriculum by putting certain of its elementary courses over into the Preparatory School, thus making place for some higher courses; but this, let us hope, is only the beginning of a more extended re-organization.

The religious work of the year has followed the usual lines so far as organization is concerned, but superior results have been attained. The Sunday School under the leadership of Professor Nicely has been in a flourishing condition and reports collections to the amount of $158, of which $124 have been appropriated to the Boys' Mission School in Ras Beirut, leaving a balance in hand of $34.

Report from the Young Men's Christian Association: As a result of a new and more searching system for the examination of candiates, the 51 students members of the Young Men's Christian Association this year stand for consistent

scholarship, faithfulness and earnestness in all their college activities, a high standard of morals, an interest in the welfare of their fellowmen above that ordinarily seen here, and a greater desire than heretofore for the actualization of the Christ life in their own lives and in the lives of others.

The social receptions of the year have brought the aims of the society before the collegiate body in a forcible way and have cultivated a high degree of fraternal feeling within the society.

The spiritual life of the members has been nourished mainly through two channels. (1) The Voluntary Bible Classes, whose work has been more definitely successful than ever before; 160 students have been addressed almost entirely by teachers and in a strong and telling manner throughout the year. The average attendance at this meeting has been about 100. These two lines of work reach out beyond the mere membership of the society; and their influence, coupled with that if a purified membership, has placed the society in the right light before the students, - a position not heretofore held.

Special meetings during the year created an atmosphere of marked seriousness out of which came a number of definite decisions for God - decisions, that in most cases, have been held to up to the very end of the year, with remarkable changes of outward conduct. The increasing spirit of service has resulted in more work for those without, notably for the College servants and for the young men and boys of Ras Beirut.

The successes of the year have been. (1) A purified membership, resulting in (2) A right status in the College community. (3) A larger degree of fraternal feeling within. (4) The beginnings of a recognition of our responsibility without. (5) A greater desire for real holiness. (6) Men won out and out for God.

The crying needs are, (1) More prayer and Bible Study, and hence, (2) More of personal realization of what God can do . (3) A greater sense of responsibility to our fellow-students. (4) A burning zeal for the uplifting of our own countries and peoples.

(Signed) L.H. Miller, President.

The Curator of Museums presents the following report:

The item of greatest interest is the approaching completion of Science Hall. The X-ray room was finished and furnished during the last winter. The apparatus, costing nearly £300 is now in working order. It is earnestly hoped that the candidate for the chair of Physics may become thoroughly familiar with the use of X-ray apparatus before coming out. The stone work of the nave and the east wing is quite finished, and that of the west wing will probably be completed during the present month. It is hoped during this month also that the tiles will be in place on the roof of the east wing and the plastering of the walls nearly or quite finished. The pavings and interior fittings of this wing will be pushed with all possible speed, with the confident expectation that the lecture rooms and the laboratories will be in order for use at the opening of the College in October. The ample provision thus made is in no

way premature. It may justly be said that we could not receive the additions to our numbers which we have every reason to expect but for this timely enlargement of our accommodations. The museums and other laboratory rooms will be ready for use during the autumn and early winter. They will realize in every way the objects contemplated. The lighting by windows on all sides the lofty ceilings, the effect of long vistas through archways and corridors, and the ample space allowed for the various collections, will make this building as attractive to the public, as it will be scientifically valuable to the professors and students. It is our hope that before the next Annual Report, we may be able to show photographs which will exhibit in detail the internal arrangements, as well as the stately and beautiful exterior of this hall.

Among the departments contemplated in the erection of this hall is one of Ethnology. It is expected to make this an object of special interest to Orientals by as full a display as can be made of objects illustrating the Ethnology of Asia and Africa. These collections will entail expense, for the provision of which we shall have to rely on the wisdom and advice of the Trustees. It will be exceedingly valuable to the educational power of this department to have illustrations of the ethnology of America, especially of such portions of that continent as are believed to have been peopled by Asiatic immigration.

As soon as possible after Science Hall is completed, it is desirable that the collections in Zoology should be enriched by a full set of mounted specimens of the animal kingdom. It is also desirable that the museum of Economic Botany should be rendered a source of information not only to the students of the College, but to all who are interested in the agricultural and manufacturing development of the country. It will doubtless have been foreseen by the Managers and Trustees that an Assistant -Curator, thoroughly trained in Taxidermy, and the preparation and conservation of specimens in Zoology and Botany, is a logical and immediate necessity, growing out of the comprehensive plan which led to the erection of Science Hall. The Curator believes that such a man can be found in Germany or Switzerland, at a salary not to exceed £100 and board. We earnestly recommend that provision for such an officer be made as soon as possible.

Professor Day presents the following items of interest in the departments of Geology and Zoology:

GEOLOGICAL MUSEUMS.

Through the generous assistance of Dr. D. Stuart Dodge it has been possible to make an expedition to the long known fossil fish locality of Hakil, in Lebanon. Another village , Hajula, about three hours distant from Hakil, was found to have a similar deposit. Large numbers of fossil fishes were obtained from both places. Half of those collected were sent to Dr. Dodge for the American Museum of Natural History in New York. During this expedition a cave deposit of bone breccia with traces of pre-historic man was discovered north of the Adonis River. It is similar to that found by Canon Tristram near the mouth of Dog River. A collection of building stones from different parts of Syria is being gathered together. Lebanon near Beirut furnishes several valuable kinds of limestone. There are varieties of calcareous sand-stone from Ras Beirut and from Sidon, limestone from the College grounds, and specimens

have also been obtained of the black trap rock from the Hauran and the white chalk which are used together so effectively in the houses of Damascus. Fossils have been added to the museum by collection and by purchase. A small collection of rocks has been prepared and sent to the American Girl's School in Tripoli.

THE ZOOLOGICAL MUSEUM.

Various additions have been made to the zoological collection during the year, the most note-worthy being a fine lot of skulls and horns of buffalo, hartebeest, etc., from the Soudan, presented by Dr.Amin Dehd Maluf (B.A., 1888 and M.D., 1894), having been collected by him while on an Anglo-Egyptian military expedition. A small collection of marine animals preserved in alcohol has been prepared and sent to Anatolia College at Matsovan.

The valuable collections for the Herbarium from Northern Syria,alluded to in the last report, have been partly studied, but not as yet incorporated in the Collection. The intense pre-occupation of the Curator in the erection of the new building has prevented any further collection of plants.

The Anatomical Laboratory has been greatly improved by the insertion of large skylights over the dissecting tables.

The Anatomical Museum has been enriched by a large collection of mounted specimens of human bones, and ligamentous preparations, made by Dr. Webster. It has also been embellished by the framing of a series of gigantic drawings of bones, which now cover the walls of the Lecture Room and Museum. It is now one of the most instructive and attractive museums of the Medical Department.

The Eye Department has been furnished with a valuable series of ophthalmoscopic views.

Details of the growth of the Archeological Museum will be given elsewhere.

Respectfull submitted,

(Signed) George E. Post, Curator.

Special reports from the several departments follow:

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Schools of Medicine and Pharmacy have shown a prosperous year. The need of advance in the curriculum is shown in the following recommendations voted by the Faculty and appearing elsewhere in the list of recommendations, viz.: " The establishment of a Department of Children's Diseases as a branch of the chair of Internal Medicine with clinic in connection with the medical clinic, the cases eligible for examination and treatment in said clinic ranging in age from birth to ten years, and including only such cases as would otherwise belong to the medical clinic, it being well understood that cases in dermatology, otology, ophthalmology and in general surgery, belong to their respective clinics. Further, that in the event of the agreement of the Curatorium, it be understood that all cases (interne) from this clinic shall be temporarily granted wardroom in the gynecological ward, with the still further understanding that ultimately all cases of illness in children, from any of

these clinics, shall be treated in a childrens pavilion belonging to the College, but that all treatment of all special cases shall be conducted solely by the professor in charge of the clinic from which such cases have been entered."

This recommendation, while providing for an immediate expansion in the direction of a very enticing branch, also provides for the possibility of relieving one or two professors from branches which, owing to their exacting nature, require the devotion of much painstaking care, thus depriving other subjects of the entire attention which could otherwise be given them. It is expected that this establishment of a new chair will enable Professor Day to give up the courses in Histology and that he will then be in a position to devote a larger portion of his time to Natural Sciences, notably to the cataloguing and otherwise arranging the valuable geological collections now in our possession. This recommendation will, if carried into effect, provide new clinical features of hospital work, and will ultimately call for enlarged facilities in the direction of the care of little children. In view of the fact that the proposed department overlaps in clinical material most of the other departments it is thought wise to delimit the field of the new clinic; in this connection the Faculty has passed the following vote: " The policy hitherto in practice in the Medical Department is strongly reiterated whereby each professor is independent of every other chair, and is expected to concentrate his entire attention as a specialist to the work of his chair." Experience seems to have taught the wisdom of having clearly understood limits to the range of clinical material which each chair is entitled to utilize. Such systematic arrangement of work has certainly emphasized and given point to the clinical teaching of our professors. The Faculty strongly urges the establishment of this new chair and the early appointment of some one to occupy it.

Dr. Adams reports the purchase by the Johanniter Hospital of a handsome Finsen apparatus and his successful operation of this modern use of light rays in the treatment of certain skin affections. He also is using the College X-rays apparatus with marked success.

During the winter a small piece of ground near the College was purchased for the purpose of erecting a small hospital for the department of Diseases of Women. During the coming year steps will be taken to put this enterprise on its feet. Recommendations appear elsewhere to establish in the city a small clinic for cases of gynecology. This clinic will feed the new hospital. It will be a test of holding clinics in the middle of the city, in the midst of population, and in more direct completition with other clinics. It will be fishing in deeper waters. Efforts will be made to make this enterprise partially self-supporting.

The matter of obtaining the Constantinople concessions in regard to the government dipolma is apparently in statu quo. We labor in the sure hope that this essential concession will soon be granted.

The generosity of Dr. Dodge in supplying funds for the enlargement of the Chemical Laboratory has enabled us to proceed with the alterations. The completed building will give us much needed space and will provide for this work for many years to come. The altered building when finished will be a handsome structure.

LIBRARY.

The number of books added to the Library during the year is 756, of which 367 were donated chiefly by gift by Dr. W.T. Van Dyck from the Library of his father, Dr. C.V.A. Van Dyck. The whole number now on the catalogue is 10,833.

The number of volumes issued during the year is 11,823 as follows:

Preparatory Department	2,995
Collegiate Department	3,755
Medical Department	1,233
Pharmaceutical Department	383
Commercial Department	370
Professors and Instructors	3,087
Total	11,823

The number of students drawing books is 530, distributed as follows:

Preparatory Department	275
Collegiate Department	118
Medical Department	90
Pharmaceutical Department	25
Commercial Department	22
Total	530

Mr Shuki Kessab entered on his duties as Assistant Librarian last October, and has proved very efficient. The Library has been open more hours than formerly, viz: 32 hours per week, and he has always been in attendance during that time. The Library has been open on Friday evenings this year for the accommodation of medical students who could not well attend during the day.

(Signed) Harvey Porter, Librarian.

COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

Much was said in the Annual Report of last year concerning the needs and possibilities of development of the School of Biblical Research and Archeology. The needs do not dimish, but as the new Science Hall approaches completion and its more than ample provision for museums becomes manifest, the possibilities of development of Archeology are emphasized. We are very favorably situated for achieving fine results in this important field. Professor Porter who has charge, reports the following additions: There have been added to the Museum of Archeology during the year the following coins: 11 Gold Cufic, 5 Silver Cufic, 10 Silver Greek and Colonial, 19 Copper Greek and Colonial, and 1 Roman. Also a Greek inscription of some interest as it is dated in the 333rd year of the Seleucid era. Also there have been added 6 bronze articles of various kinds and 5 terra-cotta lamps and other small pieces. Many other extremely valuable articles could have been acquired has there been funds in hand. Other items of vital interest to the Department appear elsewhere in this report.

SCHOOL OF COMMERCE.

The success of this school amply justifies its establishment, and the Faculty congratulates itself that with the beginning of next year, Mr Nickoley will continue his administration as a permanent professor. May not the success of this enterprise point the way to other professional courses ? Mr. Nickoley's report follows:

These two years have sufficed to lay the foundations of our work. Now with a permanent man in charge of the department and with an increased number of teachers who are wholly interested in the School of Commerce it will be possible to perfect this work and at the same time to develop the new fields which of necessity have thus far been left untouched. A thorough, systematic study of the conditions of industry and commerce in the Levant and the customs and practices regulating commercial activity must be made in order to render the School of Commerce an authority on these matters in this and surrounding lands. An industrial museum offers possibilities far out of proportion to the stupendous task involved in establishing and perfecting such an enterprise. The immediate necessity, however, is the organization of the work of the third year and the perfecting of the courses which have already been given. This must be done by much the same method by which the courses of the first and second years were evolved, by slow but steady work, guided by the demands which our surroundings make upon us at this stage of our growth.

The second year has marked an encouraging step in advance toward defining the policy of the school. The year has served to establish as principles many plans and methods which at first were undertaken tentatively or merely as experiments. As it natural is a new enterprise where there is no precedent to guide, numerous changes have been found necessary in order to insure the greatest success and proficiency of the department. These have consisted for the most part of details in correlating the courses to each other and in adjusting the work as a whole to the peculiar needs of our students, while the course of study in general has undergone but slight alterations since its first conception. The work of the first year has been partially established, the advanced work was new and could be but vaguely outlined in the beginning of the year while particulars had to be filled in as progress in the various lines of work indicated as wise and expedient.

The twofold aim, always kept clearly in view, in plan and execution, has been to make the work thorough and practical, even at the cost of eliminating some things which were desirable as a means of general culture and might in themselves prove interesting, but which have no direct bearing upon the work to which our students look for their future occupation. This effort is appreciated by the students, as it clearly shown by their deep and continued interest in the work and in their change of attitude toward the proposed extension of the course over three instead of two years. At the beginning of the year when the third year course was first announced there was a strong feeling among the students against such a supplementary course, for no deeper reason than that it deferred their receiving their certificate. Now all are eager to take the work of the third year and as many as are able to do so will return for it.

Of the ten students who completed the first year's work nine returned and to this number were added two graduates of the Collegiate Department who, by vote of the Faculty, were admitted to the second year. Fifteen new students came into the department in the entering class, and every one of these has done very satisfactory work. The course seems to appeal to the very best class of our students and the high scholarship together with the exceptional interest and earnest-ness on the part of the men has made it possible to establish a high standard which is and in the future must be a valuable guide in conducting the work of the department.

Several lines of work have proven especially interesting in that they offer possibilities which had not been anticipated, Typewriting, Economics, Theory and Practice of Business and Commercial Law.

A tentative course in typewriting was offered but it was not deemed wise to provide an extensive equipment for the work because it was regarded as doubtful whether there would by any demand for the course, or a sufficient call to warrant offering the course at all. Thus far the course has been open to second year men only as an elective. All who are eligible have taken the work and have pursued it with such persistent interest and zeal and most of them have acquired such proficiency in the work that provision has been made by the Faculty for the equipment of that department of our work and we shall hereafter be able to offer it to students of all classes. We firmly believe that training in this branch will prove a source of strength to our students.

The course in Theory and Practice of Business consists of lectures, readings and recitations on text-book work. But an important feature of the work is a supplement to the classroom exercises. This represents an attempt at making practical application not only of the theories and principles taught in other parts of the same subject but of all other lines of work as well, Commercial Arithmetic, Law, Languages, etc., all find a place here, and the student comes to see the practical bearing of the subjects, which otherwise might be meaningless and dead to him. The students enter into all varieties of business transactions with each other, and by this means come to appreciate the reality of the subjects they study by seeing how they find application in every day business life. This course is thorough and progressive. The interest and enthusiasm with which the students of both classes have pursued it throughout the year warrants giving a place to a similar form of work, involving more complex forms of business operations, in the third year. Under the strict and wide-awake supervision of the teachers this course constantly offers opportunities not merely for enforcing regulations and impressing the ideas gained from a theoretical class-room study, but it also affords unparalleled opportunities for the teachers to inculcate upon the students moral principles and spiritual truths in such a manner that the students are led naturally to make them a part of their every day lives. With this kind of work carried on with earnestness on the part of the teachers, the average student cannot help in the course of two or three years forming habits that must make him more valuable to his community. Besides affording a training which will make of the student a more successful merchant or banker, this practical course must make of him a nobler, stronger man as well. We seek in all points to combine the laws of commerce with the laws of good morals.

Our prospects for a large entering class are good. With such a response on the part of the people, and with such unlimited fields for usefulness in many directions, we have every reason for feeling encouraged and for wanting to throw our whole strength into the undertaking, firmly believing that God will bless this work, and make it too a means for the advancing of His Kingdom.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) Edward F. Nickoley, Principal.

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT

Statistics.- The entire number of students registered in the department during the year has been 326, eleven more than last year. By classes, Fifth Form, 68; Fourth Form, 88; Third Form, 55; Second Form, 79; First Form, 36. The highest enrollment for any one month was 307 in November, and the lowest 278 in June. There have been 224 boarders, 102 day scholars. Of the entire number of students 183 had previously been in this department; 143 entered this year for the first time.

The points to be noted in these statistics are the slight increase, eleven in numbers, over last year, and the fact that the number of new students entering the department is thirtytwo less than last year.

Organization. - The completion of Fisk Hall just before the opening of College enabled us for the first time in years to have all our students in the buildings assigned to the department. This is a great gain in the direction of correct administration.

The classes have been renamed, making the highest class the fifth form. This does not represent any raising of the standard of the school; it was called for by the conditions prevailing in the lowest classes, which made it necessary to distinguish more sharply between the classes previously know as Upper First Form and Lower First Form.

Mr. Miller has again served most successfully as Assistant Principal. He has handled the details of organization and discipline assigned to him with rare tact and energy, and his influence has been strong for good both on the teaching staff and on the student body. Mr. Mac Cracken, Mr Brown, and Mr. Steen have also taken a share in the routine administration work of the school. Further than this, it is pleasant to record the uniformly careful and conscientious work of our entire teaching staff. Some have, of course, been more successful than others; but all have worked earnestly and unitedly.

Teaching Staff and Curriculum. - The loss in teaching force occasioned at the end of last year by the retirement of one American, two Syrian, and two French teachers, all of whom except one gave only part time to the school, was much more than made good by the appointment of two Americans, two Syrian, and one French teacher giving full time, and of one American and one Syrian giving part time. This increase in staff completely relieved our pressure of last year. A further gain arose from the concentration of the work of the teaching staff in the department. Only four of the teachers in the department now have

duties in other departments. Resulting from this increase and from this concentration, and from the ability and the conscientious work of the individual members of the staff, we have had the most efficient corps of teachers in the history of the school. This year the school will suffer a great loss in the retirement, at the end of his three years' contract, of Mr. Miller, who has so ably filled the post of Assistant Principal for two years. He leaves with the high esteem and deep affection of every one connected with the school and the students will miss him both as a teacher of rare ability, and as a warm and wise friend.

There have been no material changes in the course of study. We have, however, been able to effect a great advance in the character of text-books used, and there has been constant improvement in methods of instruction. Mr. Miller has completed the second book of our Bible Series, and the First, Second and Third Forms will now be supplied with books designed directly for their needs in Bible instruction. We have begun the preparation of a series of manuscript manuals for the guidance of the teachers; eventually, if our present plans are carried out, there will be one of these manuals for each study of each class, in order that a new teacher coming in will be able to grasp what is required of him in his teaching work. There is already prepared a manual covering the administrative and disciplinary work of the school; it was found this year to be very helpful in putting new teachers in touch with their duties, and in approximating uniformity of method in discipline throughout the large staff. With our constantly changing staff of teachers, this series of manuals is essential to obtain continuity of method and proper correlation of work; but care will be taken to ensure flexibility and constant adapation to new circumstances.

The Declamation Contest on June 26, while hardly up to the standard of last year, was very creditable. A series of seven lectures was given during the year, all but one by members of the teaching staff of the College. In addition to these Dr. Libbey of Princeton gave a most interesting lecture on his experiences in Greenland, illustrated by a seriesof beautiful lantern slides.

Equipment.- An appropriation of £10 from the apparatus fund, and a like amount taken from the earnings of school stationary shop has enabled us to obtain some 400 or more lantern slides for use in instruction. They are chiefly geographical.

Discipline.- There has been the usual amount of minor discipline,with a few serious cases resulting in expulsion or suspension. For the most part, the spirit of the school has been most excellent, and disorder has been restricted to a few troublesome spirits.

We regret to have to record a somewhat serious outbreak among our Greek students in connection with their Easter. They had been promised permission to attend their Church services on Good Friday and Easter Sunday. On Friday morning, however, a large number of them demanded an entire holiday, and a rumor having been set afloat that a holiday had been promised, almost the entire body of students of the Greek religion did not enter their classes after prayers. With patience and persistence practically all the students were gotten back to

work, and with all except a band of Greeks the affair was ended then and there. These Greeks, however, entered into a sworn agreement to refuse to attend to their duties during their Easter; and as this constituted an organized defiance of the authority of the school, those who refused on Saturday morning to go to work were sent away at once. The ring-leader was absent on Saturday and was sent away on Monday. Of the seventeen thus expelled, five returned within a week. The Faculty changed the punishment of the others to various periods of suspension.

Great progress has been made during the year in rooting out dishonesty from examinations and from the monthly written recitations. We are using careful precautions to prevent cheating, and are endeavoring at the same time to build up a tradition of honor and honesty in such matters.

Problems. - The chief problems before us in school work are two in number. The small boy problem, leading to a demand for a separate Primary School, was fully treated in last year's report, and need be referred to here only to reiterate in the light of some unpleasant experience during the year, what was said. A second problem which must be taken in hand is the treatment of day scholars. At present we have too little hold on them, and a certain class among them constitute the most demoralizing influence of our school life. We believe, however, that the problem is not beyond the reach of solution.

Conclusion.- Fifty-four students have completed the course of study and have been granted their certificates. Two others were obliged to withdraw at the very end of the year, because of sickness in one case, and of the death of his mother in the other case. Still another two were debarred from completion by dishonesty in a final examination, the only case in the school. The class did splendid work, and ought to make a good record for itself. Not a single one of those who completed the year's work failed to get his certificate, a record unique in the history of the school, at least during the last ten or fifteen years.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) Robert H. West, Principal.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The following recommendations were sent up to the Board in the partial reports of January 21 and April 15, and are here appended in order to group the business of the year in one place for the sake of clearness:

1. That Mr. Edward F. Nickoley be nominated to the post of permanent Principal of the School of Commerce with the title and salary of Professor.

2. That Mr. Daud Kurban be appointed Head Master of Arabic in the School of Commerce with salary of £120, without board, per annum.

3. That two new American instructors be engaged, one for the Preparatory Department and one for the Course of Astronomy and Mathematics in the Collegiate Department.

4. That Professor Nicely be granted a leave of absence of six months without pay, in addition to the six months' furlough to which he is now entitled.

5. That alterations in the Chemical Laboratory be authorized at a probable cost of £1,200 stg.

6. That Mr. Anis Barudi, B.A., '97, be engaged as instructor in the Preparatory Department at £4 stg., monthly, with board.

7. That an American instructor be engaged to assume charge of athletics, gymnastics and physical drill, at £100 stg., per year, with board.

In addition to the above, the following recommendations are respectfully submitted to the Board for consideration:

8. That Mr. Ladakis be engaged for the ensuing year at the rate of £7 stg., monthly, with board.

9. That an engagement of three years be made with Mr. Nikula Tabit at £6 stg., monthly, with board.

10. That Mr. Jurdak be re-engaged for the coming year at £3 stg.,monthly, with board.

11. That Mr. Khalid Tabit be re-engaged for the coming year at £3 stg., monthly with board.

12. That Mr. Shukri Kessab be continued as Assistant Librarian at £ 80 stg., per annum, with board.

13. That an American instructor be appointed to take the course in Physics in the Collegiate Department, and such other courses as may be available.

14. That Paul Mittmann a teacher in Jaffa, be engaged as instructor in German at £100 stg., per annum, with board.

15. That the opening of a clinic for gynecology in the city be authorized.

16. That a chair of Children's Diseases be established in the Medical Department.

17. That Mr. Boghosian be re-engaged for the year at £ 6 stg., monthly, with board.

18. That Mr. James A. Patch be nominated Lecturer in Chemistry for the ensuing year without increase in salary.

19. That the salary of Professor Charbonnier be £180 stg., per annum.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The year has been characterized by a large number of extraordinary expenditures, a list of which follows:

	Piasters	Sterling
Athletics	16,725.10	123
Repairing Wall	6,341.35	46.5
Altering Gas Supply to Jessup and Fisk Halls on account of inadequacy of calibre of original pipes	3,347	24.5
Washing Machine	4,072.05	30.
Napkins, 3,190.05; Sheeting,2,488.35	5,679.	41.
Apparatus, above receipts	41,654.	304.
Glass Tiles, Medical Hall	3,983.35	29.
Appropriation to Fisk Hall Account		297.
Completion of Cow Stable	4,488.	32.5
Alterations in Ada Dodge Hall	75.	75.
Salaries, increase over last year		750.
Beds and Chairs, with duty		260.
Changing Pipe for Water Supply to College Grounds		65.
Total		2,042

The Balance Sheet is given with this report.

After all sums due special funds are deducted from the gross balance there is a net balance of 23,398.05 Piasters ($835.65) all of which is represented in text-book assets and will come in as cash early in the coming College year. The transactions by departments are shown in the following table:

The Medical Department shows a deficit over actual cash receipts of piasters	119,915.10	= $4,282
The College Department shows a deficit of	123,051.10	= $4,395
The Commercial Department shows a deficit of	18,707.25	= $ 668
The Preparatory Department shows a deficit of	15,378.15	= $ 549

The Medical Department has this year paid 65% of all its own expenses; the Collegiate Department 43.1/3%; the Commercial Department 71 4/5%, and the Preparatory Department 95%.

It is anticipated that the local treasury will be able to meet the increased demands of the coming year even including the greatly increased salary list, over $5,000 in advance of this year's list. By close economy,and by not having to meet such a large number of very heavy extraordinary expenditures it is hoped that the end of the coming fiscal year will see a fair balance in our favor.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) S.D. Jessup, Treasurer.

On Sunday, July 6, before a large audience the President preached the baccalaureate sermon in Assembly Hall from the text: " Follow after holiness without which no man shall see the Lord." Prize declamations in the Collegiate Department took place Saturday evening, July 5, and in the Preparatory Department on June 26, both in Daniel Bliss Hall. This evening we grant diplomas and certificates to 111 young men, as follows: Medical, 16; Pharmacy,15 ; Commerce, 8; Collegiate, 18; and Preparatory, 54.

With this report closes the first generation of College history. From a few rented rooms we have reached the threshold of a university career. May the great work that calls the second generation be achieved in the fear of God.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) Daniel Bliss, President.

Beirut,Syria,
July 9, 1902.

We, the Faculty, with hearts full of affection and love for our venerable President, desire to express our gratification that in health and strength beyond that usually given to men of eighty years, he has been permitted to lay down the burden he has so long and faithfully, and so successfully borne. We pledge our loyalty to his son and successor.

(Signed) The Faculty.

BALANCE SHEET, JULY 1, 1902.

	Dr.		Cr.	
Cash.....	35,911.20		$1,282.54	
Ottoman Bank.....	443,749.05		15,848.20	
London Bank.....	207,653.10		10,630.47	
Mercantile National Bank.	33,149.15		1,183.90	
Book.....	57,807.20		2,064.54	
Dr. Dodge.....		257,285.10		$9,185.20
Post Scientific Hall.....		9[illegible],134.30		3,254.80
Land Purchase Fund.....		450,178.30		16,077.80
Theodore Fund.....		12,292.15		439.03
Library.....		967.10		34.55
Fisk Hall Sinking Fund...		28,566.20		1,020.22
Clearing Fund.....		23,398.05		835.65
Sundry (Accounts given below).....		4,547.30		162.40
	868,270.30	868,270.30	$31,009.65	$31,009.65

SUNDRY ACCOUNTS (Total Given Above)

	Piastres	
Bonnell Silver & Co.		1,644.20
Henry Kimpton & Co.		1,144,35
E. R. Pelton & Co.	1,659.20	
Carlos d'Oliveira.		12,137.05
American Press		5,500.25
Foreign Mission Club	2,051.10	
Ibrahim Hermoosh	11,166.35	
Steward.....	1,001.30	
	15,879.15	20,427.05

ABSTRACT OF LIBRARY ACCOUNT 1901-2

Dr.		Cr.	
To books purchased...	20,723.05	By balance from last acct.	3,729.25
" Periodicals	3,718.00	" Cash from Treasurer....	
" Binding 252 Volumes	2,761.00	" " Remittances.....	13,675.
" Miscellaneous items	396.20	" " Inc from Annex....	8,675.05
" Balance to new acct.	514.35	" " Fines and Books... sold	2,033.30
	28,113.20		28,113.20

The above is a correct abstract from the audited account for the past year.

George E. Post, Auditor.

Beirut, July 3, 1902.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS AT THE THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING, JULY 9TH, 1902. BEIRUT, SYRIA.

The Committee appointed to draw up a minute on the resignation of President Bliss presented the following:

In view of the resignation of Rev.Daniel Bliss, D.D., as Presidnet of the Syrian Protestant College, after a period of nearly forty years, the Board of Managers would place on record its unanimous appreciation of his eminent labors in behalf of this Institution. A few of us have been associated with Dr. Bliss since the time in 1862 when he was formally set apart by his colleagues in the Syria Mission to the work of founding a Christian Literary Institution in Beirut.

We have been familiar with his indefatigable labors in raising the first endowment of the College; in obtaining its incorporation by the Legislature of New York; in securing the services of distinguished and earnest Christian men as Trustees; in organizing the College Faculty; in purchasing its incomparable site at Ras, Beirut, and in superintending the erection of its noble and enduring buildings; in adding to its endowments and in surrounding himself with an able and consecrated corps of teachers, American, European and Syrian, and in conducting this great Institution until it stands preeminent among the schools of the East with its 600 pupils.

We would congradulate Dr. Bliss and Mrs Bliss upon the privilege they enjoy of gathering the harvest and fruit of their labors during their lifetime, and seeing their labors crowned with success, and especially on the unusual blessing enjoyed by President Bliss of welcoming a beloved and honored son, the Rev. Howard S. Bliss, D.D. as his successor in this high and responsible office.

The review of Dr. Bliss' service is the review of the history of the College. It is a Christian College founded as a Missionary Institution in the fear of God and on the work of God. That it has been true to its original spirit and principles, is largely owing to the fidelity and sound evangelical spirit of its President, who has inculcated the teachings of the Divine Word in the pulpit and in the class room.

We commend him and all the members of his beloved family to the Grace and Providential care of a convenant-keeping God; and we rejoice to know that during the remaining years of his life, the College and the community and the missionary work in Syria will enjoy the benefit of his counsels and his ripe experience.

The resolutions were adopted by a rising vote.

KNOWLEDGE, SCIENCE AND WISDOM.

Address by: Dr. Edwin Lewis, Professor of Chemistry
and Geology in the Syrian Protestant College,
commencement July 19, 1882.

Original speech published in Arabic in the August 1882 issue of "Al-Muktataf", was translated by Karam and Company (Mr. N. Bawarshi) in 1962.

It is my lot to address you today, dear young men, after some of you have studied sciences and others medicine in this school for four consecutive years. This lot of mine is not devoid of sorrow in certain aspects, nor of pleasure in others.

My sorrow lies in the fact that I have been delegated to address you for the last time in this place as you will shortly be leaving this school to carry on your work. You will be separated from us, we your teachers; and we will be separated from you regreting the termination of our association with you that pleasant companionship which we enjoyed during your stay with us, because a teacher is pleased with the intellectual progress of his students, with their apprehension of the details of knowledge and with their training in observing and tracing events back to their origin and placing them in their proper perspective. The teacher's pleasure is gradually intensified as his students progress in scientific methods and in training their minds with knowledge until his love to them becomes similar to that of a father for his sons; thus he becomes anxious to keep them with him and desirous to see their progress himself. This wish may not be realized as God bestowed upon you the power of reasoning, and he claims it from you and asks you to make good use of it during your life. But we are not entitled to anything of this kind, though we are pleased and proud of having cultivated and promoted your minds. It is, therefore, incumbent upon us to let you go. As this is my last address to you, in my capacity as one of your teachers, it is not strange if I say that my lot from this aspect is not devoid of sorrow.

But my lot also involves pleasure because I now look at you after you have completed your studies, which I prepared you for the commencement of your life work, and because you have demonstrated during your study all that which has given us full pleasure and satisfaction and has given you greater esteem and regard. Now that you are leaving us, I entreat you to carry out work which will result in what is good and beneficial to your countrymen. Syria needs men like you; you have the opportunity - a golden opportunity - to carry out men's work and command for yourselves respect and dignity. I am confident that you will follow a virtuous path and will thus be the means of gain and benefit to your country. Depart in peace; be men and render to your country real services and initiate in your people the spirit of chivalry and humanity, and may God bless your efforts and crown your work with success.

You were still young when you entered this school; in the course of your studies you learned the best things accomplished by human beings, their great achievements, their noble thoughts, their magnificent and useful sayings as well as their admirable and miraculous discoveries.

As these things are like infinite sea, you should not, therefore, be astonished if you have been unable to acquire all or even a great part thereof during your short stay with us. If you have become well aware of their existence and convinced not only of their proximity to you but also that they are all yours, you will be able to obtain them if you energetically resolve to do so. Thus you will be sufficiently compensated for your efforts and for the time which you have devoted to acquire them.

You now know that long before man was created, coal deposits have been formed underground with the lapse of the geological ages in order to give man warmth upon his creation and to be an effective means to prompt the great peoples of the earth to compete in the field of natural civilization and to promote the means to that civilization. Thus, a long time before you were born, science performed great achievements, noble thoughts and admirable discoveries, which have been transmitted to you so that you can make use of them as the means for your progress and promotion and so that they may urge you to industriousness in work in order that you may increase the number of great achievements and noble thoughts and marvelous discoveries which have been transmitted to you. That is a debt due from you to your predecessors and to your successors, that is a debt due from you to your countrymen and that is a debt due from you to your God.

Let this be known to you, and always keep in mind what is demanded of you. With your permission, I now and here take this opportunity in order to fix firmly in your minds the things you must do, the method of doing them and, in particular, what you should be.

First of all let it be known to you that mereknowledge is not science. I have already said that you have come to know the great achievements, the noble thoughts and the admirable discoveries attained by human beings, but your knowledge of these things is not science itself, because every one can acquire this knowledge by merely paying attention to it. I mean, by diverting the mind to knowledge in order that its portrait is drawn on it and the mind will become an effect more than a cause so that the pictures of things are protrayed on it just the same as pictures are protrayed on certain chemical compositions by the action of light. Science cannot be achieved when the mind is the effect but, contrary to what is alleged, it can only be achieved when the mind is the cause.

Science occurs in the mind when it is affected by the reflection of the images of things which stir it from its unawareness into action, and when the mind considers such images, searches for their truth and investigates their cause in order to put them together in one specific system and place them under specified classifications. When this takes place in the mind, its causes prevail over its effects. This is similar to what happens to plants when light falls on them and stimulates new forces in them which stir them to actions that cannot be performed by other influences. So in the case with the mind: when it begins to consider the images of things portrayed on it, new forces are awakened in it which begin to perform actions far above its actions, and thus it produces more important and esteemed results. Knowledge is inferior to science as it is attained merely by paying attention while science results from the use of thought and attention.

If we know the names of the planets and their movements around the sun, their times, the names of the zodiacs, their pictures and locations; if we apprehend all what is in the heavens which are marvelous and astonishing we would not have exceeded the limits of knowledge, and not reached the realm of science, nor would we have learned the science of Physiognomy. If we know all the elements of the world of which all the countless living beings and inanimates are constituted; if we know the method by which we distinguish between simple and compound elements and the chemical means by which we can separate ingredients from compounds, even then we would not have reached beyond the domain of knowledge and we would not have entered that of science. If we come to know bones, muscles, tendons and nerves which constitute the human body; if we trace its veins to their minutest distributions; if we follow the arteries to their most hidden capillaries and if we verify its nerves up to the most obscure plexus and minutest fibres and corpuscles, we would still be roaming within the circle of knowledge and would not have stepped beyond it to science. Such knowledge is not science no matter how great is its benefit and its paramount importance.

We would only be going out from the circle of knowledge and entering the domain of science when we consider the great and wonderful celestial bodies, the numerous queer creatures on earth and the obscure composition and perfect arrangement of the body, for the purpose of knowing their causes, as science only takes place when the mind surpasses the visible to explore the invisible, and then no effect is left of the impressions which the external images portrayed on it, but its attention is drawn to the causes of the ghosts and their images affecting it and thus the causes prevail over the effects. Therefore knowledge must be increased and its fields augmented in number. However, it must not remain mere knowledge: the mind should consider it and transform it from dead and lifeless knowledge into living science by discovering its causes and knowing its relationships. It may not have been necessary to go into this detail in order to distinguish science from knowledge, but I consider that such distinction is important and must be permanently kept in mind.

As you have acquired in this school various and numerous knowledges,as you have been trained to think and to consider the causes of things until you have become distinguished in your country on account of your knowledge and training in the methods of science, you are required to render useful services to your country and to the science which you came here to seek. After having explained the difference between knowledge and science, I find it incumbent upon me to tell you who are the men of science, how you are able to do their work and follow their example, and to indicate to you the limits of science and the means by which you can surpass such limits to what is more supreme than science, in order that you will become men possessed completely of the characteristics of humanity.

I have said that science searches in nature for the causes of events and places them in their correct context. I, therefore, request you to listen to me as I cite one or two examples to explain what I have said.

People have gone through several generations before it was decided to bring the science of geology into existence. I mean that people have, before

classifying geology as a science, gathered considerable amount of knowledge pertaining to the composition of the crust of the earth. They discovered that it was composed of two kinds of rocks: stacked in order and unstacked. They knew that there are mountains formed of stacked rocks and others of unstacked rocks; they also found that the unstacked rocks had been formed by the action of heat and those stacked by the action of water; that the rocks stacked in strata are distinguishable one from the other by many things, the most famous of them are those which contain remnants exactly similar to sea-shells and those containing the remnants in the form of huge-bodied animals similar to whales and land beasts, while others contain remnants similar to trees and plants. All this was knowledge known by men regarding the crust of the earth, but this was not science at all as the minds had not yet been able to place known facts in their proper context in the universe, because the causes had not been discovered.

In 1833, or about 50 years ago, the Englishman, Sir Charles Leil, compiled his famous book "Principles of Geology" in which he laid down the basis of the science known today as the "Science of Geology", and this basis became one of the axioms. You are, no doubt, aware that water always affects the earth; when the rain falls the water accumulates and flows in streamlets washing away part of the soil,thus leaving a bed; such streamlets meet one another and so forth until a river is formed. During its course the rain water washes away the soil, corrodes the rocks over which it flows and carries with it what has been washed away and deposits it on a plain, over which the river spreads, or at the bottom of the sea into which the river flows. Heat also reacts very plainly on the earth; this is visible in volcanoes that erupt and cast melted matter from their bosoms. Animals also react plainly on the earth; the coral animal, for instance, builds a great number of islands on the great seas.

In pursuance of such and similar features, Sir Charles Leil sais that the laws of the universe always function according to a systematic routine. The water which sweeps away the soil to the plains or to the bottom of the seas today has always been doing so; what the heat is causing today has always been happening; that is to say the same effect is brought about by the same cause so long as its circumstances and conditions are one and the same. That was the basis laid down by Leil who traces the effects back to their causes; thus Geology became a science like all other sciences.

However, the basis laid down by Leil was not considered by the people as an axiom until they had exhausted all their endeavours in resisting it and in attempting to refute and revoke it; the reason being that their minds were busy with trifles and futile ideas, the most famous of which was their belief that the earth has been in existence only for a few thousand of years and that it used to be greatly agitated, destroying everything on its surface, and then it used to subside, allowing new creatures to be born on it and so forth until it attained its present feature in a relatively short period as compared to the true period. They said that we do not know the causes of fall that but we know that they were not similar to the affective causes prevailing in our days. But when the light of truth enlightened the minds of the people, the futility of such ideas was discovered and thus were nullified. Leil's idea prevailed and quickly became publicly known so that he witnessed, before his

death, the unanimous acceptance of his idea by the professors of geology as correct. It was thus established that the earth was not created in its present state at one time nor did it reach its present admirable, and entirely advantageous and favourable state to man and to all its other creatures by agitation and the quaking of its bases, and by its quietness and stillness, but gradually according to remarkable and simple laws the action of which we still witness and shall continue to witness as long as the earth and the heavens continue to exist. Man now is able to surpass the visible to the invisible and to trace back the history of this earth stage by stage and acquaint himself with its conditions since it was brought into being by God up to the present.

Twenty five years after Leil had given publicity to his theory and proved to scientists that the history of the earth can be apprehended by looking at its present state and by discovering the causes affecting it, the famous scientist of nature, Darwin, placed in the hands of the public his book on the "Origin of Species". In it he stated that, "If we carefully look into the causes reacting now on living creatures, such as animals and plants, we will find it easy to know the reasons that cause, with the lapse of generations, the great difference and the miraculous variation which we see today among animals and plants!' He followed the same principle which was adopted by Leil before him and what he pointed out was not mere conjecture brought about by imagination, but the result of considerable toil of twenty years during which he collected data of events which he carefully studied in the hope of being able to find the causes of existance for which he was searching. He then set forth his views based on his extensive studies and his lengthy and accurate examination. You know that his theory was opposed by enemies and antagonists, and that expounders played about with it and interpreters tainted it. All this was because his doctrine lead to the nullification of certain ideas strongly adhered to by the people as though they were part of their religion. But as to the adequacy of this theory in explaining the causes of events and its efficiency in expounding all the causes which require elucidation by its means, we are unable now to give a final verdict, as there are still many things to be investigated, scrutinized, examined and established, before we can give a final opinion thereon. Whether or not this theory fulfills all what is required of it, there is no doubt that it is based on a sound scientific principle and that it has promoted many minds and revealed several facts. This is why I emntioned it to you as an example of the transformation of knowledge into science by long and careful examination and accurate thinking. Other people presumed that if this theory is established the greatness of man will be degraded, but we are not concerned with such presumptions; if this theory is incorrect it is not to be feared because science will nullify it, and if, on the other hand, it is correct man's high mental rank will not be degraded, not even by one particle, and he will not at all be deprived of his spiritual nature.

It is an admitted fact that every person is first created within a vesicle, similar to a mute animal; he passes through forms and shapes that are not distinguishable from the forms and shapes through which the mute animal passes, so that no one can at that stage distinguish between man and animal. Will the standing of Moses, Solomon, Paul, Newton and other great prophets and wise people be degraded if it is stated that they share the same beginning

with the lowest and the worst natured human being ?. No! because every person has, no doubt, developed and attained natural advancement; every person has become a living soul during such advancement, but no one but God knows when and how this living soul enters the embryo of man nor when it becomes responsible to its Creator for its acts. Probably science is not able at all to reveal this obscure secret, but we do not doubt that God was the cause of it from beginning to end. We are living souls responsible to God, our Creator. As the existance of this obscure secret, which is known to God only, does not relieve us of our responsibility towards God, and the fact that as we do not know the method by which we became beings endowed with reasoning does not refute what has been established - I mean that we are now reasoning human beings - likewise, if it is established by science that the body of man has gradually evolved from lower animals forms until it reached its present state, that will not have any relation with the origin of the first man and will not nullify his being a man nor will it waive the responsibility imposed on him by God. Do not gear facts and do not think that those who endeavour to discover the obscurities of nature with the purpose of arriving at is true facts will convey to you what is contrary to the truth.

One may say that I am giving examples of persons who attained the highest peaks which only very few have the opportunity to reach, as those who originate science are few. I say: "Take what I explained as an example of what you should do in tracing back the individual incident you encounter to its origin and explain its causes and then the truth will become more conspicuous and clearer.

It is a known fact that horses, cows and sheep sometimes are inflicted with a mortal disease which kills them in 24 hours and at other times causes them the severest suffering for a long time and that it is transmitted from these animals to human beings who perish from it too. A census made in one district of Russia showed that 56,000 heads of horses, cows and sheep, and 528 persons have perished from this disease in three years. In France this disease causes the death of cattle and similar animals worth 50 thousand Francs a year. That is only a part of what is known about it. But as it is the concern of science to look for the causes of things, science has investigated the causes of this disease and found that for many years the blood of animals inflicted with this disease has contained a tiny organism which can only be seen with a microscope, and that if a small drop of the liquid containing the microbes of the disease is introduced into the body of a mare or a cow it will contract the disease. That was the first step of science towards the comprehension of the causes of this disease.

This disease broke out in France and attacked sheep grazing in one of the best pastures. The famous French scientist, M. Pasteur, then found out the regions where the disease spread and investigated what happened to the corpses of the sheep which dies as a result of this disease during a period of several years. He found that they had been buried in those places at depths of 10 and 12 feet so that the disease will not spread to others. It was clear to all that those who buried the dead sheep had taken complete precautions to prevent the harm caused by it by deepening the burial pits, and all thought that it was impossible for the microbes that killed the sheep to ascend from such burial pits to the surface of the earth after so many years and that the disease which spread cannot have been contracted from them.

But Pasteur said that these microbes are the cause of the disease and that the earth worms drive them from the depths where they have been, to the surface of the earth. They ridiculed him for saying that, but he gathered earth worms from those regions and extracted the contents of their digestive canals and injected them into the blood of cattle which died after a while from this disease. He examined the blood of the dead cattle and foundit full of the mortal germs. Science has thus advances a second step towards the knowledge of the agents which causes this disease at intermittent intervals.

I have no time to explain all what Pasteur has done for the discovery of the existance of germs. I shall be content by saying that he ascertained that such germs can be reared in meat or chicken soup for months after which they lose their toxicity. If a sheep, a cow or a horse is then inoculated with such germs, it will contract disease mildly and will be saved from the blight of the sickness. Accordingly, on the 3rd of May 1881, he inoculated 25 sheep with the germs which he reared as already mentioned and, a few days later, he repeated the inoculation of the same sheep whereupon all of them became mildly sick. At the end of that month he re-inoculated them all with the germs the toxicity of which had its original strength. He also injected 25 other sheep with these germs and before the end of the following day all the sheep that has not been previously inoculated died but none of those that had been inoculated became sick.

A few weeks ago, Dr. Koch, the German, who knew the nature of the cause of this disease, investigated the nature of the tuberculous disease (one of which is tuberculosis) and found that they are caused, as it was thought, by a very tiny organism known as bacillus of the group or organisms known as bacteria. That was the first step of science towards the knowledge of these malignant and mortal diseases.

That is science; anybody who follows this path and searches for the causes of things and corrolates them to their causes will act in the same way as scientists, no matter how humble his act or how small his discovery. To every disease and symptom there is a cause and to every evil in society there is a cause. It is the duty of those educated in schools and trained in the knowledge of causes to trace things and discover their causes. Yes, it is impossible for man to know the causes of several things (for several requirements?), but if he discovers one cause and gives life to it and to its effect at the same time, his discovery is better than considerable knowledge which has not entered the realm of science. The discovery of the causes of a few known things and their corrolation with one another - previously disconnected- will strengthen and educate the mind much more than all knowledge, the causes of which is unknown.

I have already shown to you the difference between knowledge and science in order to urge you to acquire more than knowledge. It is my duty to fix firmly in your minds the difference between science and wisdom so that you will have a clear understanding that science has limits beyond which it does not extend but needs other things outside its limits and higher than it to transform it from one state into another and to give it life after being devoid of life just as science transforms knowledge from one state into another and gives it life after being dead by discovering its causes and

placing them in their proper perspective.

Let it be known to you that science is not wisdom, because many may classify all the phenomena in his possession and discover their laws and causes and still not be wise. Science is limited and man may attain its higest peaks but still find ahead of him peaks higher than those which he has attained.

Through science man may know something about the existance of God - the Cause of all Causes - but he fails to apprehend who and what God is. Through science man is able to know something about himself and about the means by which he was created and evolved, but he is unable to know the origin of what makes man a man, nor the origin of the strong desire,inherent in him, to know the state whither he is proceeding. No telescope will show us God; no microscope will show us the sould of man, and no chemistry will disclose the secret of life or the secret of man.

Man cannot confine himself to what he is taught by science; for if he looks up to the sky and sees the evening stars shining over him he will ask: "What is beyond these stars?" In the telescope shows him beyond such stars innumerable other stars, he will ask: "What is beyond those stars?". Science is unable to give a reply to such and similar questions. Therefore, man may not be content with science only and ignore what is beyond it. "There is a mine for silver, and a place for the purification of gold; iron is extracted from the earth and copper from stone. But where is wisdom to be found and where is the place of understanding? The flood says: It is not in me; and the sea says: I do not have it. God understands its way and He knows its place because He looks down on the four corners of the earth and sees all what is beneath the heavens. That is how the fear of God is wisdom and the evasion of evil is understanding". Science then is not wisdom and will not become wisdom no matter how much it is promoted and extended. Whatever science teaches us and whatever it will disclose to us in the future about the advancement of man in past times, it will not teach us any thing about the true origin, namely that we are the sons of God. Whatever science may reveal to us about the progress of man in the future, it will not teach us anything about the great teaching, namely that we are immortal and the inheritors of an eternal kingdom.

God has cast His light upon us, and thus we came to know that nature is of His own making, that the laws of nature are the methods which He adopts, and that human beings are His sons and the heirs of His Kingdom.

Through science man attained high ranks, and great philosophers attained a very high standing in natural and mental sciences. But the highest achievements of science are limited. When man attains the peak of science he will be unable to reach any higher, merely by means of science. He then becomes more anxious and inclined to ascend to where science cannot take him, and nothing else will promote him to the standing which he is anxious to attain other than the wisdom that descends upon him from above, from the Father of the Light - that wisdom which will get him to where he hopes to reach and by which he will satisfy his demands. Through it man will know who is God, His Creator; through it science is enlightened and becomes alive,

and is therefore transformed from one state to another. In other words, wisdom is a gift from God to those who seek it from Him in their words and deeds, and through it man finds God in all what he sees beautiful and miraculous in creation.

If we look into a portrait of a face, which is carefully and perfectly painted, it will not be difficult for us to get some indication from the features of such a face, of the mind, character and nature of its owner, especially when the face is that of a dear friend whom we long to see; as soon as our sight falls on his portrait we will remember, by looking at his features, some of his moral characteristics for which he is famous. What happens to us when we look at the portrait will also happen to us when quided by the light of science, we look at nature and find in it what denotes that- God is its Maker.

But if we know God by the light of the inspiration which He sends down upon us and then we look at nature, we will find in it the knowledge which we cannot find otherwise, we will penetrate its depths with keener insight and clearer light, and we will know that the laws of nature are the laws made by the Creator. And if we find the truth we will know through our souls that we are in the sight of God of Truth; the True God and Creator of all. Therefore, the basis of wisdom is the belief that the system of the creation, which we have agreed to call nature, has come from God and that God has undertaken and is still undertaking its management since its creation until this day. It is He who directs and manages it according to an admirable and specific system. If we admit this then the import of science will be the discovery of the system adopted and still being followed by the Creator in the creation since eternity. Anything that enriches our knowledge, whether of the material world without or of the realm of the soul within, is a guide which leads us to the right way by which our meditation in God and His ways is improved.

Yes, every one of us must seek a particular object to which he is naturally inclined and which is necessary because of his special circumstances. He must connect knowledge with science and the incidents and observations to their causes. But this alone is insufficient as it will lead, before long, to degeneration and evil, if not upheld by a higher thought and stronger belief that God dominates this universe and manages its affairs according to His wish. If this idea is well established in the mind, any one engaged in science will find a meaning for his work, and the more he studies the deeds of God and understands their laws, the more submissive he becomes to God, the more obedient to His commandments, the more appreciative of the greatness of His inspiration and sayings and will more readily accept them.

Therefore, you must not despise any science nor disdain any knowledge, but let all that increases our knowledge and education be a miracle coming from God through His acts, just as the miracles of His sayings came to us through His inspiration. God is one and He is the Bestower of inspiration, the Creator of nature; will his sayings contradict his deeds ow will there be any fear on His deeds from His sayings ?.

What I have said is enough, so depart in peace, remembering that I have merely summarized for you what you have learned in detail in this school.

I have summarized for you what is knowledge and where it ends, what is science and where it ends and explained that the real wisdom is the wisdom which descends upon us from above. Do not forget, while plunging into the sea of this life, to think who you are and what you must do after you have been trained in science, and what you must be after God has declared Himself unto you. Know ye that you are now starting your education and your culturing and that God will undertake your education. If you are willing you will attain your highest aspiration, but if you are unwilling you will remain as you are and you may degenerate.

We beseach the Almighty, when our education on this earth ends, to assemble us together as victorious workers and partners of all wise and pious men, who have gone before us, in the land of eternity where we can enjoy perfect science and full wisdom. Amen.